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Penman's Journal

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP

AND

PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

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Pen Strokes that Count.

A case to which nearly a third of a million dollars depends on their authenticity.

[From the notes of the Editor of The Journal, taken in attendance at the trial as an observer for the State.]

The late trial of J. Frank Collum for forgery at Minneapolis, which ended in a disreputable of the jury, will justly rank among the celebrated criminal trials of this country. The amount involved in a series of alleged forgeries, of which this was one, aggregates little short of \$300,000. This and the high position Mr. Collum had previously occupied in the community, both in social and business circles, added to the tremendous interests at stake by the banks and other parties who are holders of the paper in question, made the trial one of most sensational interest.

Briefly told the story of the alleged crime is as follows:

Mr. John T. Blaisdell, one of the old pioneers of the city of Minneapolis, who has amassed a great fortune in real estate in that city, had formerly employed Mr. Collum as confidential attorney. In that capacity the latter had abundant opportunities to familiarize himself with the details of Mr. Blaisdell's business and was most implicitly trusted by the millionaire, as well as by the business community at large.

At different times during the past few years Mr. Blaisdell accommodated Mr. Collum by indorsing notes amounting in all to some ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Meeting one day an officer of a bank with which he had dealings, Mr. Blaisdell was asked how much Collum paper he had out. He replied that the amount was less than \$15,000, and was astonished to hear that that bank alone held paper largely in excess of that sum. Of course an investigation was at once set on foot and it was found that notes aggregating \$283,000,

signed by Mr. Collum individually and indorsed by Mr. Blaisdell, were held by various banks and individuals.

Mr. Blaisdell was astounded at these developments. Prof. C. C. Curtis, of the Minneapolis Business College, was called in as an expert and without hesitation pronounced the signatures forgeries. Circumstances pointed directly to Collum

broke down completely, confessing that it was all forged and that he had forged it.

This confession was given with details as to the manner and extent of the crime. With many tears and much show of penitence the guilty man signified at the time his perfect readiness to be taken to the penitentiary to suffer for his crime.

The confession was testified to at the

end of a patch-work of lies, woven at the suggestion of Mr. W. B. Anderson, Mr. Blaisdell's son-in-law, in order to protect Mr. Blaisdell by forcing the holders of the paper to compromise their indebtedness at a ruinous discount. The very nature of this explanation, of course, involved the crime of conspiracy to defraud his creditors, to say nothing of the moral perjury involved in the making of the original confession itself, and even in the best light could only reflect dishonor on the accused.

As a supplement to this remarkable after-statement the presence of Mr. Blaisdell's name on so much of Mr. Collum's paper was explained as a mere matter of accommodation, the claim being made that Mr. Blaisdell was in the habit of indorsing notes at Mr. Collum's call and even in blank, leaving Mr. Collum to fill them in to suit the emergencies of his business.

The paper in question was distributed among most of the banks and money-lenders of Minneapolis, this arousing the most powerful financial and even social interests of the community in behalf of the accused. His conviction of the crime would of course mean no more or less than that the holders of the paper would lose it, while the establishment of his innocence would virtually stamp a seal of genuineness on the paper and make it collectable. The banks, therefore, backed by their enormous direct and collateral relations, were directly interested to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars, and the outcome of this was a Herculean endeavor not only to destroy the terrible incriminating effect of Mr. Collum's voluntary confession, but to neutralize the strong expert testimony presented against the genuineness of the signatures and at least to make the genuineness of the paper a matter of doubt. Fain of the shrewdest lawyers that could be found to undertake the conduct of the defense were employed.



By W. B. Robinson, Charlotte, N. C. (Photo-Engraved)

as the forger. A meeting resulted in which gentlemen representing Mr. Blaisdell and others representing a bank holding a large amount of the disputed paper were brought in conference with Mr. Collum. When he was interrogated respecting the paper he

tried in detail by witnesses of the highest standing, and was not controverted by the defense in the slightest particular. To break its force the defense contended that this confession, which Collum admitted having made, was from the beginning to

expert testimony presented against the genuineness of the signatures and at least to make the genuineness of the paper a matter of doubt. Fain of the shrewdest lawyers that could be found to undertake the conduct of the defense were employed.

On the stand Mr. Blaisdell of course denied having written the signature on which the indictment was based. His counsel in law, Mr. Anderson, denounced as false in every particular the explanation of Mr. Coffey, in which he alleged that his first confession was a tissue of falsehoods for the furtherance of a plan suggested by Mr. Anderson. Four experienced handwriting experts and five bank cashiers pronounced the questioned signatures to be forgeries. The experts were W. E. Hagan, Prof. N. Y.; Dr. H. L. Tollman, Chicago; Troy, C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.; and the writer. Against this mass of positive testimony were five alleged experts and seven bank persons (all but two of the latter personally interested in the paper in dispute) who declared the signature genuine. The trial lasted over four weeks and resulted, as has been stated, in a disagreement. Remarkable as this seems under the circumstances, outsiders can little appreciate the tremendous pressure that was exerted by the enormous interests directly affected by the result. This indictment was for the forging of a single signature, and upon purely technical grounds consideration of other disputed signatures was excluded from the case. There are still pending many indictments for forging and for uttering. Under the latter heading the scope of the prosecution will be greatly enlarged as to the privilege of introducing various simulated signatures and in other material respects. With this advantage facts easily provable, but which were excluded from consideration in the former trial, will undoubtedly be presented to the jury, and in spite of the enormous interests that are depending upon the acquittal of the accused the State's attorneys are confident of a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

THE EXPERT END OF IT.

It is, of course, the expert part of the case in which we are mainly interested. We present herewith a number of illustrations which will be more specifically referred to in the course of this article, and which in some degree illustrate the chief points which led the experts for the State to their conclusion that the signature in question was forged. In examining these cuts it must be taken into consideration that they do not nicely represent the fine points which may be seen in the signature itself, still in a general way the comparison instituted will perhaps be sufficiently intelligible to our readers.

Group No. 1 represents three admittedly genuine signatures of Mr. Blaisdell. It will be noticed that the down strokes are uniformly broad, shaded lines. While they indicate a hand that is heavy and unpracticed, they are fairly uniform and consistent with each other and are in all essential respects a harmonious family group.

Group No. 2 represents three of the alleged forged signatures. Compare the down lines in these with those in group one. It will be noticed that in this group, unlike the others, there is no uniformity of shade whatever, some being very broad, while others are narrow and light. In this respect, therefore, they are patently inconsistent and inharmonious as between themselves, also when compared as a family group they do not at all fraternize with group one. Note the hard terminal lines as compared with those in group one. Note the light, wavy lines in the first stroke on the e's and o's in group two as compared with the heavy, firm, even, pendulous lines in group one. Also the staffs of the o's in group one, which are single shaded strokes, while in the other two is more particularly apparent upon examination with a glass; they consist of light interlacing up-and-down lines, while the apparent shading is merely a flowing over of ink between these lines.

The first signature of group three is a copy of the alleged forged signature which was the basis of the late trial. The five following are copies of genuine signatures of Mr. Blaisdell used for comparison by witnesses for the State. It was the

average signature. As a matter of fact this is the case, but it does not follow that a tracing would preserve the quality of the line, shading and many of the more delicate characteristics of the genuine signature, and it was upon most patent

cuts, as of course the quality of line cannot be produced to represent nicely the effect in the original signature. If the reader will take a piece of glass, place upon it a signature written on ordinary non-transparent writing-paper and over this another piece of paper of the same quality and hold it up in front of a light, he will have no difficulty in seeing the general outline of the signature, and by taking pen or pencil can duplicate that signature precisely as to general direction and outline. Two thicknesses of paper, however, will prevent even by the use of the strongest light the detection of all the little peculiarities of waver or tremor and the minute changes of direction that invariably occur, especially in such signatures as these in question; nor can he with any degree of accuracy simulate the quality of line which is an individual characteristic of every writer. Mr. Blaisdell's signatures are conspicuous for a certain tremor, as will be seen by reference to any of them here presented.

The artful forger therefore in simulating these signatures would not fail to try to simulate the frequent minor changes of direction which this tremor produces. As they are too minute and delicate to be simulated by tracing, he must rely on his own ingenuity to put them in so as to resemble the genuine. Now, it is in these precise particulars that the strongest points were made by the experts for the State. For instance, in the forged signature to which we have referred are noted eighty-seven distinct changes of direction or tremors. In the five genuine signatures that follow the changes of direction are twenty in the first, twenty-five in the second, fourteen in the third, thirty in the fourth and twenty-five in the fifth, making an average of 22½. Very decidedly then the forger overdid this matter of tremor. There is also to the expert's practiced eye just as wide a difference between the genuine and the spurious in the pictorial effect and in the quality of line before noted.

The first and last signatures in group four are genuine signatures selected by the defense as standards for comparison with the middle signature, which is the alleged forgery. These are the worst-written standards selected from more than three hundred of Mr. Blaisdell's signatures. They were written under abnormal circumstances and represent the greatest possible exaggerations of Mr. Blaisdell's muscular intricacies of fingers and hand, which impart the more or less singularity of line to his writing which we have noted. The casual observer might be deceived by the claim of the defense that the producer of signatures varying to such an extent as these might have written the particular signature on which the prosecution hinged, but to the expert such a claim is preposterous. While these two signatures are certainly abnormal, a critical analysis and comparison firmly establishes the fact that they simply embody great exaggerations of the writer's peculiarities. There is nothing in them inconsistent with these peculiarities either as to direction, slant, tremor or quality of line. They differ from Mr. Blaisdell's average normal signature just as men's expressions of countenance change under the sway of different emotions and physical conditions, but this change does not shut out the individuality or destroy the likeness. In fact, an expert worthy of the name after an examination could fail to identify these as the products of the same hand that wrote the other genuine signatures given, while the middle signature, notwithstanding its superficial resemblance to the genuine signature, caused by tracing, is in its finer points of absolute variance with the genuine writing in the particular which we have enumerated above, and could not have been produced by the same hand under the same circumstances.

A new trial is expected to be called in the course of a few weeks and doubtless the developments will be of great interest.

Group No. 1.

S. W. Blaisdell
S. W. Blaisdell
S. W. Blaisdell

The Above are Admittedly Genuine Signatures.

Group No. 2.

S. W. Blaisdell
S. W. Blaisdell
S. W. Blaisdell

The Above are Alleged Forgeries.

Group No. 3.

S. W. Blaisdell

The Above is the Alleged Forged Signature on which the Late Trial was Based.

S. W. Blaisdell

S. W. Blaisdell

S. W. Blaisdell

S. W. Blaisdell

S. W. Blaisdell

The Above are Genuine Signatures Used by the State as Standards for Comparison.

Group No. 4.

S. W. Blaisdell
S. W. Blaisdell
John W. Blaisdell

The First and Last Signatures in Group Four are Genuine, and were Used by the Defense as Standards to Prove the Untruthfulness of the Middle Signature, which is the Alleged Forgery. Obviously the Two Genuine Signatures are Exceptionally Good, being the Most Representative of over Two Hundred from which they were Selected.

unanimous opinion of these experts that the alleged forged signature was made by tracing over a genuine signature, hence in its general appearance as to length, slant, spacing and outline of letters it would necessarily conform to Mr. Blaisdell's

discrepancies in these respects that the experts reached the conclusion beyond any sort of doubt that these signatures were spurious.

As we have said, it is difficult to develop these points nicely by comparison of

(To be continued.)

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, office of THE JOURNAL OF THE SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Brief educational items solicited.]

Facts.

Harvard in recent years produced more writers of ability than all other American colleges put together.

The Normal School of Albany, N. Y., was opened December, 1844.

There is a revival in the question of the Roman Catholic influence in the public schools.

Preparation has been made for a normal school at Newey, to cost \$100,000 and to accommodate 500 pupils. Construction will soon commence.

Mr. Catherine Bruce, of New York, has received a diploma from Harvard Observatory, to be applied to the construction of a photographic heliometer.

The constitution of the new state of Wyoming makes provision for "free elementary schools of every kind and grade," a university and such other institutions as may be necessary.

The Jews in this age have parochial schools which give religious and industrial teaching to nearly 200 children; but it is a rule strictly enforced that no child is admitted that does not speak the public school.

The new Catholic University in Washington will have, every afternoon during the year at 8 o'clock, a lecture on a popular topic, to which admission will be free to everybody by invitation, which can be obtained without difficulty from the vice-rector.

Fancies.

Now the birds sing in a pair.
Now can be heard throughout the land,
And at meads the festive school-boy
Fondle his pretties in the hand.

Professor Buckley: "Can you tell me anything about the Pantomime?"

Smart Boy: "Yes, sir, The Atlantic."

Teacher: "You have just suggested his teacher in reading the other day by his interpretation of the sentence, 'There is a warm, dry and frosty night, the cold story and unambiguously.' 'There is a warm doughnut; there is a warm school teacher.'"

Little School-boy: "Mamma, you said if I did bring you a reward of merit, you'd give me a new knife."

Mama: "Yes, my pet."

Boy: "But that has Tommy Toole's name on it."

Yesss! I traded my old knife for it."

Brown: "Your teacher can't be such a mean man as you make out. I noticed his son has the best knife in the house."

Little School-boy: "Why, dad, those are what his father takes away from the other boys."

Miss Antique school teacher: "What does 'what is well' spell?"

Miss Antique: "What is the color of my skin?"

Class in chorus: "Yellow!"—*New York Weekly.*

A little boy in a Camden school received his first day's instruction last week. Before night he had learned to recognize and spell one word.

"Now," said the teacher, "you can tell your grandmother to go home and spell 'us.'"

"My grandmother knows how to spell," indignantly replied the little fellow, "but she has no school."

It happened in Grace Church Sunday-school, where the boy had been.

"What do you call it?" asked the pretty young teacher.

"A bed-spring," was the happy response of the boy, who had just said:

"What do you call it?" asked the pretty young teacher.

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Canvasser: "I have here a work—"
Master of the house: "I can't read."
Canvasser: "But you children—"
Master of the house: "I have no children (trumpantly), nothing but a cat."
Canvasser: "Well you want something to throw at the cat."

"The Journal" in the School-Room.

Every year finds THE JOURNAL with a broader hold on the public-school teachers of the country. Such teachers at present form a very considerable portion of its readers.

Your paper is a grand success in my school-room. My pupils can hardly wait for it to come. I have a M. Wright, Mount Carmel, Ill.

"I find your paper indispensable to my work and teaching. I think I got twenty times its cost from it in the new class"—L. D. Weller, Teacher of Drawing and Writing in the Public Schools of Hillsboro, Ohio.

"The Journal has been the means of securing to me a position as special writing-teacher in the Logan public school. So far I have had many gratifying answers and THE JOURNAL must accept all the credit."—F. O. Putnam, Logan, Iowa.

These kind words, entirely unsolicited, show the drift just as though we had quoted from a hundred other teachers of three, and might be multiplied indefinitely.

Do the High Schools Teach Short-Hand?

Mr. W. A. Moulter, of the Adrian College, Adrian, Mich., calls THE JOURNAL's attention to the following statement in an article by John Robertson recently published in the *Photographic World*, and reproving it in his next issue.

"At the present time a large percentage of our high schools of the country have added short-hand as a part of their curriculum."

Mr. Moulter doubts the accuracy of this statement and calls for proof. His observation has been that not one in fifty of our high schools teach short-hand.

Short-hand Department.

All matter intended for this department (including short-hand exchanges) should be sent to Mrs. L. H. Pickard, 101 East 23d street, New York.

We frequently have letters asking if the short-hand department of THE JOURNAL will be continued. The reply has been that so long as there was evidence of a vigorous demand for this feature it would be kept up. Many of THE JOURNAL's readers send their writers from time to time suggesting that this department be made more comprehensive as to "systems" represented.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is a good rule of action in such cases. THE JOURNAL appeals to every subscriber who is interested in this department and to every one who is interested in short-hand of any system to send name and address at once, with any suggestions as to the continuance or modification of its short-hand features. The replies to this appeal should determine what proportion of THE JOURNAL's subscribers take the paper for its short-hand department and will doubtless influence the future of this department. If you are interested write at once.

Individuality in Type-Writing.

It is Sure to Crop out, as With the Pen, Also in Dictating.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The use of the typewriter does not banish the writing expert. Men and women who use type-writing show nearly as much individuality

as a very difficult matter to shut them out. These are most pronounced in the opening and closing portions, but to some extent in the body of the letter. No matter how original a person's mind he will find difficulty in inventing fresh combinations of words to express certain conditions that recur with great frequency in every business. In a word, the most fluent dictators have certain stock expressions which they "send" more or less to correspondents at different points. They could not do otherwise without circumspection and labored effort, so that the use of certain words and phrases combinations becomes to them a second nature. It would be almost as difficult for a person in the habit of dictating correspondence to create a letter, a simulation of any other person's dictated letter—one that would stand critical tests—as it would to successfully simulate a page of the other man's writing.

Wanted—A Type-Writer.

A Machine and Not an Intelligence, says a Pert Practitioner.

"I am always the one that gets left," complained a rapid and correct operator to a reporter for the *New York Tribune*. "I went early this morning to answer an advertisement for a type-writer, and thought I should be the first one in the office, but the advertiser told me he was already suited."

"Possibly he told you a story," thought her heater, glancing at the disappointed girl—a girl with a turkey egg complexion and hair that would set unkempt persons to speaking of white horses; a girl with half her teeth gone and the remaining half discolored; a girl with square shoulders.

Artistic Design for Letter-Headings (Also for Business Cards when Reduced) Made in THE JOURNAL Office for Chaffee's Short-Hand Institute, Chicago, N. Y. It is Presented here as an Illustration of the Delicate and Artistic Effect of the New Direct or Half-Tone Process of Engraving.

We have no special information on this point, but rather incline to Mr. Moulter's view. Perhaps Mr. Robertson will enlighten us. Meanwhile how many of THE JOURNAL's readers know of high schools in which short-hand is taught?

Cupid on the Register.

One evening a man, tall and spare, surrounded by a country atmosphere, cautiously approached the register of a hotel, and hesitatingly said that he wanted a room. Mr. Harris placed the register before him and handed him a pen.

"What's that for?" inquired the would-be registrant.

"Such a queer name, please," was the reply given by the clerk, who had just observed we've just got married," was the following remark of the Clerk.

Then wrote both your names on the register, was the advice given.

An unexpected moment later revealed the following entry:

Miss Jennie & me.

We have heard much in praise of Professor Day's new short-hand book, which is advertised by the Burrows Bros. Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is a most marvelous and simple arrangement, and this is the prime recommendation for the home teacher. It is a well-made affair, looking, back and forth, and that of postage. Mr. Watson's pupils are enthusiastic in commending him as a teacher

in their work as they would do if they used a pen. It is harder to detect, but that is all the difference. Any business man who is used to reading correspondence and signatures which employ several type-writers can tell at a glance that the handwriting is not his own. The letters he receives, signs of carelessness, lack, ignorance of punctuation, or the promise use of punctuation marks, a waver or narrow margin about the writing, some peculiarity in capitalizing, and these things are all coming to the expert experienced type-writer copy.

Any person at all familiar with the work of two or more amanuenses will not question the soundness of the above claim. While obviously not so pronounced as pen peculiarities, the type-writer letter in nine cases out of ten leaves interesting evidence to prevent establishing the identity of the amanuensis who wrote it. Points of difference will crop out in the margin, the line, the space, the same school, where certain rigid rules are laid down for the guidance of all. These points are strongly developed in the method of arranging the lines, the address, complimentary closing and signature, when that is put in by the machine. In fact, the amanuensis is not entirely a machine, and individuality is sure to assert itself in one way or another.

It is also true that not only may the amanuensis trace the peculiarities of the letter's structure, but the person who dictated the letter may easily be detected by one entirely unacquainted with him with the aid of standards for comparison. With most persons who dictate a considerable correspondence certain stereotyped expressions will formulate themselves, as a mere, and it is

ders and the voice of a life. How was the advertiser to know that here was a type-writer who would identify herself with her employer, and attend conscientiously to the business of the day? How was he to know that "in a look of moral beauty she might have her portrait painted at full length?"

"I am always the one who is taken," observed another girl, one "stylish" enough to pass for being pretty, and one who, in the language of the brand-winner, could always snap up for herself. "I leave a place directly I find that things there are not going to suit me, because I know I am step into another skin a week. I am not such an awfully fast writer either. I am, on a spit, go as high as eighty words a minute, but usually I write about fifty—that's enough, dear knows." "No, I don't work steadily all the time I am in the office. Sometimes I carry on half the day with the other girls, the girls who are doing the circulars by hand. My present boss—well, employer, then—sends out just 1,000 circulars every Saturday, and I keep a lot of eight hours for a few months. They are awfully expensive of me, some of them, because my class is a permanent one, while they will pay for a few months. They are awfully expensive of me, some of them, because my working hours are shorter than theirs, and I earn just twice as much as most of them. One of the girls—she is a girl, either, but an old woman, thirty-five at least—tried my type-writer at recess the other day and it seemed to her so much good to show me how much easier

JUST FOR FUN.

Figures will not lie, but the female figure will tell a man even in a white.

Apprentice, how do you find a socializable subject?—*Washington Capital.*

The orderly woman, with a walking lady in the house, has a lady for every thing—and the baby knows where it is—*Novelty Journal.*

It is proved by the fact that Noah has made the ark light on Mount Ararat—*Illustrated.*

If Adam had been created a few inches as a man, he would have been a good deal more of a man.

Apples of gold from that tree before the serpent had bitten the apple—*Illustrated.*

Thou, mamma, see those little red Euphorbia, from the city, genuine flowers.

Oh, mamma, we saw ten apples growing on the tree.

The Weather-Bureau enters: "They used to call him 'Old Probabilities,' but now he's lost his name."—*Illustrated.*

Olson has invented a phonographic clock (you and I). "Goodnight, George," or whatever his (or) name may be—about 10:53 P. M.—*Illustrated.*

My daughter will purchase one—*Illustrated.*

Lambert: "There's only one thing among the weather. The railroad is directly at the rear of the weather."—*Illustrated.*

Lambert: "Oh, I'm going home that my daughter will purchase one—*Illustrated.*

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

(CONCLUDED.)

her work was than mine—as if it matters a pin about the letters being all on a line and the spaces of the same width. It seems to surprise her that she cannot get a place as type-writer, as she has a certificate from somewhere to show that she is competent. I don't tell her so, but she is too old, for one thing; hardly anybody would employ a type-writer over thirty. Why should that be the dead-line? Well, I suppose it is because women are set in their ways after they are out of their twenties and think they know it all. The girl—I mean the old maid—I am speaking of had a place some time back, and she told it herself that sometimes, when her employer would be dictating to her, she would stop him and tell him how the letter could be better written. Did you ever hear of such cheek? Why, if my h—employer said nothing but "High-diddle-diddle," I'd take it; my fingers be wants, not my brains—supposing I had any. One day this person I am talking about heard me scold her, and she had written to a customer that we had no more goods of a certain kind, and in a hurry had spelled *no, n-o-e-e*, just like the other *know*. She was delighted at catching me in the mistake, and didn't let me hear the last of it until I said: "Well, madam, I *do* know how to get a place as type-writer, and earn \$12 a week while you earn only \$5 with your poky addressing!" It is silly, isn't it, to laugh at a girl because, when she is making through with her work, she doesn't always spell like Daniel Webster. Noah, was it? I thought his name was Daniel.

At the type-writing school they used to tell me that my ignorance of punctuation would keep me back, but I am not bothered much about such matters; if I sprinkle a few commas here and there as I go along my employer seems to be satisfied. I have heard stories of dreadful consequences from misplacing one's stops, but I don't let them trouble me, being convinced that they are all my grandmother. Leaving out a comma is very different from leaving out a "no." I have done that more than once and it has got me into hot water. Capital letters are the trouble with some girls, but my employer has given me only one rule about them, and it is easy to remember; the first day I wrote from his dictation he said to me: "When in doubt, use a capital. Capitals out of place will be forgiven; but small letters, never."

No mine but brain-work; it is hand-work altogether, and there is a lot of sense about it. Some days I have to write the same thing a dozen different customers, and it becomes so monotonous that I nearly go to sleep over it. Doesn't the pricking of conscience keep me awake? I should like to know what my employer's file have to do with my conscience. He invents them, and I, who only follow dictation, am not supposed to know that they are files. I do know it, though, and if I were his Sunday-school teacher I might sometimes feel it my duty to ask him where he expects to go when he dies, but thank heaven! I am only his type-writer.

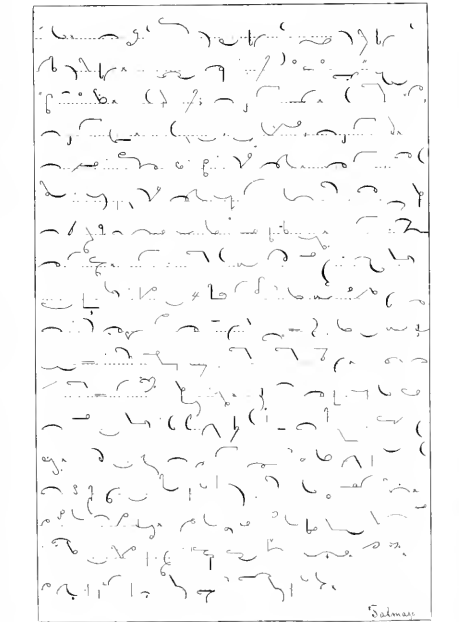
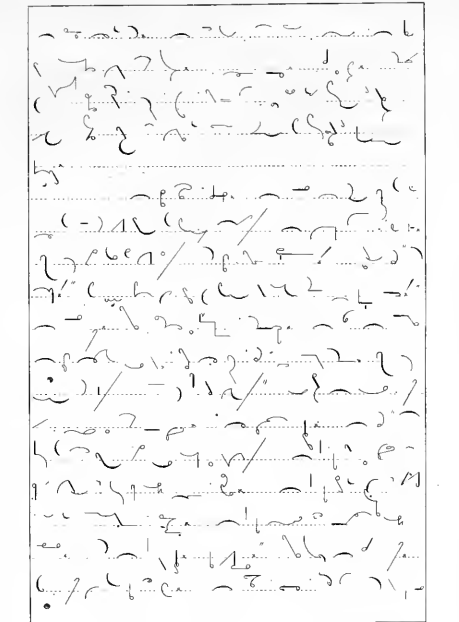
Notes.

Type-writers speak highly of a device for cleaning the type of their machines, known as "Boyd's Automatic Type-Cleaner." It may be quickly adjusted without touching the ribbon, and the types are cleaned by simply striking the keys there is no more likelihood of soiling the fingers during this proceeding than when operating the machine.

Scily A. Moran, principal of the Stenographic Institute, Ann Harbor, Mich., and well-known short-hand author, has published a dictionary designed for type-writer operators. The work gives the proper spelling and the proper syllable divisions of most of the words encountered in ordinary amanuensis work. We hear that one or more of the great type-writer companies intend giving a copy of this dictionary with every machine sold.

Short-hand journalism is booming. *Pratt's Monthly Stenographer*, Detroit, Mich., is the new official exponent of the Fenn system, drawing its wisdom from the fountain-head. The first number, published last month, is a clear-cut little paper of sixteen pages, four of which are devoted to short-hand script. The price is \$1.50 a year or fifteen cents for a single copy.

The present month is to bring forth a second short-hand periodical in *Moran's Stenographic Short-Hand Journal*, Kansas City. This is a pretty long title for a short-hand journal, but Editor Moran doesn't care a rap for a trifle of that sort. The publishers announce that they will begin with an edition of 3000



and pledge themselves to increase it as the demand grows. Price \$1 a year. Here is still another, the *National Stenographer*, Chicago, due this month, with a prospectus of this magazine reveals a young man founding a sea serpent to sustain

the leading part. An accompanying letter soliciting advertisements makes no doubt that we "will remember that its conductor, Mr. Dement, is known the world over as the greatest living exponent of the short-hand writing." This is a great deal to give for the subscription price, \$2 a year.

To J. R. T. Montreal.—To print the "short-hand alphabet" in connection with advanced reading-lessons would do you little or no good, since the simple stems undergo many modifications. You must thoroughly familiarize yourself with all the simple forms and their modifications, as well as the principles that underlie these changes. There is no easier way and there is no other way.

The World We Live In.

A Key to Phonographic Script.

He scolds the most (of the way). He cannot afford the time nor the money, and he does not believe the entertainment (will be) much, after all. The music begins. The audience is thrilled. The orchestra with polished instruments warble and sweep and thunder and swirl and sweep the sounds of the world (thing upon the) (bass viol) and wailing the flageolets, and braying (from the lips of the) cornet, and shaking their flower-bells (upon the) tinkling tambourine.

He sits motionless and disgusted. He goes home saying: "Did you see that lot of musicians that got so red blowing that French horn? He looked like a stuffed don. (Did you ever) hear (such a) voice as that) lady is? Why, (it was) a perfect squawk!" (As for his) companion says: "Why, (my dear)! There, (you needn't tell me) (you are) pleased with everything, but never ask me to go again!" He goes to church. Perhaps the sermon is didactic and argumentative.

He yawns, he gapes, he twists himself (in his) pew and pretends that he is asleep. He looks like a stuffed don. He says: "I could not keep awake. (Did you ever) hear anything so dumb? (as that) dry bones live?" Next Sabbath he enters a church where the minister is much given to illustrations. (He is) (still more) displeased. He says: "How dare that man bring such things into his pulpit! He ought to have brought his illustrations (from the) cedar of Lebanon (and) the fir tree, (instead of) the hickory and aspen." He ought to have spoken of the Euphrates (and) the Jordan, and not (of the) Kennebec and Schuylkill. He ought to have mentioned Mount Garizim, (instead of) the Catskills. Why, he ought to be disciplined. (It is) ridiculous. Perhaps afterward he joins the church. Then the church will have to handle the Jews and Greeks and whines all the way up (to the) gate of Heaven. He wishes that (the) choir would sing differently; (that) no minister would preach didacticity; (that) the elders would pray differently. (In the morning) (he said): "The church was as cold as Greenland," (in the evening). "It was hot as bilious."

They painted the church; (he did not) (like) the color. They carpeted the aisles; (he did not) (like) the figure. They put in a new furnace; he did not like the patent. He wriggles and squirms and frets and stews and worries himself. He is like a horse that, prancing at a snail's pace (to the) bit, worries himself into a lather and foam, while the horse hitched beside him, he just pulls straight ahead, makes no fuss, and comes to his destination in perfect ease. Like a horse, he is all quills. Like a crab that (you know) always goes (the other way) and moves backward (in order) (to go forward), and moves in four directions all at once, (and) the first (you know) (of his) whereabouts (you have) missed him, and when (he is) completely lost (he has) got you (by the) heel—see that the first thing (you know) (you don't) know anything—and (while you) expect (to catch) the crab, the crab catches you. Some men are crabbed at hard-shell and obliquity and opposition. (I do not see) how (he is) (to get) into Heaven unless he goes in backward, and then there (will be) danger that (at that) gate (he will) try (to) pack a quarrel with (Saint Peter). Once in (I fear) he (will not) (like) the music (and) they serve (will be) too long, and that the will spend (two or three) years in trying to find out whether the wall of Heaven is exactly plumb. (Let us) stand off from such tendencies. Let us hear sweet notes (rather than) discords, picking up marigolds and hartsbells in preference to thistles and equinaria, cultivating the sweet and amiable (rather than) nightshade. (Let us) leave it (to the) owl to hoot, the bear (to growl) (and) the grumbler to find fault. T. C. M.

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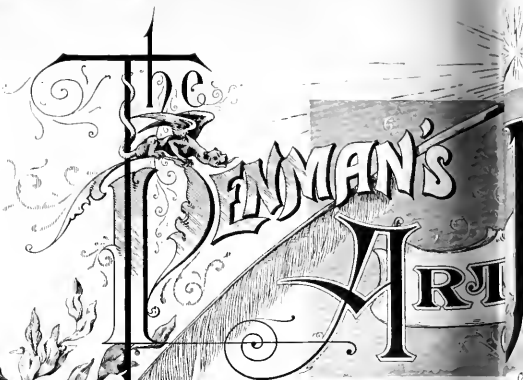
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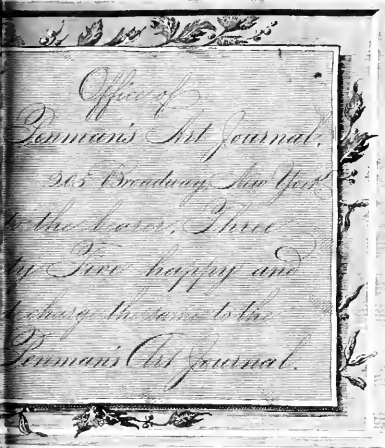
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The illustrations on this page tell the story of the year that has passed. Every year THE JOURNAL has presented to its readers a series of illustrations, out of which, with appropriate remembrance of the past, the future has been developed and is here presented with the best.



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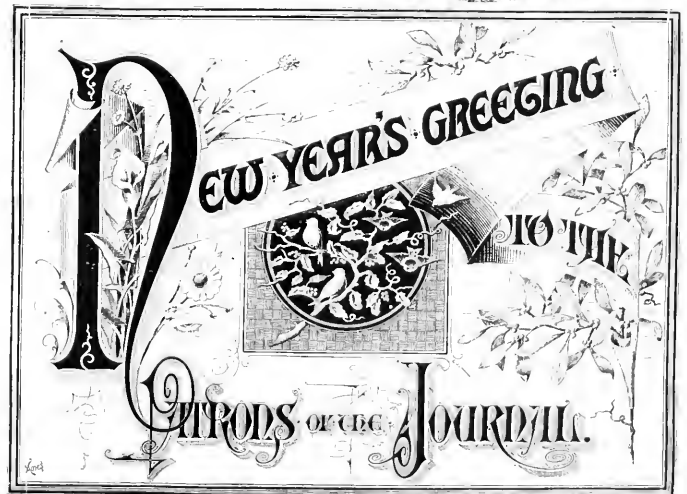
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Prepaid List on Pages 4-5.

New York, January, 1890.



get them from the press before the whole thing gets cold and the teachers are thinking about the next meeting. No one blames Secretary McCall for the delay and no one regrets it more than he, but, really, where is the hitch? While we are on the subject it may not be unimportant to inquire if there is any real demand for a verbatim report of the proceedings and from whom such demand comes.

WE HAVE LONG KNOWN that Brother L. L. Williams, of Rochester, shines as an educator and an educational author, but his claims to eminence as a biographer had not come to our attention so sharply as when reading his sketch of Brother Patrick on another page. Plain, crisp, business-

a club of 43 from Principal E. C. A. Becker, of Becker's Business College, Worcester, Mass. Close behind is W. H. Curtis, of Curtis' Business College, Minneapolis, with 37. Some of the other clubs are: Twenty-five from J. B. Duryea, Iowa; B. C. Des Moines; 18 each from A. R. Birchard, Snell's B. C., Norwich, Conn.; Fielding Sheffield, Gen. City B. C., Quincy, Ill.; W. F. Giesseman, C. C. C. C., Des Moines; 15 from L. H. Gosselin, St. Denis, Richelieu, Canada; 14 each from A. G. Connell, Atchison, Kan.; B. C., J. B. Buchtenkircher, Princeton, Ind.; Normal College; 13 each from W. J. Kinsley, Shenandoah, Iowa; E. H. Robins, S. W. B. C., Wichita, Kan.; 12 each from O. C. Dancy, Altoona, Pa.; B. C., C. W. Funk, Sioux City, Iowa; B. C., J. F. Whiteclaw, Fort Wayne, Ind.; B. C.; 11 from A. W. Dakin, Syracuse; 10 each from H. H. Goodfellow, Springfield, Ohio; P. H. McGarrig, Ottawa, Ont.; B. C., D. C. Rugg, Archibald's B. C., Minneapolis; A. A. Southworth, La Porte, Ind.

Curtis' Pen Collection.

A gentleman formed an idea some years ago that it would be curious to collect all the odd-shaped pens he could find and now has a lot comprising over 700 varieties. About twelve different metals are represented in the collection. He has, too, a number of wooden pens and many curious quills. The collection embraces specimens from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other European countries, besides America and Canada. There are pens pointed fine enough to make

Photos prepared from a copy made by E. C. Chase, Hamilton, Kan., of illustration published on the first page of the November JOURNAL. Refer to that page and see how well he did it.

Several copies have been received of the last illustration on page 175, December JOURNAL. The best will be mentioned and perhaps one printed next month. The same will be done with reference to the illustration at the foot of this page in THE JOURNAL for March, and regularly two months after the publication of this series of illustrations.

on December 22. THE JOURNAL offers congratulations.

—Brother William Lee, formerly of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is teaching writing and other branches to large classes in St. Patrick's school, La Salle, Ill.

—A. J. Farley, of St. Thomas Academy, Pictaville, Quebec, is master of a neat and attractive style of writing.

—N. Hamilton, now connected with the Southwestern Business College, Springfield, Mo., has had fifteen years at teaching, and is highly recommended both as a teacher and teacher of commercial branches.

—A. W. Dallen's new *American Business College Journal* is a credit to college journalism. It is given to both teacher and student.

—The President Sumner, Lincoln, N. C., at the head of it is G. P. Jones, a good writer and said to be a good teacher.

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BOOKING is the word that best expresses the condition of the West and East Penmen's Association, according to last reports from Des Moines, where the annual convention has just closed. Secretary Giesseman, who represented THE JOURNAL, reports fifty-one members in attendance, and a great time all around. The new officers are C. N. Crandall, president; A. N. Palmer, vice-president; W. F. Giesseman, secretary; J. B. Duryea, treasurer; A. F. Stolberger, assistant secretary; G. L. Nettleton, chairman, and C. N. Frost, a member of the Executive Committee. The next meeting will be held at Peoria, Ill. The crown of the proceedings of the late convention will be given in THE JOURNAL for February.

IN ADDITION to the diverse and elaborate ornamental designs given in this issue, we were compelled to omit at the last moment New Year's offerings by A. E. Doehman and H. P. Williams. Both of these designs were engraved for the purpose, but there is a limit to everything, and it was found at the last moment that they could not be used to advantage in this issue. We shall show them next month, with other handsome specimens that had been promised space and were omitted for the same reason.

HOW ABOUT THE B. E. V. OFFICIAL REPORT? The committee adjourned six months ago and we were to have had the proceedings in—but we didn't, and we haven't. Of course it really does not matter, because THE JOURNAL gave the juice of the proceedings before the Editors had fairly got home from the meeting. It would seem as if there were any good reason for putting these proceedings in book form, some way ought to be devised to

like it is, and tells the whole story without hysterics. Patrick, by the way, was due in THE JOURNAL some months since, but various accidents caused the postponement.

THE KENNEL received for the month of November numbered 84 names and was sent by W. H. Patrick from the pupils of Sailer's Business College, Baltimore. Many other smaller clubs were received, the usual notice having been crowded out. The December King is from Soule's College, New Orleans, sent by G. W. Harmon, it numbers 83 names. The Queen club, 70 names, was sent by G. K. Denary from the Buffalo Business College. Next comes

lines of microscopic delivery, and others intended for men who are the first personal person a great deal in their correspondence. Some are in shape like shovels. Others resemble a section of stove-pipe, and others are delicate and diminutive. Stationer.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

The Harkness, N. C. Business College is a new institution. C. M. Harkness, principal. The press of the capital city of the old North State speak encouragingly of the venture, and the principal says its success is assured beyond doubt.

E. A. McPherson is teaching penmanship in the public schools of Joliet, Ill., to large classes and is encouraged by the interest of his pupils.

Mr. Leon B. Sullivan, an accomplished young penman who has been connected with commercial schools of Sheffield, Mass., is now in Alabama, was married to Miss Myrtle Brown at the bride's home, Tusculum, Ala.

—H. A. Brown, formerly of the National Business College, Kansas City, Mo., has for some time been connected with the Department of Waterworks, College City, Mo., and with the new year, Mr. Brown will transfer his services to the state land department, while his old work will be taken up by A. S. Heaney, also from the N. B. C., Kansas City. Both gentlemen are teachers of large experience. Mr. Heaney was for some years with Francis W. Whiting, Kansas City, before going to Kansas City.

—H. A. Blanchard, of Waterville, Iowa, was chosen to join the staff with B. M. Washington. He is known as "Blanchard" as well as Blanchard and it will be as much as friends could wish.

Whitman Academy, Walla Walla, Washington, includes the commercial branches in its curriculum. F. R. Thompson, its principal, after this part of the work.

—The school in the West New Brighton, Staten Island, public schools is not only a success, but a gratification of superior condition, an accomplished and long term of the higher branches. The principal says that his work is intelligently done and that his pupils progress rapidly. That is, they are not ungratefully encountered, penmen who are well but have very poor place on other subjects.

The catalogue of Elliott's Illustrations of the most attractive we have seen in this line of work. The treated and beautifully printed. The portrait of Penman, the effort reveals a fine-looking, intelligent gentleman, every specimen of whose fine specimens, captures the penmanship department of the school is in charge of L. D. Hobbs, a well-known artist, assisted by S. S. Shafter, who manipulates a pen with remarkable dexterity.

J. F. Fish, Cleveland, Ohio, issues a very neat catalogue advertising his pen work and specialties.



By F. S. Pettit, of THE JOURNAL'S Art Staff. [Photo engraving.]

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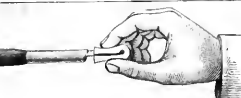
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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1890.

VOL. XIV.—No. 2

Pen Experts in Council.

Good Work and Good cheer at the
Western Penmen's Meeting.

(From the Notes of W. F. Gieseman, late
Chairman of the Executive Committee
and present Secretary of the Association).



N DECEMBER 26th
last, the
fourth an-
nual conven-
tion of the
Western Pen-
men's Asso-
ciation open-
ed at Des
Moines, Ia., remain-
ing in session a week.
The proceedings were
briefly referred to in
the January JOURNAL. As
stated

then the
meeting
was successful from
every point of view.
There was a good at-
tendance and enthus-
iasm unbounded.
The list of those who
attended is as fol-
lows:

Burrows, E. H., Na-
hant, Ia.
Rufflett, W. A.,
Black River Falls,
Wis.
Benton, P. T., Iowa
City, Ia.
Bowler, Miss Gusie,
Des Moines, Ia.
Chapman, C. S., Min-
neapolis, Minn.
Charter, E. M., Pa-
ris, Texas.
Chase, C. E., Hin-
wathia, Kan.
Crandle, C. N., Dex-
ton, Ill.
Curtis, C. C., Min-
neapolis, Minn.
Crump, Miss Olive,
Des Moines, Ia.
Dunaway, W. S.,
Kittling, Ia.
Dorsey, J. B., Des
Moines, Ia.
Faulk, C. N., Sioux
City, Ia.
Faulk, C. A., Decatur, Ill.
French, C. B., Des Moines, Ia.
Frost, G. B., Des Moines, Ia.
Fisher, E. H., Shanandoah, Ia.
Fisher, M. M., C. Quinn, Neb.
Gieseman, W. F., Des Moines, Ia.
Hague, R. S., Omaha, Neb.
Hawes, W. C., Stuart, Neb.
Hendley, H. G., Middleburg, Ill.
Hinnam, A. H., Worcester, Mass.
Hoff, D. W., Des Moines, Ia.
Ives, W. J., Victoria, Ill.
Jennings, A. C., Des Moines, Ia.
Johnson, H. S., Des Moines, Ia.
Lewis, Miss Alice, Nevada, Ia.
McInt, J. M., Des Moines, Ia.
Moore, J. H., St. Paul, Minn.
Ogg, George, Elkhart, Ia.
Palmer, A. N., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Parsons, A. E., Creston, Ia.
Patt, Miss Bertha, Nevada, Ia.
Perce, T. H., Keosau, Ia.
Peters, F. R. S., St. Joseph, Mo.
Pope, E. J., Poplar, Ia.
Rella, E. C., Quincy, Ill.
Runkle, O. O., Marshalltown, Ia.
Shinker, C. D., Des Moines, Ia.

Snoke, D. H., Nevada, Ia.
Staley, W. D., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
Stohsberg, A. F., Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Summers, L. L., Grinnell, Ia.
Tator, L. W., Knoxville, Ia.
Thornburgh, L. M., Richmond, Ind.
Westrope, P. A., Elliott, Ia.
White, J. E., Beatrice, Neb.
Williams, W. W., Des Moines, Ia.
Wood, E. C., Davenport, Ia.

THE CERTAIN RISE.

President Peirce called the convention
to order in the rooms of the Capital City
Commercial College, A. N. Palmer pre-
siding at the secretary's desk. The ses-
sion was chiefly devoted to the work
of organization. A. H. Hinnam, of
Worcester, Mass., and E. M. Charter,
Paris, Texas, were present, and being
proposed for honorary membership, were
unanimously elected.

Mr. Hinnam in an interesting talk sug-
gested that the meetings be held further
East. He mentioned the Eastern Pen-
men's Association, declaring that it had
died and that the W. P. A. might live.

At the evening session an interesting
lesson on the application of music to
writing was given by D. W. Hoff, C. N.
Crandle entertained the assemblage by
blackboard exercises. There were remarks

on pertinent topics by C. S. Chapman and
other members of the association.

At the morning session of the second
day it became obvious that owing to the
absence of many teachers to whom papers
had been assigned it would be impossible
to follow the programme as it had been
outlined. A. N. Palmer opened with a
talk on the application of movement ex-
ercises to writing. The oval a and loop
exercises were elaborated upon and move-
ment on loops discussed at length by
Duryea, Curtis and others. Mr. Crandle
talked for nearly an hour on the subject of
teaching large classes in our normal
schools. This was taken up by various
members and discussed. Mr. Peirce gave
an able presentation of his method of
teaching figures in order of simplicity.

A discussion with respect to shaded or
unshaded down-strokes in blackboard
writing was participated in by nearly all
of the members present.

MUSIC ADDS ITS CHARM.

The exercises of the afternoon were
led in with music. Mr. Palmer distin-
guished himself by a baritone solo. A
soprano solo by Miss Mabel Allen was vi-
gorously applauded.

Settling down to serious details Mr.
Chapman gave the penmen some points
with regard to position, motion and form.
A lively discussion which ensued proved
that there was a difference of opinion

among the penmen respecting the position
of the body and pen. Mr. Charter
claimed that to have one foot placed
around at the side of the chair was the
easiest and most natural position. Mr.
Curtis contended that this was unnatural
and gave illustrations to show the upright
position to be most easily obtained by
keeping the feet flat on the floor.

Several ladies who manifested an inter-
est in penmanship were admitted into the
association as honorary members. Presi-
dent Peirce welcomed them heartily on
behalf of the association. His saying that
the ladies received them "with out-
stretched hands" created considerable merriment.

A telegram was received from Messrs.
Brown & Nettleton, Northampton, Ill., inviting
the convention to hold its next meeting at
that place.

The afternoon session was opened with
a piano solo by Miss Florence Swan, of
Creston, Iowa. Gymnastic exercises by a
class of twelve scholars of the city schools,
under the leadership of their teacher, Miss
Morris, followed. A hearty address of wel-
come was delivered by Principal J. M.
Mehan, of the Capital City Commercial
College. President Peirce then delivered
his annual address. [Address given below.]

There was more music at the close of the
address. Mr. Hoff entertaining the members
with selections on the harp admirably
rendered. Others who contributed to the
entertainment were
Miss Carrie Clark, J.
E. Browne and C. A.
Faust; all of the
efforts being well re-
ceived. A vote of
thanks to Mr. Mehan
and others for the
evening's entertain-
ment was given with
heart good will.
The third day's ses-
sion began with the
song "America," in
which all present en-
joined. Then came
a talk by the presi-
dent full of practical
advice to students
and teachers.

Mr. Benton read a
paper on engraving,
which he illustrated
by showing plates,
tools, etc. The paper
was highly entertain-
ing. A talk on flour-
ishing by Mr. Hin-
nam followed.

THE CHAIR.

The members went
in a body to Edin-
gburgh's gallery and were
photographed.

At one o'clock the association met in the
rooms of the Iowa Business College. Mr.
Hoff gave an exhibition of illustrating
the methods used in teaching penmanship
in the Des Moines public schools, of which
he is the writing superintendent. When
the exhibition was completed the conven-
tion took electric cars for the Capitol, and
the remainder of the afternoon was spent
in inspecting the building and its con-
tents and in the trip back to the hotel.

There were various musical and mixed
lunatic exercises at the beginning of the
evening session. Miss Florence Swan, of
Creston, and George E. Wilson being the
bright particular stars. This over, Mr.
Crandle explained at length the theory and
illustrated the process of photo-engraving.

Mr. Duryea afforded the members great
amusement by his recitation, "The Small
Boy's Composition on the Horse." C. A.

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Example for Book Illustrating. (See page 24.)

Persia's Expert Penmen.

Calligraphy as a Fine Art in the Shah's Great Empire.



X-C. MINISTER to Persia Hon. S. W. G. Benjamin has given to the world much interesting information about the Shah's dominion. In a late letter to the New York World he talks entertainingly about Persia's expert penmen. The paragraphs following are taken from the paper in question:

No people have ever displayed such universal and abiding interest in calligraphy as the Persians. The writing they had before the Mahometan conquest was more distinct and graceful than that of Greece during the same period.

After the Savenas conquered Persia they were soon absorbed by the Persians, who in time asserted again their independence and the superior quality of their genius. But not before the Arabs had forced on the Persians their religion and the use of the Arabic character and partially of the Arabic language.

For several centuries this character had the long, slender lines and angular forms of the Arabic written at Cufa on the Euphrates. Gradually, however, the Persian love of the beautiful modified this forcible but ungraceful character by giving it agreeable curves and generally a more flexible form. The various stages that Persian writing has passed through since the Cufa was entirely abandoned about the twelfth century are called Nase, Nastalik and Shekesh. These are all in use now, although the Nastalik style, on an interestingly employed for correspondence and ordinary, every-day subjects.

The national talent for decorative art has Persian artists to take the utmost interest in excelling in the art of calligraphy. The style of the great writers is as distinct and individual as the style of great painters; the copyist of a poem by Hafiz or Sa'adi received scarcely less fame, and his name lives as that of the authors whom he copied.

The expense of making a clear and perfect transcription of the works of a poet or of any other volume worth publication made such books possible only to the wealthy, and they expected handsome calligraphy. Hence the professional scribes vied with each other to win the patronage of viziers, princes and sovereigns. Another motive led to the encouragement of this art. The sacred character of the Koran suggested the utmost reverence in making copies of it and the utmost excellence possible in the calligraphy employed on it. This feeling makes it impossible for the Koran to be printed in Persia even at this time, such printed copies of it as are in existence having been published in India on European presses. For the same reasons manuscript copies of the Koran are not easily procurable by Christians, as Asiatics are averse to parting with them to individuals.

It is almost incredible what art and pains have been expended upon copies of the Koran. I have seen a large quarto volume of which every leaf was of vellum and each page was superbly illuminated. Each letter was actually cut entirely through the vellum and was made legible by an underlay of purple velvet.

Extracts from the Koran of large size to put over a door or on a wall, much as we use the somewhat familiar motto, "God Bless Our Home," have also been common, executed with taste, skill and infinite patience. I have seen such a motto with letters a foot long of which the coloring in the space of each letter was produced by colored designs representing pastoral or military scenes, land scapes or the like, so delicately drawn that their full beauty could only be appreciated with a magnifying glass.

There are scribes of ability and note now in Persia. They are few, and if need be illuminate in the most sumptuous manner the Government edicts and other documents. The archives of the various governments are illuminated with much splendor.

But the printing press has at last invaded Persia, and is used to some extent at the capital. There are two periodicals

published there, one the court or official journal and the other a weekly.

But while these papers are finally printed before publication it must not for a moment be thought that calligraphy has nothing to do with them. After the editor has made up an entire copy of the subject matter it is given to a scribe, who makes a clean copy of it exactly as it is to appear. This copy is given to an expert, who makes a beautiful calligraphic copy with

The age of a kalendar can be invariably told by the costume of the figures painted upon it. In one end of the side of the kalendar is the ink-box; the ink is thickened by being mixed with silk. The paper is glossy and generally a cream tint. The best comes from China.

Every great man has his secretaries, each provided with a kalendar and a roll of sheets of paper, both of which he carries in his girdle. If a letter or document is



By J. F. Cozzett, Irvington, Cal. (Photo-Engraved.)

graceful head-lettering. This copy is then photographed on lithographic stones, which are bitten with acid, and thus when the printed copies are struck off they are identical with the written copy of the court scribe.

This elaborate process is followed because it is difficult with type metal to obtain letters as graceful as the written letters, and the Persian's eye is so sensitive

to be written the secretary immediately drops on his knees and whips out inkhorn and paper. Laying the former on the floor at his right he seizes a sheet of paper in his left hand and proceeds to write, owing to the position the lines always slant somewhat. He leaves a broad margin, and in case the letter overruns the page he writes on the margin to preferences to continuing on the other side of the leaf.



By A. E. Derward, Utica, N. Y. (Photo-Engraved.)

on the subject that he shrinks from reading printed sheets taken from cast types. For the same reason the books issued by the missionaries in Persia for the Mahometans are printed on lithographic stones.

It may be worth while to describe the Persian method of writing. As we have generally known, they write from right to left. They never use a table if it can be avoided, but write on their hands. By preference they sit on their knees and heels on the floor. The pen is a reed the color of black walnut; the nib is cut diagonally. This pen is called a kalem, and is kept in an oblong box called a kalendar. This case is made of brass or of papier-mache, which is often most exquisitely decorated with hand-painting.

When the document is completed no name is written, no autographic signature is appended, but the seal of the author is affixed, dipped in ink and then pressed on paper. This seal, in the case of officials, has the date of the year also engraved upon it, and is annually renewed. To counterfeited such a seal brings the counterfeiter within the shadow of the yasakeh bushes, or lord high executioner, and the offense is therefore rarely attempted.

Whatever improvements or innovations take place in Persia during the next fifty years, it is not all likely that the noble art of calligraphy will fall from practice and esteem in that country so long as it continues to be a Mahometan nation governed by Mahometan rulers.

The Law of Language and the Language of Law.

The elegant sufficiency of legal language, to put it mildly, has long been the subject of ridicule on the part of those wanting in respect for the usages of the gentlemen of the law. It is doubtful if a small though highly useful idea was ever swathed in more words than the indictment presented by the Grand Jury recently in the case of the electric light homicide. It bears evidence of having been prepared by a lawyer of a great many years' standing. We cannot refrain from reprinting part of it. After various verbal gymnastics, it goes on like this:

And a current of electricity, of great and deadly power and intensity, through and into the body of the said Henry Harris, did put, place and pass, and cause and procure to be put, placed and to pass, and the said current of electricity through and into the body of him, the said Henry Harris, did wilfully and feloniously keep and continue and cause and procure to be kept and continued for a space of time, to wit: for the space of five seconds; thereby giving unto him, the said Henry Harris, with the electric current aforesaid, a mortal electric shock, of which mortal electric shock he, the said Henry Harris, then and there died.

That is, we suppose, Henry Harris was killed by electricity. It would seem to the casual reader that the man who wrote the indictment did put, place, insert and pass, and cause and procure to be put, placed, inserted and passed into or within said indictment, charge, arraignment, accusation or other instrument of court writing, and did keep and continue, and cause and procure to keep and continue and remain a lay, "in and within and on the inside of said indictment, charge, arraignment, accusation or other instrument of court writing, to wit: One or more superfluous, unnecessary and useless words. And thus and thereby is attention once more called and directed to the pleasing lit the way or custom which lawyers have of raising or causing to be raised a great cloud of words around a small matter, and, fostering the public in the belief that a mighty mystery hides in the drawing up or preparing of even the simplest legal paper, whereas it should be, even if it is not, as feasible to any one having a fair command of English. If we are wrong, mistaken or in error, or if we have been caused or made to be wrong, mistaken or in error, we implore, pray, beg and request leave and permission to offer our most humble and abject apologies. — New York Tribune.

ONE WORD.

"Write me an epistle," the warrior said—
"Verily, valor and glory need."
"Prithvi, a hallo," exclaimed the knight—
"Frowns, adventure and faith made."
"An oak to freedom," the patriot cried—
"Liberty won out wrong defied."
"Give me a drama," the scholar asked—
"The inner world in the outer masked."
"Frame me a sonnet," the artist prayed—
"Power and passion, in harmony played."
"Sing me a lullaby," the maiden sighed—
"A lark-note waking the morning wade."
"Nay, all too long," said the busy age—
"Write me a line instead of a page."
The words were quiet, the poet heard,
"Your poem write in a single word."

He took to the maiden's glowing eyes,
A moment glanced at the star-bright skies;
From the lights below to the high above,
And wrote the line that he loved so.
— Blackwood's Magazine.

An autograph lately sold in London was a note from Tennyson reading thus: "I have many thousands of these applications, and rather make a point of neglecting them; for why should I suffer the multitude of my people? Nevertheless, as the request comes from an old friend behold an autograph."

Here's a Penman!

Sent to Jail for Forgery He Gets Out by the Same Means.

Memphis has been harboring for some weeks past a criminal of no ordinary stamp in the person of one J. C. Johnson, a noted forger.

He is a genius in his profession and an exponent of the homoeopathic theory "similia similibus curantur" for while he succeeded in breaking into jail by the exercise of his gifts in writing other people's names he also succeeded in freeing himself by the same means.

He is a genius in his profession and an exponent of the homoeopathic theory "similia similibus curantur" for while he succeeded in breaking into jail by the exercise of his gifts in writing other people's names he also succeeded in freeing himself by the same means.

Johnson is a Virginian by birth, and commenced a crooked career about twelve years ago, when he came into notice as a forger. He confined his operations largely to country banks, and his method was to sell or get discounted notes bearing the signatures of well-to-do farmers or country merchants for amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500. He was twice convicted and sentenced to serve terms in the Virginia penitentiary.

While there he gave endless trouble in various well-planned attempts to escape. His wife was permitted to visit him and he supposed smuggled the tools into his cell with which he endeavored to regain his liberty. Suspicion falling on her as the medium, she was obliged on one occasion to stand while the jailer's daughter searched her, and in the coils of her hair a bottle of muriatic acid was discovered, by the aid of which the desperate prisoner had hoped to escape.

That he is free to-day, however, is due not to any violent escape, but to the exercise of an ingenuity almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. Last spring he forged the name of Y. P. McLemore, a farmer of Carroll County, to a note for \$250, which he deposited at the Bank of Carroll, Huntington, Tenn. Mr. McLemore was a stockholder in the very bank where the forged deposit of it, but his imitation of his signature was so perfect that Mr. R. F. Trask, the cashier, had no hesitation in accepting it, especially as the holder was furnished with strong letters of recommendation, probably written by himself for the occasion.

The forgery was, however, finally discovered, and Johnson was arrested. The news of his arrest spread, and at the preliminary trial there was a small army of bank officials from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia present, all of whom had been victims to the prisoner's arts, his operations aggregating several thousand dollars.

He was bound over to appear for trial at the next term of the Carroll County court, and being unable to give bond was sent to jail. His desperate character being known the Huntington jail was deemed too insecure to hold him and he was sent to Nashville for safe keeping.

How safely he was kept there, the sequel will show. The Carroll County officers, however, thought he was there until last week when the sheriff wrote for him to take him to Huntington for trial and to his amazement found he was gone. The Sheriff of Davidson County explained that he had been released on bond last October, and in proof produced the bond, which was signed by three well-known citizens and approved by Judge Swigert. This looked all right, but investigation proved the astounding fact that Johnson had forged the bondsmen's name and also that of Judge Swigert.

The case was gone up in tip-top legal shape. It was headed "State vs. Johnson," written in a clerical hand on legal cap paper, and after setting forth the principal facts the sureties were bound in the sum of \$2000 each, it was signed with the names of J. C. Johnson, principal, and W. C. Nowlin, D. King and J. B. Burdette. Underneath was written, "Approved this 15th day of October, 1889, W. M. Swigert, judge," and the sureties were so good that the judge was almost willing to swear he had written it.

The clever forger, however, did not stop there. He had to get into possession of each surety, settling forth what property he owned and where it was located, and the sureties were to be signed by P. W. Adams, Clerk of the Court. To the chief claimer, he wrote a letter to the Sheriff of Davidson County, purporting to be from F. S. Soule, Sheriff of Carroll County, assuring him that the bond was all right and instructing him to release Johnson, whom he held.

The prisoner obtained Judge Swigert's

signature in a manner as ingenious as the rest of his operations. He wrote a number of letters to the judge, none of which he replied to. Finally he wrote one so insulating that the judge replied, telling him he would to hear no more from him till his trial came off.

So far the fugitive has successfully eluded capture.—*Memphis Appeal*, January 20.

Try It on Your Boys.

The following list of words is going the rounds of the press with the statement that not one person in twenty will spell them correctly without preparation: Abhorring, bayon, aise, trisyllable, agreeable, amateur, beleaguery, mysterious, different, illiterate, initial, crowd, exemplary, complaisant, recommenced, collective, chaise, coisited, actually, preparation.

Nonsense! There is but one word on

Short-hand Department

All matter intended for this department (including short-hand exchanges) should be sent to Mrs. L. H. Parkard, 101 East 23d street, New York.

The Amanuensis That is "Wanted."

The *Tribune* published and THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL copied last month under the head of "Wanted, a Type-Writer" a flippant article that should never have been written much less printed. It purported to be an interview with a representative typewriter—a girl, not a machine—and gave what was intended to pass as the commonly-received opinion of the ordinary relations existing between the employers of amanuenses and the amanuenses

her good looks and the "pull" she has; and while they are likely to get "the grand bonus" when the present rush is over she will be retained, at shorter hours and larger pay not on account of ability but despite the lack of it, and because she is young and good looking. She speaks of her employer as "the boss," ridicules correct spelling and good work, and exhibits mock compassion for an evidently competent and sensible girl of thirty, whom she derisively dubs an "old maid," and who gets the "grand bonus," although receiving but five dollars a week, while the incompetent silly girl of twenty and red cheeks is retained at twelve dollars.

I have said that such an effort at cheap wit is something more than foolish. It is contemptible and wicked, for in the first place it is a lie, and next it works to the injury of a class of respectable and worthy girls who are trying to follow conscience and God in earning an honest living and doing their duty.

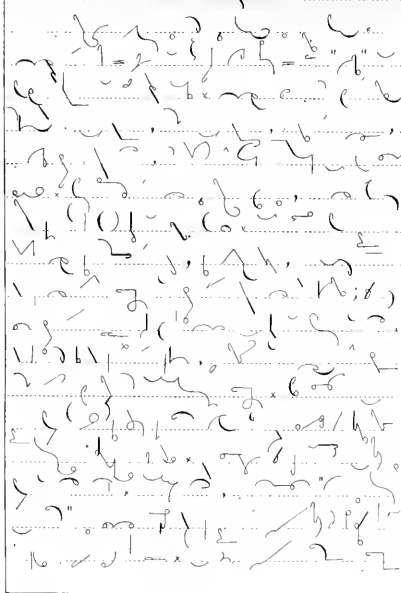
It has been a good part of my business for the past fifteen years to fit girls as clerks and amanuenses and put them in paying positions. I have done this, that time placed possibly 500 young ladies, and more than half of them as stenographers and typewriters. I never recommend a girl to a place, or permit her to go there without satisfying myself that it is a proper place, where she will not only get a fair price for her services but will be properly treated and properly surrounded. Where it is necessary I make a personal investigation, and always know from the young ladies themselves and their employers how they are treated and how they do their work. I have thus come to know quite intimately the character of employers and their requirements, and speak from that knowledge when I say that no decent employer ever prefers a frivolous, incompetent girl because she is young and pretty to a sensible and competent one, even if she be thirty and plain. Indeed, as a rule, employers prefer mature young ladies, even at larger wages. There may be weak and silly ones who, for purposes of their own, would shelter such a travesty on woman as is made to jibber silly nonsense in the *Tribune* article, but they are not counted among respectable employers, and would not for a moment be tolerated in decent society if they were known. The respectable men who employ women stenographers—recounts, lawyers, editors and publishers—pay for service, and not for the companionship of a weak and silly fool, whose chief quality is that she is "stylish enough to pass for being pretty."

The wickedness of this article lies in the fact that whatever weight it has goes to the injury of honest girls, who from their ignorance of the world and their faith in them who are permitted to print newspapers and journals might think it was true, and thus be dissuaded from undertaking an honorable and worthy profession.

There is to-day no better and no surer opening for young ladies desiring to be useful and self-supporting than that afforded to capable stenographers. Girls have often shrunk from the ordeal of being known as a "typewriter," not because the business was irksome or discreditable, but from the small wit of the penny-aiers, who think it funny to endlessly dwell on the frailties and flippancies of the "typewriter girls" and the misnomer of the middle-aged men who have caricatured their type. This kind of nonsense is fast disappearing, and it is only occasionally that readers of respectable papers are called upon to skip an article like the one I have here called attention to. The only reason for its being called in this way is that its fallacy and folly might appear and an opportunity be given to speak a true word for an honorable profession.

S. S. PACKARD,

The Literary Critic



(Continued on next page.)

the list that will cause a bright boy or sixteen to think twice before spelling it correctly—"collectible."

At a recent sale in London an album of autograph letters, the greater part addressed to D. G. Rossetti, with five original sonnets by Rossetti, brought £60. The letters were from Lord Tennyson, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Browning, Sir F. Leighton, Sir F. Burton, Chevalier Bunsen, John Morley, Sir J. F. Millis and others. A soured copy of the first folio Shakespeare was sold to an American collector for £210; another copy, imperfect, brought £60. A collection of Napoleon literature (some 242 volumes) with 200 engravings of the battles of Napoleon, in four volumes, formed by the late Sir George Harnage, was sold for £170.

A MONTHLY \$5-WORTH—1 and delighted with "Ames' Compendium." It is the most complete work on penmanship I have ever seen.—*Harry C. Wilkinson, Leicester, Me.*

themselves. As a mere effort of wit or of humorous writing it was well enough, though not remarkable, but as a statement of fact by inference it was not only misleading but injurious.

First, let it be remembered that no respectable man in New York or in Denver would employ an amanuensis or a typewriter just because she was pretty and silly. If she had these qualities they would need to be supplemented by some ability. And that ability would not be measured by a speed of fifty words a minute at shorthand, and neither speed nor correctness in typewriting. The representative girl of this article is a "coarse, illiterate, slangy creature who is described as 'stylish enough to pass for being pretty,'" and who shows by her conversation that she would be an unfit companion for a decent young man, to say nothing of a modest, sensitive, self-respecting intelligent girl, such as are to-day filling three-fourths of the places open to amanuenses in this city. She says all the girls are envious of her on account of

The Type-Writer in the Senate.

The spirit of invention and progress is beginning to reach even to the innermost circles of the United States Senate chamber. Lately the startling proposition has been made by some of the younger members of the conservative body that the type-writer and the graphophone be used by the official stenographers in preparing their manuscript copy of debates instead of having the work done as at present by a dozen or more pen copyists. It might seem at first blush that the Senators should feel content if the speeches were properly reported in the *Record* every morning without wasting their time in bothering about how their work is done. But this is just where the shoe pinches. No United States Senator ever lets one of his speeches go to the printer without first putting it through a course of amendment and correction.

When a Senator delivers himself of a speech it is taken down by the official stenographer unless the Senator happens to read it from manuscript. At intervals of 10 or 15 minutes the notes are sent out to the *Record* reporter's room, where they are read piece by piece to a dozen stenographers, who in turn transcribe them into long hand. After being carefully corrected by one of the most capable men in the corps the sections are put together and the manuscript is ready for the printer—printer, did you say? Oh, no, not at all. The manuscript goes to the residence of the Senator "for correction." If he wishes the speech to appear in the *Record* of the next morning he is given until midnight to get it back to the hands of the printer. Often the Senator requires two and three days, and sometimes a week, to get the speech into shape to suit him, and frequently when it does leave his hands it is a very different speech from the one handed him by the stenographer. Herein lies the objection of the old-fashioned Senators to the new-fangled graphophone and type-writer. If these modern machines should be used, every alteration, correction, omission and addition that they might make to the manuscript would at once be apparent, and their deceitfulness laid bare.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Facts About Short-Hand Authors.

The following lists of interesting information about noted short-hand authors are from the *Phonographic World*:

Mrs. Burnz published her first short-hand book, "Reading Lessons in Stenography," a companion to Munson's "Complete Phonographer," at the age of 47. Her first edition of "Phonic Short-Hand" was published three years later, in 1875.

Only three years previous to the issue of Mrs. Burnz's first book, above mentioned, Mr. Munson had published his first edition of the "Complete Phonographer." This was in 1867, at which time Mr. Munson was only 32 years old. Mrs. Burnz was an assistant and teacher in Mr. Munson's office.

Mr. Graham, at the age of only 22, published his first shorthand work, a revised edition of E. Wylder's "Young Reporter; or, How to Write Shorthand." This was in 1852; two years later he issued his first work, under his own name, entitled "The Reporter's Manual," published by Fowler & Wells. This firm began to cut prices on the work against the wishes of the author, and in the same year Mr. Graham became his own publisher, issuing at once "A Compendium of Phonography, 1854," has since refused dealings with the firm in question and has published all his own works since that date.

Mr. Longley published his first "Manual of Phonography" in 1849, now over 40 years old, thus antedating all existing American publishers by at least five years. Mr. Longley was then 26 years of age. His earlier works show the *a, e, ah* vowel-scale, still used by Graham, Benn Pitman writers, but he has since changed to the *ah, a, e* scale, in use by Isaac Pitman, and his and Longley's followers. His "American Manual of Phonography," of 1853, was an engraved work of 136 pages, published at 50 cents, showing that the

selling price of phonographic text-books has advanced rather than decreased within 40 years past; the cheapest standard text-book to-day sells at 75 cents, while the greater number of the different editions range from \$1 to \$2 each.

Benn Pitman first published in this country in 1853, issuing his "Manual of

Phonography" at Cincinnati in that year. For many years previous to his coming to America, Mr. Pitman was associated in England with his brothers, Isaac and Frederick, in the introduction and dissemination of phonography there, but owing to personal antagonism arising from differences of opinion among the brothers,

a dissolution of interests occurred which has continued with strong personal animosity to this day. Mr. Pitman was also sued by Mr. Graham in 1863 for infringement of copyright and prohibited from employing in his books certain of the latter's inventions. Benn Pitman is a strong believer in cremation (as is also Mrs. Burnz); both are stockholders in crematories in their respective cities, and both will probably be cremated after death.

Notes.

The Phonographic Magazine, Cincinnati, begins its fourth year with the current number. Eight pages have been added, giving 32 each month, exclusive of advertising space. The *Magazine* is a dignified, thorough exponent of shorthand writing according to the Benn Pitman system. Jerome R. Howard, its editor, is to be congratulated.

Mr. Andrew J. Graham's *Students' Journal*, the official journal of the Graham system of phonography, has entered its nineteenth year. It is a beautifully printed paper of sixteen quarto pages, equally divided between letter-press and script. To the student or practitioner of Graham shorthand it is indispensable. Mr. Graham boasts that he has not found it necessary to revise his text book for thirty-one years.

From Secretary Banner *The Journal* learns that the annual election of the Philadelphia Stenographers' Association was held on Wednesday evening, January 8, at 1307 Arch-street, when the following were chosen: President, Francis H. Hepler; first vice-president, James W. R. Collins; second vice-president, Sue R. Wilkins; secretary, James B. Banner; recording secretary, Pauline Cohen; treasurer, John C. Dixon; librarian, Eugene McElhorne; executive committee, Benjamin S. Banks, Geo. A. Jackson, Edwin Bond, Jr., Chas. M. Reiling, E. A. Hawthorne, Henry T. C. Wise, Leavis Altuner, Miriam Jennings.

Scott Browne inquires, "What's the matter with our rivals?" in "noticing" his change from a monthly to a weekly; and then goes on to suggest the answer by asking, "Do they fear it? Are they afraid it will take the wind out of their sails?" The "rivals" if there are any, can answer for themselves. *THE JOURNAL*, probably didn't think of it at the right time, and will now say, regardless of consequences, that the "weekly edition" of *Brown's Phonographic Monthly* has appeared.

The script work of this number is from the pen of Mr. George Curtis Beard, a student of four months in Packard's School of Stenography. It is free-hand work, and a transcript of Mr. Munson's own notes. It is a first attempt, and is submitted as such.

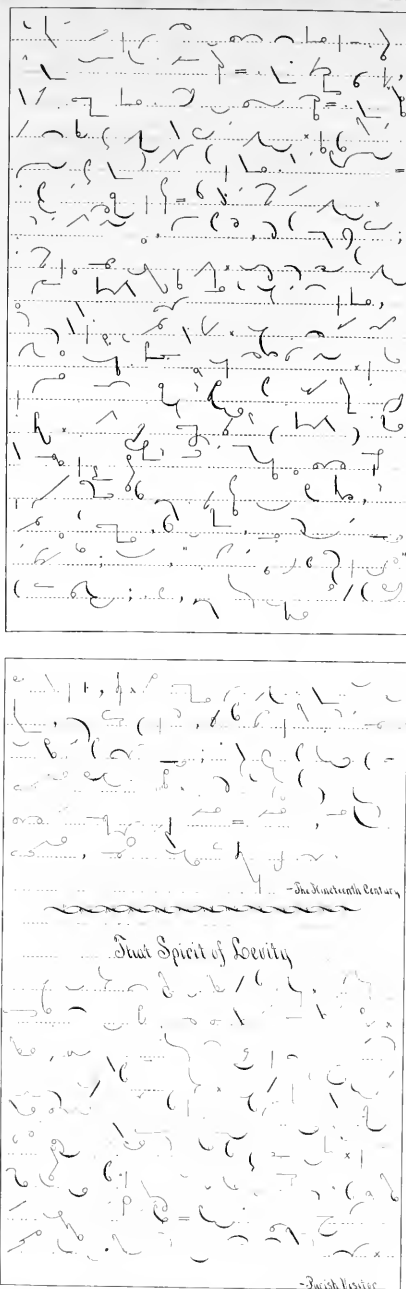
Pen or Pencil for Shorthand?

Mr. J. L. Bennett, a veteran shorthand reporter of Chicago, gives his opinion of the respective merits of pen and pencil in reporting, as follows:

"I have found that a pencil makes more legible notes in fast reporting than a pen. In slow reporting it does not make much difference what is used. In reporting with a pen, there is always, in fast work, what may be called a tail following the characters, which tend to make them less legible. Of course, this would not be the case with a person who had a habit of writing with more of a hand motion than I use, my writing being all done with a full arm movement.—*Frank Harrison's Magazine*.

Typewriters at the Vatican.

Autotype machines have just been served out for the first time to some of the copying clerks at the Vatican, but they are only to be used for the roughest kind of proof work which has to be done in a hurry. The Pope dislikes the innovation, for he is anxious—and rightly so—not to break up the admirable system of penmanship which flourishes at the Vatican. There is no such writing in the world as that which is seen on the documents sent out by the Curia. All the copying clerks of the first rank are priests and monks, and many of them real artists in calligraphy. They are skilled in exercising their fancy in the tracing of thimbletated capitals and ornamental initials or margins, but there must not be a single error on a page which has to be issued in the Pope's name. A misplaced comma causes a whole page to be rewritten.—*Glasgow Herald*.



Lessons in Practical Writing—No. 9.

BY D. W. HOFF, SUPERINTENDENT OF WRITING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

[These lessons, by one of the most popular and successful Public Schools Writing Superintendents in America, will cover every detail of teaching practical penmanship in the public schools. While possessing great value for the general student, they are absolutely invaluable to the public school writing teacher, forming as they do an accurate and thorough guide to the details of his work, step by step, through all the grades. The lessons were begun in THE JOURNAL, for April, from which time subscription may be dated if desired. Single back numbers, 10 cents each.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The Blending Process.

That combination of the two movements, the finger movement and the arm movement, which embodies both the strength and enduring qualities of the latter and the delicate shaping power of the former, is, in our opinion, the culminating point in true movement culture. The process of blending these we begin at the third grade.

For two years the fingers have been used exclusively in the formation of letters, for reasons already stated. We now forbid all finger action, requiring pure "muscular." The natural result of an effort to use a pure arm motion after having used the fingers exclusively for two years is a union of the two in the majority of cases. The nature of the mixture depends largely upon the size of the muscles and nerve and the strength of will-power exerted.

The final slide is still retained for a few weeks or months as the situation seems to require. Its object has been discussed in former lessons. It is the "stepping-stone" to the new movement—a connecting link in the evolution of both form and movement from a lower to a higher grade of production and execution.

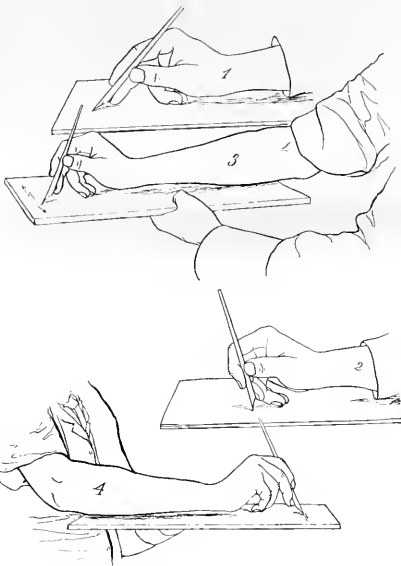
Each exercise in the present series having a reverse oval as the initial element is prefaced by two, three or four revolutions of the hand as the teacher may direct; then without changing the rate of motion the pen swoops down and the exercise is written to its completion without pause. The teacher both names and sounds each letter as it is being written. The rotary movements of the arm in introducing the exercise are sufficient to rotate the hand, while the anticipation of the coming stroke, coupled with the knowledge that the time allotted for correction is not sufficient to allow the wrist to drop and ruin again, serves to keep the hand standing in the working position TO THE END OF THE exercise.

If a pupil's hand is once brought to a working position we have little trouble in setting it in motion. We believe the pupils will have to be the most ethical agency through which habit is formed or broken, and that the employment of any *intention* or *desire* which would remove the necessity on his part for exercising this power, will, in time, reduce its force. Hence we use no artificial means to do the work of this faculty, but endeavor to warm it into vigorous action, and cause the pupil to feel its governing qualities. We appeal to his self-esteem or pride to accomplish this. Suppose, for example, three or four hands or wrists are found against the paper, we immediately call attention to the fact, but withholding the names of pupils committing the mistake. We then remark that "one of three things must be responsible for these errors. Either the hands are too weak to sustain their own weight, that the *will power* is not sufficient, or it is simply thoughtlessness. If it is physical weakness, then they should be in bed instead of in school. If it is a mental weakness, of course they

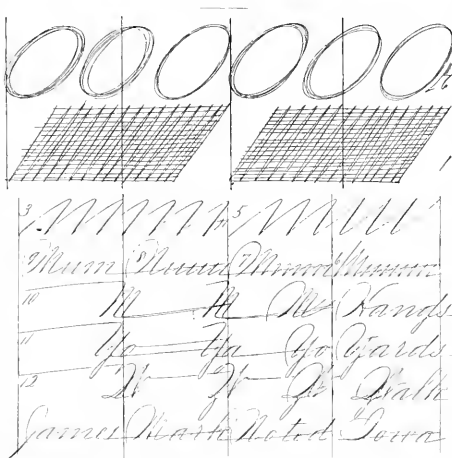
cannot be blamed, but if mere thoughtlessness, then it is a thing of which to feel ashamed. Now we will try again, and I want these pupils to redeem themselves." These remarks if given in the right way will not fail to have their effect upon the school.

After removing an impediment and repeating the effort, a comparison of the results obtained under different circumstances is made, which proves a most convincing argument. Hence, we present herewith a few examples of our experimental drills.

Showing Action of Fingers in "Finger" Movement as Compared with "Muscular" Movement.



Exercises for Practice, as Directed in Accompanying Lesson.



EXPERIMENTAL DRILLS.

We have found no method of instruction more lasting in its benefits to the pupil, than that which leads him to discover the causes of certain failures, and the effects of certain positions or conditions of mind, muscle or material, upon visible results.

To be conscious of the existence of an impediment, is prerequisite to its removal.

THE EFFECTS OF BODY POSITIONS UPON MUSCULAR ACTION.

1. Extend the feet forward, lean against back of seat and write. 2. Draw the feet back under the seat, throw the body forward, recline upon the desk and write again. 3. Sit erect between desk and back of seat, with left foot a little in advance of the right and the body inclined a little to the left and write again.

CAPACITY OF THE MUSCLES.

1. Drop the wrist against the paper and write as large an oval as possible, not to allow it to slip and without using the fingers. 2. Lift the wrist and write an oval without allowing the arm rest to slip. Compare the thickness and elasticity of the wrist muscles with those of the forearm and a corresponding difference will be seen in the size of the ovals.

In each of these events attention is directed to the amount of force necessary to perform the task and to the nature of the results. Then the class is questioned as to which of the three positions is the most powerful and comfortable. The thoughtful rarely fail to choose correctly. You might have instructed him to observe the correct one, describing it, but he has learned both *what* and *why*, in a way not easily forgotten.

COMPARISON OF MOVEMENTS.

1. Suspend the arm and write exercise 1 or 2, with eyes closed. No action of the forearm muscles is felt. 2. Continue to write, but drop the forearm upon the desk with just sufficient weight to prevent its sliding. Now, as the arm is acting upon this fixed but elastic cushion of muscles, and their expansion and contraction may be easily felt. Write an oval with the fingers, keeping the eye upon the elbow, then, still viewing the elbow change to the "muscular." Also watch the wrist as it runs in and out of the sleeve. Observe the difference to the sensations caused by using the various movements, as felt.

WEIGHT, PRESSURE AND MUSCULAR TENSION AS AFFECTING MUSCULAR ACTION.

1. Lean heavily upon the right arm and write. 2. Lighten the weight and repeat the effort, observing the difference in the effort or force required in each case to move the arm. Which is the better? Why?

Tighten the muscles of the arm and write; relax them and write; strengthen them sufficiently to allow of free yet firm action. You will observe that the degree of elasticity of the muscles depends upon the muscular tension, and that with the same amount of force the results increase or decrease in size in exact proportion to the degree of muscular elasticity. The extremes must be avoided. Strong, yet flexible movement is the aim.

OFFICES OF THE VARIOUS SETS OF MUSCLES.

The shoulder and upper-arm muscles propel the arm, the fore-arm muscles form the "flexible pivot" or center of action, their stiffness or looseness regulating muscular action, while the finger muscles aid in the shaping, and do the reaching in executing extended letters. The *test*. Grasp the right fore-arm with the left hand, write exercises 1 or 2 with a pure finger action, giving attention to the moving of the muscles under the hand. Next press the fingers against the upper arm, near the shoulder, continuing to write with the fingers. No perceptible action is discovered in this locality. The moment the elbow begins to move, however, these muscles are felt to move under the fingers. Then, too, if the left arm is thrown behind and the thumb pressed against the shoulder blade, the muscles of the shoulder are found to move with each vibration of the arm. The arm propellers are then found to be located in the shoulder and upper arm, while the moving muscles are located in the forearm. Few pupils even at this age fail to grasp the idea and they soon learn to distinguish these movements for themselves. This plan makes self-correction comparatively easy.

TESTING A PUPIL'S SPIRIT.

If a pupil complains that the hand is properly allowed for execution his movement suffers; if less, the form is slighted. As yet the pupil must rely upon the teacher's judgment as to the time best suited to the exercise. He must keep just with this counting, otherwise it will avail him nothing, and is a waste of time on the part of the teacher. A teacher should frequently cry "stop" in the midst of an exercise and "pans down." Then if, on passing down the aisle, he discovers a pupil to have written a single letter more or less than those called for by the signal his lack of attention to signals or willful disobedience is so truly manifested by its too frequent recurrence anything but desirable. The penalty is usually an after school drill. In extreme cases other means are resorted to. The pupil's application and correction of one case has a good effect upon the entire school. The efficiency of this part of our plan in forcing accurate attention is most heartily commended by

our teachers. By permission, we quote the following from the principal of one of our largest buildings, who said to us not long since: "I have on different occasions put the following question to each of my teachers: Do you find that the attention secured by Mr. Illo's instruction and methods helps you to secure better attention in other relations? The answer was uniformly in the affirmative."

SUBJECTS AND DIMENSIONS OF EXERCISES AND TIME ALLOWED FOR EXECUTION.

1. The object of exercise is to secure forward and backward arm vibrations and lateral fore-arm sweeps. It is six spaces high (1 inches) and spans two columns (2 inches long). The down strokes are written at the rate of 30 per minute, and the horizontal sweeps 8 per minute.

The object of exercise 2 is to develop curved movements especially adapted to the capital fold letters. It is 6 spaces high and 4 wide, and is written at the rate of 180 revolutions per minute. Count 1 for each down stroke in the first five exercises.

Exercises 10, 11 and 12 show the evolution of the reverse oval letters and their resemblance to each other, as given in charts V, VI and VII of the May lesson.

Exercises 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16 show the order of arrangement from right to left. The slides are written through the words after they are complete that they may not influence the heights of the letters.

ILLUSTRATING MOVEMENTS.

The posing board is used, as seen in cuts 1 and 2, to illustrate the accurate use of the fingers in finger movement, when contrasting it with the "muscular" movement. It (the posing board) also serves the purpose of a desk in illustrating paper positions, as seen in the December number, also for illustrating relative position of arm and paper, pen or desk, etc.

Cuts 3 and 4 show the use of the posing board in illustrating movements. It is carried from aisle to aisle on a level with the pupil's eye, and his attention is directed to its position and action. This is first done with arm bared, then with a coat sleeve down. This is our way of illustrating the movements for class instruction. We reach the individual differently, as will be seen in our next.

(To be Continued.)

Honors for a Business Educator.

Mr. O. F. Williams, of Rochester, Appointed U. S. Consul at Havre.

The Business Educators of America are proud of the distinction conferred by

Mr. Williams' popularity at his home and among his own pupils is abundantly attested by a series of festive events arranged in honor of his appointment. The college boys gave him a dinner that was the talk of Rochester. Then the college girls repeated the affair, and of course this was even more successful. He was literally showered with congratulatory messages, and took away with him, among other presents, a fine gold-headed cane, the gift of the college he had served so long and so well.

Mr. Williams bore from America a testi-

And the side of the head bears: This stick was cut from above the tomb of Washington, on the Centennial year of the independence of the United States of America.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

(Contributions for this department may be addressed to B. F. KRAIST, office of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 615 Educational items solicited.)

Facts.

Out of 3000 graduates of Mount Holyoke Seminary, 184 are teachers. West Virginia alone, the paradise for woman teachers, gives female teachers on an average 74 cents more per month than males.

Phrases.

The Boston Post says the strength of mind in adults doesn't grow to compare with the strength not in mind in children.

Teacher: "Does your father for the Lord?" Boy: "I guess he does, for he takes his car on Sunday, he starts toward the church on Monday."

Teacher: "In what battle was General Blunt killed?" Bright Boy: "His last one,"—Danah Ward.

Teacher: "And who dwelt in the Garden of Eden, Freddie?" Freddie: "Oh, I know; the Adames"—Harvard Lampoon.

Kentucky teacher of infant geography class: "Tommy! Howdy! tell me what a strait is?"

Tommy Blodt: "It's just the plain stuff about nothing in it."—New York Sun.

Teacher: "Johnny, you must always be kind to animals." Pupil: "I wish you'd tell me that."

Teacher: "Why, Johnny?" Pupil: "I'm an animal, ain't I?"

Teacher: "Of course you are." Pupil: "Well, you said this morning."

A HENRY FORDS' AUTO PLANT: "Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me what idleness is?"

"Yes'm," replied Tommy, "it's a place where good people go after tea."

The New York Herald: "That's a handsome dog you have there. What breed is it?" Boston High School Graduate (unimpressed): "That! That's a saliva dog."

A small boy arose at a Sunday school concert and began quite calmly: "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell into a ditch. [Here his memory began to fail him.]

"And—and fell by the roadside, and the thorns sprang up and choked him."

A pupil perished: "The teacher had him up on the stage, until finally the teacher laid him across a lecture and chastised him severely."

Now, said the headless instructor, "do you know where your hat ought to have been?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, "inside my—my—pantalons, sir."

A teacher in trying to explain to her school the meaning of repentance, used this illustration: "If a man goes to bed to steal an orange, and his good mother should catch him with it and take him by the hand going out, and tell him how wicked he is, how very grieved she was, don't you think, now, that the child boy ought to be?"

The school boy replied, "I guess so." And why, mamma? "Because."

"Because?" "Because he had the orange left to him, no cat had him and took it away from him."

JUST FOR FUN.

The tin-can does not run a mousetrap, but it very frequently attracts a tail.—Merchandise Trader.

"Fraid gone before a full," said Solomon; but it goes a great deal quicker after one.

If a man calls another a rail-pole backwards, he is said to rail him.—Wentworth Observer.

A girl may be like sugar for two reasons—she may be sweet and she may be full of grit.

How to lay on shingles without using nails? The leading newspaper article. But we didn't read it. We know all about it. We were a boy once ourselves.—Yankers Statesman.

Judge (to a very heavily old man): "Mrs. in what year were you born?"

Witness: "In the year 1846." Judge: "Before or after China?"

A Maryland lady defends herself for the size of her husband by saying that she isn't responsible for what goes on behind his back.

In Volapuk "gates" means to repair. That is what a young man does when he has a gal on his knees. Volapuk is no slouch of a language, after all.—Northwestern Herald.

"What were the last words of Brigham Young?" asked the teacher.

"He never had any," replied the smart boy, "he was a married man."

Woman to tramp who had just eaten a whole mutton pie: "Yes, man, it's a good appetite."

Tramp: "Yes, man, it's all I've left in the world which I can use for any one."

Rooster (to hen on nest): "I heard the boss say he was going to get his wife and old pretty soon."

Hen: "Is that so? Well, I'm laying for him, too."

A man went home intoxicated. His wife said: "So you're home and under glass."

"Gloss?" said he. "Wonderful word. Take off and it is you."

"Yes," she replied, "and then take off I and it is you."

"Well, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time; and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry."

"Yes, ma; don't fear it, my please."

"Why, Johnny?"

"Because it will do for next time."

—Brierley, of Wooster, Ohio, has put on the market his new toy, "Turning Out the Wicked." It is an ingenious and entertaining game and a good character-raiser. Brierley will give you all about it for a postage stamp.

O. F. Williams.

unusual to President Carnot, of the French Republic, the nature of which is best described by the inscription it bears and the legend which accompanies it. This legend is as follows:

HIS EXCELLENCY,

President of France.

above the tomb of Washington on the Centennial year of the independence of the United States of America. Its point is American steel, its frame is American silver and its head

In sixty-nine cities, each employing more than a hundred teachers, more than 94 per cent are women.

Batzer's College, New Brunswick, N. J., is to have a "Nationalism of Christian history."

It is proposed to build no more school houses in this city heretofore unless they are guaranteed to be fire-proof.

Florence Dunn, a little London school girl, received from the Queen's hand a ring for not missing a day at school in seven years. This is worthy of imitation by our girls.

In the North, the illiteracy of white males between 15 and 20, is a little over 3 per cent, in

Specimen line of my rapid writing.

My name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

of my name.

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of my name.

By A. B. Ross, Claude, Ontario and J. P. Byrne, College of the Holy Ghost, Edinburgh, Nt. (Photo-Engraved.)

President Harrison upon one of their most active members, Mr. O. F. Williams, of Rochester. The honor was in the form of appointment as U. S. Consul at Havre, France, one of the most important consulates on the continent of Europe. The appointee sailed for his post of duty on December 22.

Few men in the profession are better known than O. F. Williams. For 17 years up to the time of his recent appointment he was a member of the faculty of the Rochester Business University. He was a conspicuous figure at the Business Educators' Conventions, taking a prominent part both in the business and social features of these annual reunions.

is American gold, all wrought by American artisans, whose every stroke resounded with the notes of the appreciative regard in which the people of Republican France are held by the people of my own country. Permit me to say for myself that every impulse of my heart throbs with a wish that your administration and these of your successors in office may be as wise, as just and as progressive as is and must be required by a great people marching toward the most perfect form of government.

With great respect,

O. F. WILLIAMS.

On the top of the gold head of the cane is engraved:

From a citizen of the United States of America to the First citizen of France.

January 1, 1880.

the South, 18 per cent; females in the North 21 per cent, in the South, 16 colored, of both sexes, in the North, 16 per cent, in the South, 17.

A colored woman, Mrs. Maria Louise Baldwin, has been appointed principal of the Agassiz School at Caulfield, Mass. It is the only school at Caulfield at which a woman is employed as principal for the grammar grades.

In Switzerland there is no illiteracy, as every child between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend school; all can read and write and converse intelligently.

The New York City Board of Education did a good thing at its meeting on December 19, by fixing the salary of all male principals at \$3000 after 14 years' service.

The number of children of school age in the United States is 15,750,000; enrolled in public

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.

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Foreign subscriptions (to countries in Postal Union) \$1.25 per year.

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New York, February, 1890.

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If you should get two JOURNALS this month instead of one, will you kindly hand the extra copy to a friend who might be likely to subscribe?

Or possibly your own subscription has expired, so you, who had better send your renewal at once. At or after this month, two more pages than usual for those interested in penmanship.

APPRECIALLY considering the ease in all its borrowings it seems best to the editor of THE JOURNAL to discontinue the Shorthand Department. For some time we have been much pressed for space, and it has been a question of overloading to treat penmanship as a regular department or to increase the size of THE JOURNAL. The former alternative will be adopted beginning with the next issue. It is not necessary to discuss at length the reasons that have produced such a decision. Those directly interested who desired their interest expressed in last month's JOURNAL will be personally communicated with. During the three and a half years in which shorthand has been a prominent



feature of THE JOURNAL much has been accomplished that will be of permanent value to the student and practitioner of Munson penmanship. Mrs. Packard's admirable course of lessons, representing all the later modifications of the system as its author practices it, have been put in convenient form for the student's use, as has much of the other shorthand script that has appeared in THE JOURNAL. These additions have greatly strengthened and enriched the literature of the Munson system, and it will hardly be questioned that next to its author Mrs. Packard has done more than any one else for the system.

From the penman's point of view the discontinuance of the Shorthand Department means two fresh, new pages every month—equal to an addition of one-fifth of THE JOURNAL's entire monthly output, barring advertisements. Figuring

together drew a sight on them with his trusty camera, but the plate which the convention arranged to have made had not reached us up to the time of making ready for press.

MR. PACKARD has published in pamphlet form his paper on "The Possibilities and Limitations of Business College Work," which provoked so much vigorous comment when read at the B. E. A. convention last summer. The paper appears with some additions, which are explained in the author's characteristic preface as follows:

The paper here printed was read at the annual meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1889. In view of the strictures made upon it, the author was privileged to revise it for publication in the regular report. Instead thereof, he has preferred to print it as it was read, together with the discussion which it elicited, and a few concluding suggestions, and to present it in this form to whom it may concern. Nobody is expected to read it, and few will attempt to; but, all the same, it has seemed best to print it.

The new matter of the pamphlet discusses the Business College as a Professional School, The Constituency and the Particular Work of Business Colleges, Enlargement of Studies, School Equip-



Isn't this a clever copy of the bird illustration on page 176 of THE JOURNAL for December? It was drawn by—who can tell us? The name got detached from the drawing and we are as much in the dark as any one. But whoever he be, the copy is well made, and we mingle congratulations with our apologies. Perhaps some one will put us on the track so that we may announce the name next month.

It is only proper to add in this connection that, in the copy from which the above was produced, the hawk-ground had been laid in with the same indelicacy that marks the portion presented. This, however, could not be photographed, on account of the weakness and grayness of the lines. Apparently they had been put in properly with India ink and then ground down with an eraser to produce the gray effect of the original. The process was successful enough in its effect upon the drawing, but the lines were too weak and colorless to be photographed on the plate.

The next best copy of this design was submitted by G. F. Atkinson, Holliday, Kan. It was very well done, but even had it been as good as the above, the purple ink in which it was drawn would have prevented our making a plate of it.

Already several good copies of the little artistic design printed on the bottom of page 10 of the January JOURNAL, have been received. There is still time for others before the printing of the next JOURNAL, when they will have attention. The best results from the two designs in this paper, at the bottom of the title page and at the head of second column of this page, respectively, will have attention in THE JOURNAL for April. As before stated, we shall be glad to review original work in this connection, as well as copies.

not prosperous enough to employ the services of capable professional penmen.

THE NOTE printed on the first page of this issue is the first of a series, which will comprise about all the commercial forms employed in ordinary commercial transactions.

"The Best Penman."

Some of our Readers who had no doubts in "The Best Penman."

We are proud to remark that the efforts of our artist, Mr. Wallace, begun last month and perfected this, to solve a problem of the highest interest to the penmanship brotherhood, have met with becoming encouragement and sympathy from those most interested. A basketful (small) of letters have been received from their admirers who have long known the "best penman" quite as intimately as though he were their own brother, or even nearer of kin than that matter.

There's Harvey Bookstaver, of Chicago, who modestly admits that he's "a slow" of a penman himself, and that a "certain" man can see that the "certain" man's features of Lyman P. Spencer. Several others are quite as positive in their identification, while a small army agree that the mysterious one spells his name with a "Spencer," no matter what the froth trimmings may be.

Nothing can be said, writes A. J. Dalrymple, Fort Smith, Ark., "that

By B. F. Williams, Penman of the Sacramento, Cal., Business College. (Photo-Engraved.)

it out for a year this will practically give the subscriber two and a half extra numbers of the paper.

* PENMEN HAVE SHOWN by their expressed appreciation of THE JOURNAL's "country" that they enjoy a good laugh as well as other folks. Another fact clearly established by the introduction of this humorous feature, is that a number of our bright penmen are perfecting themselves in the technical details of drawing—a most desirable thing for a person who is to get his living by the pen to do. To give an impetus to this talent we offer a copy of "Ames' Compendium" to whoever shall send the most acceptable humorous sketch or sketches for reproduction in THE JOURNAL by April 1 next. If a series, there should not be more than four. Designs may be for single or double column plates. Of course we wish them to be as bright and funny as possible; but they must not be coarse or personal. Mr. Webb's pictures of the teacher who drilled by music, and Mr. Wallace's "Best Penman" are offered as good examples.

THE W. P. A. BOSS had a good time and a probable meeting at Des Moines, as any one may see who reads the report of the proceedings in the current JOURNAL. We had hoped to be able to show how the members looked as the Des Moines pho-

ment, help from the Outside, Systematic Quest of Knowledge, and suggests the adoption of a school exercise that has proved of great benefit to the author's pupils—a daily exercise in public speaking, in which all the students are required to take part.

"WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of teaching actual Business writing." That is the sort of announcement we see in some of the school circulars. But do not all writing schools do the same? Certainly all that are worthy the name. The aim of the conscientious teacher is to have his pupils gain a mastery over those muscles that are best adapted to handling the pen; to teach him grace and simplicity of form and the value of uniformity and orderly arrangement. If the lesson be intelligently learned, the result must be the greatest practicable speed-ability of which the hand of the particular pupil is capable without sacrificing legibility and neatness. That is what the business man wants—just that, and a writing school which does not teach it ought to be a sale to close its doors. At the same time it is ridiculous to say that the advanced pupil should be delivered from developing his hand to the higher professional standard if he desires to make any professional use of it. Sneering at professional hand-writing, we fear, is chiefly confined to institutions that are

the modest gentleman is H. W. Flickinger. If there were any doubt as to speak of I should give the benefit of it to Madrazo," Louis Keller, of New York, was a baiter winning Jaccass prizes, after paying the editor a delicate compliment to secure attention, also nominates him, Flickinger.

"That gent knows what's what," writes F. G. Ball, Frederickstown, Ohio, "and when he gets through I know we shall get a square look at D. H. Farley." But even the Ball family all is in harmony on this momentous question, for here we have Walter L. writing from the same town to say that the pen-and-ship party is none other than C. P. Zaner. A. G. Bottomley, Romeo, Mich., is of the same opinion, and W. S. Chase, Madison, N. H., wouldn't care to write cards for any one who couldn't see that it is either Zaner or Dukin.

M. Vernon Bell, Upper Marlborough, Md., cannot tell a lie even to spare the editor's feelings, and writes it D. T. Ames.

The but who had Isaac or Schofield or Shaylor according to E. Bowers, of West Bowersville, Ga. W. H. Adams, White Rock, Texas, is cock sure that M. B. Moore is the man, failing in this, Dekin.

"I am anxious to see the gentleman," writes E. H. Robins, Wichita, Kan. "I think it is Madrazo or should be." J. H. Cottle, Fort Russell, Wyo., echoes the sentiment with D. B. Williams as second guess.

But why prolong it? The gentleman suspects are hardly less accurate than the reality, as depicted by Brother Wallace, miled and sneetted by the industries and discriminating goat. As the author suggests, if any cap in this procession fits you, why wear it.

Hudson Observations About "The Best Penman," by His Discoverer.

[Paraphrased from a Private Letter.]

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

Appropos of the "Best Penman," pictorially considered by installments in January and current issues, you will observe that the gent has been faithful, and that whereas he was bony and poor as any Huron kid you ever saw, now he is obese, not to say plump, in consequence of his fat pen.

I suppose you never saw such a dummy penman before as the one on which Uncle Sam has the grip, "at least not at a convention. Without venturing to present the biography, antecedents and personal attribute of this multitudinous pen-winner, it may not be amiss to say that the cheery man with a head too large for his hat, may be there simply in the capacity of a brass band at the head of the procession (in which he is not unlike some premen we know of). The steady paces with the timothy in his hat may be only a spectator after all. He of the sunnier, despite his appearance, is not Willibald Bill, the Roaring Rooster of the Rockies, nor even a cowboy, but simply a married, co-penman—an individual, whose hat has made his mark and who does it still, instead of working off a bourgeois signature. Like James Whitcomb Riley and myself his eyes "don't work just right," or perhaps he has no designs on the gent after all, though his optics are fixed in that direction.

Deal gently with the dude and don't tell Hargis about that "fast lady penman."

If you know of any penman big enough to fill that suit, be kind enough to drop me a postal card. Uncle Sam and I are hunting for him. As I was about to say a while ago, however, this portrait ought to be satisfactory to all your readers. Each of them can be by the exercise of a few mental gymnastics locate his own hat in this picture, and thus find himself famous. The suit I have been wearing the very first—those who indubitably occupy perches in the top notch. If any have been overlooked it was wholly unintentional and I will be pleased to enclose stamped envelope for autograph apology. I don't know how many of him there are, but it is a goodly number. The records—such as names, circulars, catalogues of business colleges and the penmen's papers will show it. By my rough calculation

the number probably runs up into the four hundred and threes.

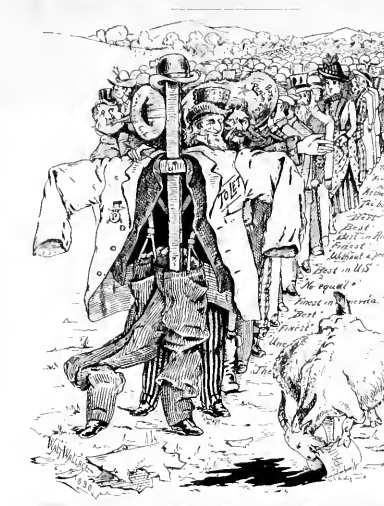
Occasionally yours,
WALT. WALLACE.
Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE EDITOR'S CALENDAR.

Magnifies.

—Miss Amelia B. Edwards, celebrated novelist and Egyptologist, gives in the January Calendar

Found at Last!—"The Best Penman." Do You See Your Hat?



Two a richly illustrated account of the recent remarkable discoveries at Balahis, Egypt. The number contains a timely sketch of Prof. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," an illustrated paper on Daimier, the celebrated French caricaturist, by Henry James; a very full installment of the Jefferson

quest, "The Point of View," the Bayre exhibition, Thackeray's life, the French as artists and social life in print are discussed.

—The Critic, edited by Miss Gilder, is generally recognized as the highest literary authority in this country. It is the special primer of the people who make literature a profession—those who get their living by writing, which includes some who do a good deal of writing for very little living. The Critic is published weekly at 743 Broadway, New York.

BURNING DRIFTWOOD.

WHITTIER'S LATE NEW YORK POEM.

Before my driftwood fire I sat,
And saw, with every wail I turn
Old dreams and fancies floating in,
And folly's unaided ghosts return.

O ships of mine, whose swift keels left
The onlooker's wake, and which I sailed,
Are these poor fragments only left
Of van desires and hopes that failed!

Did I not wish them then the light
Of sunset on my forehead's hair,
And see, far off, uplumin in sight
The happy glow I might not gain!

Did sudden light of fog reveal
Arenid's vales of song and spring,
And did I pass, with grating keel,
The rocks whereon the strong-sung?

Have I not drifted half upon
The unmaped regions lost to man,
The cold pitch tents of Ptolemy John,
The pellice domes of Kabin Khan?

Did land winds blow from jasmine flowers,
Where Youth the ageless Fountain fills?
Did Love make signs from rose-blown flowers,
And gold from Eldorado's hills?

Ains! the gallant ships, that sailed
On blind Adventure's errand-sail,
However they had their courses, failed
To reach the haven of Content.

And of my ventures, those alone
Which Love had freighted, safely sped,
Seeking a good beyond my own,
By river-rafts I only piloted.

O mariners, hoping still to meet
The luck Arabian voyagers met,
And find in Baghdad's mosaic street
Haroun al-Raschid waiting yet!

Take with you, on your Sea of Dreams,
The fair, fond fancies dear to youth,
I turn from all that only seem
And seek the sober grounds of truth.

What matter that it is not May,
That flocks have blown, and fives are late,
That darker grows the storming day,
And colder blows the wintery air?

The weeks of passion and desire,
The eadles I no more relin,
May busy feet my driftwood fire,
And warm the hands that age has chilled.

Whenever perished with my ship,
I only know the best remains:
A song of praise is on my lips
For losses which are none my gains.

Heap high my hearth! No worth is lost:
No wisdom with the folly dies,
Burn on, poor shreds, your love-saved
Shall be my evening sacrifice!

Far more than all I dared to dream,
I thought before my first I see;
On wings of fire and storm and steam
The world's great wonders come to me.

And colder seeks, unmarked before,
Of Love to seek and Power to come—
The righting of the wronged and poor,
The man evolving from the slave.

And lo! no longer chance or fate,
Safe in the greenest Fatherhood,
I hold of seaward hands and wait,
In calm assurance, for the deed.

And well the waiting time must be,
The brief or long its granted days,
If Faith and Hope and Charity
Sit by my evening hearth-fire's blaze.

And with them, friends whom Heaven has
Spared,
Whose love my heart has cheered,
And, sharing all my joys, has shared
My tender moments, the dead—
My tender moments, the dead—

Dear souls who left so lonely here,
Bound on their last, long voyage, to whom
We, day by day, are drawing near,
Where every link has sever to sever.

I know the solemn monotone
Of waters calling untired,
I know from whence the waves have blown
That whisper of the Eternal Sea

As low my fires of drift wood burn,
A heart that sleep seems increase,
And, laid in sunset light, I see
Its mirage-lit fables of Peace.

—The Independent.

Wanted—November Journals.

We have to call on our friends who. This time it is JOURNALS for last November that we are short of. Who can help us? Every one counts, and we will give full value.

We can still supply copies of THE JOURNAL for December and January, and new subscriptions may be dated back to begin with the year. Many of our subscribers have bought extra copies of the two numbers for the many beautiful and elaborate specimens they contain. They preserve one copy and cut up the others for the benefit of their scrapbooks.

—Mr. Thomas A. Rice, St. Louis, author of the new system of Lesson in Plain Writing, is attention are printed in our advertising columns, in one of which he has already sold over 200 copies of his book to bookmen and bankers, and has had it introduced in a text book into a number of schools. That's a good record.

—The steady growth in the sales of Putnam & Knicker's Series of Lessons in Plain Writing is a substantial recognition by the public of the merits of this work, and in this connection is a very indicative of merit, but in this connection has consumed a popularity.

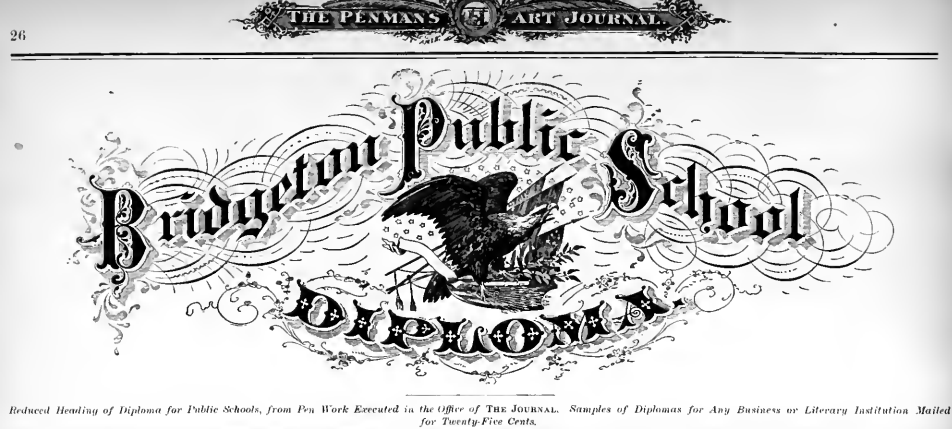
Engraved from Copy Executed by P. R. Spencer, Detroit Business University, Detroit, Mich.

autobiography and other interesting features. The short stories of the number are not remarkable.

"Triumph of Barbery" is the title of a picturesque descriptive article in Scribner's for January. Text and pictures are by A. F. Jernsey. Octave Thunot gives a serial, "Exposition." The first installment is promising. This story is illustrated by the machine of Frost, who also sketches some very funny pictures on the advertising pages—not the least attractive feature of the magazine. In the new depart-

ment "The Point of View," the Bayre exhibition, Thackeray's life, the French as artists and social life in print are discussed. —The Critic, edited by Miss Gilder, is generally recognized as the highest literary authority in this country. It is the special primer of the people who make literature a profession—those who get their living by writing, which includes some who do a good deal of writing for very little living. The Critic is published weekly at 743 Broadway, New York.

William Penn's handkerchief was the original pen-wiper.—Boston Courier.



Reproduced Handling of Diploma for Public Schools, from Pen Work Executed in the Office of THE JOURNAL. Samples of Diplomas for Any Business or Literary Institution Mailled for Twenty-Five Cents.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

—For twenty-four years the Iowa City Commercial College, has enjoyed the confidence of the enterprising community in which it is located. J. H. Williams is principal; F. T. Burton, the penmanship director, and J. E. Barnes trains the shorthand contingent.

—The annual prospectus of the Toronto Business College very intelligently presents the claims of that institution, besides describing the beauties of the city of Toronto. J. M. Crowley is manager of the college; W. M. Douglas the penman.

—The *Progressive Age*, which comes from the National Business College, Kansas City, Mo., presents various good examples of ornamental penwork by H. W. Beaton, penman of the college.

—The students of the College of Commerce, Irvington, Cal., publish a beautifully illustrated quarterly called *The Business Effort*. The current issue is ornamented with some of J. F. Cezair's dashing penwork.

—C. C. Maring, joint proprietor of the Seattle, Washington Business College, a penman of very superior attainments.

—We have received a very unique and attractive brochure setting forth the advantages of the San Diego, Cal., Commercial College. The proprietors, A. W. Atherton and O. P. Keering, seem to be pushing men.

—Keep your eye on this young man—A. Philbrick, Nashville, Tenn. We have shown his ornamental work occasionally. It is strong and full of promise.

—F. W. H. Wieschman, who for a number of years has been well known as one of the leading professional penmen, has been appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of Missouri. His headquarters are at St. Louis. Wieschman well deserves his good fortune.

—*Forbes's Monthly* is the name of a nicely printed and carefully edited publication of some large pages devoted to commercial education. W. A. Warner, of the Jamestown N. Y., Business College, is behind the enterprise.

—Mr. Charles E. Cady, the well-known business college man, has assumed charge of the shorthand department of the Jones City Business College.

—The N. S. Business College, Louisville, Ky., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary recently. The exercises were participated in by more than three hundred students and graduates.

—J. C. Brewster, penman of the Phoenix, N. Y., Business College, is master of a symmetrical style of writing calculated to make his correspondents both happy and enthusiastic.

—*The School Teacher*, Madison, Wis., reflects the enterprise and intelligence of a progressive commercial school.

—Curtis and Chapman's Business Colleges, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., have opened up since the holidays with an increased attendance, and will have unusually large graduation classes this spring. Besides the veterans at the head the vigorous personality of young Mr. H. W. Curtis is a potent factor in the success of these schools.

—J. K. White, an excellent business writer, is the new penman of the Beatrice, Neb., Business College.

—St. Mary's School, Baton Rouge, La., is a progressive literary institution, which by no means ignores the practical branches of education. Miss L. F. South is principal.

—Speaking of unique advertisements, a design in the shape of a money order from the Atchison, Kan., Business College, is one of the cleverest of recent issues.

—McCulloch & Ernest, proprietors of the St. Louis, Mo., Business College, report business good and growing. They issue a paper called the *Business Advertiser*.

—"I made over \$250 last year besides my salary. Much of that amount was for engraving resolutions, and to THE JOURNAL I owe much of my success in that line, as it gives me an inspiration to higher attainments." So writes a subscriber of long standing, C. C. Rumsell, of Chicago.

—The new year was appropriately ushered in at the Iowa Business College, Des Moines, by literary and musical exercises in the school rooms. Principal Jennings opened the proceedings with an address of welcome.

—They do things up in great shape in the Centennial State. Manager Herbert H. Bessler, of the Central Business College, Denver, received from his pupils and teachers on Christmas a solid silver dinner service. The presentation speech was made by C. E. Cummings, of Chicago, whose effort was highly complimented by the Denver papers.

—The penmanship of D. C. Hug, of the Archibald Business College, Minneapolis, is not distinguished by "frills and curlicues," but it is particularly easy and graceful and you never go astray on a word—which is the very best thing that can be said in favor of a business man's writing.

—The Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial College, Orange, Ill., gives evidence through its catalogue of a very healthy state of affairs. The commercial branch is in charge of N. L. Richmond, a well-equipped teacher and superior penman. A good many graduates find their way into this school.

—Principal Taylor, of Taylor's Business College, Rochester, N. Y., was much proud by a handsome Christmas gift from his pupils in the shape of a ebony walking-stick with a gold head.

—Washington College, Irvington, Cal., has a fine building surrounded by beautiful grounds, as we learn from prints received. J. Durham is president of this school.

—Lenox College, Popolotlan, Iowa, has a commercial department under the superintendence of Harry M. McKee. Penmanship, shorthand and bookkeeping have his special attention.

—Few schools that we know of exercise more judgment in what may be termed "fancy" advertising literature than Holly Business College, Dallas and Waco, Texas. From the latter end of the line we have a certificate of deposit and bill of exchange for happiness and prosperity for the new year. But the best of all is a diary in the shape of a miniature ledger, in covers colored to represent the leather trimmings. There are many other things being submitted within to reward a person to begin the month good humorously.

—F. B. Guion, of the faculty of the Washington, Pa., Business College, is a gentleman of many accomplishments, both intellectual and social. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, the seat of the great university.

—Principal C. T. Miller, of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, was recently the recipient of a handsome clock presented as a token of appreciation by his pupils. The pupils of this school are not at all lacking in *with-courtesy corps*, which is the mark of every well-conducted and successful institution.

—B. C. Meeker, proprietor of the Hot Springs, Ark., Commercial Institute, says the people of his section are more than ever before alive to the advantages of a practical education.

—The Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, sent out a calendar beautifully lithographed in color and of striking design. The splendid seven-story structure which is to be the new home of the parent college, is shown in the foreground. In the general scheme of ornamentation which surrounds this is presented views of the college rooms interspersed with decorative designs. Proprietor O. M. Powers is evidently a good business manager, as suitably becomes a teacher of business.

—A. McDaniel, late teacher of penmanship at Newman's College, Austin, Texas, has accepted a principal position with the commercial department of the Prairie Lake, Texas, College.

—Some penmen have two styles—one for every-day commonplace, and the other a sort of Sunday style. A few write elegantly and gracefully at all times. Conspicuous among the latter is E. H. Paine, of the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Of scores of letters received from him during the past few years we cannot recall one that was lacking in that polished completeness that distinguishes his work.

—One of the best known educational institutions for young ladies in the South is the Sebring, C. Female Academy. For eighty-five years it has been in continuous and successful operation.

—Milman's Business College, Raleigh, N. C., opened with a big boom on January 6. The citizens appear from the local press accounts to have welcomed the enterprise very cordially. Principal Milman is a man of great energy, a good penman and a very discriminating advertiser. Among his teachers are E. T. Stugs, late of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Business College, and C. F. Spruill, of the Lexington, Ky., University Business College. The success of this college is particularly businesslike publication.

—Hayes seems to be growing in favor as the patron saint of the business-fostering fraternity. This month we have the pleasure of commending two happy couples. Mr. Chas. J. Wolcott, of Norwich, Conn., upon his marriage with Miss Mary B. Lippitt, the happy couple will be starting on January 1. Principal C. S. Peary, of the Watford, Kan., Business College, and Mrs. E. M. Spingarn, joined hands for a journey over the golden highway at Watford on December 22.

—The business school of the University of the South at the quality of the literature they disseminate for advertising purposes. *Steiner's Business College Journal*, from J. C. Steiner's National Business College, Youngstown, Ohio, is a case in point. *Writing of Success*, from Newman's College, Red Wing, Minn., is another. Then there is the bright, stylish design, says the proprietor, from J. C. F. Kyezer's Commercial College, Trenton, N. J. The paper is on credit to the institution from which they emanate.

—L. W. Hallett, penman of the Florida, N. Y. School of Commerce, besides being an accomplished writer, can turn his hand very neatly to ornamentation.

—THE JOURNAL has received from J. W. Wittmann, a former pupil of Coleman's Business College, New York, a well-written account of his presentation to Mr. Coleman of resolutions of appreciation for the services rendered by him. The sudden death was noted in these columns last month. Lack of space alone prevents our giving the account in full as it was sent. The presentation address was made by Mr. W. L. Spang, who spoke most eloquently on behalf of pupils and students. Mr. Coleman responded feelingly. The memorial was engraved by Mr. Wright. The design, says J. W. Wittmann, is a model of harmony in which simple and elegant styles of letters are blended with various drawings and emblems, giving such a most striking pictorial and artistic effect. The frame is 8 x 8 inches, in great

est dimensions. Mr. Starkey considers the memorial his most finished production and all who have seen it have only words of praise.

—W. P. Garrett, who makes his headquarters at Highland Home, S. C., has been traveling and teaching classes in penmanship through that section. He finds the business both pleasant and profitable. A variety of specimens sent to attest his capabilities both as a penman and fancy penman.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

—Our Scrapbook is enriched this month by some aspired illustrations as we have seen in many a day. They are by C. H. Clark, secretary of the Alamo City Business College, San Antonio, Texas; J. A. Willis, penman of the Little Rock, Ark., Commercial College; also contributes a beauty in which, as does E. E. Gardner, penman of the Ottawa, Iowa, Business College.

—H. Wagner, Jr., an ambitious young penman of Philadelphia, sends us some well-made exercises in neatly written letters. Other work in this line deserving special mention comes from Louis Keller, New York, (winner of two or three JOURNAL prizes); O. Milman, Raleigh, N. C.; Business College, who has a bold, dashing style; E. T. Stugs, one of the latter's assistants, whose graceful sweeps would attract attention anywhere; and L. B. Sullivan, penman of Nelson's Business College, Memphis, Tenn.—with a delightful swing to the lines.

—From T. J. Elliott, a pupil of George F. Atkinson, Hallowell, Kan., we have received a number of script specimens and exercises that are creditable alike to him and his teacher.

—The photograph of a piece of engraving executed by L. W. Hallett, Elmira, N. Y., shows him to be both clever and discriminating as an ornamental pen artist. The design incorporates resolutions of respect from the pupils of the Elmira College of Commerce to the memory of their late fellow-student, William F. Naylor. It is well laid out, graceful in composition and shows much skill.

—A set of capitals and copies by N. L. Richmond, of the Chicago, Ill., Commercial College, show that they appreciate good writing in that school. Bright and neat as a new pen are the letters received from H. S. Byler, Lanester, Pa.; D. L. Waters, Mystic, Vt., and W. L. Hallett, Elmira, N. Y.

—The best written card received during the past month are from M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky.; F. M. Sisson, Newport, B. I.; H. J. Richards, Memphis, Mo.; W. H. Graham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; T. M. Williams, Atlanta Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. S. Byler, Lanester, Pa.; M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky.; O. P. Keering, San Diego, Cal., and W. L. Hallett, Elmira, N. Y., a promising young penman of eighteen.

A BARGAIN.

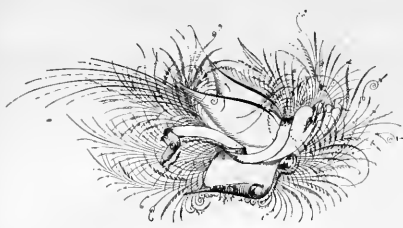
—A growing Business College, widely advertised with a large reputation, is for good reason now offered for sale at a bargain to right parties. Let us hear from you if you are one of the true friends in the very heart of the U. S. Must sell soon.

"A BARGAIN."

CITY OF THE JOURNAL.

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.

There isn't any "business" about these, gentlemen, but plenty of fun. All work and no play, you know, makes Jack a dull boy.
(All Photo-Engraved.)



By E. B. Leland, Baltimore.

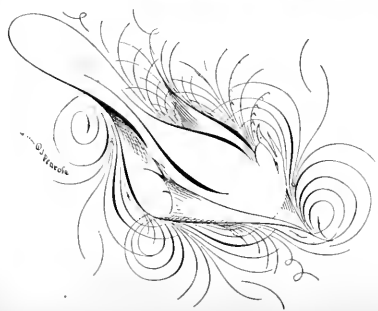


By J. W. Jones, Osmans, O.

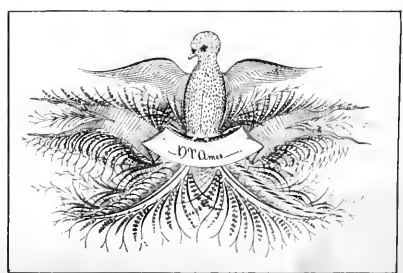
Treasure Trove.—Old Friends Turn Up Again.



By John D. Williams, the Old-Time "King of Flourishers." (From Williams & Puckard's "Gems".)



By O. J. Penrose, College Springs, Ia.



By A. W. Dukin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Instruction in Pen-Work.

BY H. W. KIDDER.

XXXI.

Outline the bird and sketch in the large feathers of wing and tail with pencil. Outline in ink such portion of branches as are to show in front of bird, and then shade it up, using a 303 pen, or a finer one if desired. In shading a large feather put on the short strokes first, then the black part, if any, and finish with the long ones. Hatching lines may be put over the whole at points where desired, to subdue harsh lines and give depth of shade. Make the long lines on back of bird in sections, bringing them close together, but not joining them, and put on the hatching to cover the breaks.

When the bird is complete outline the branches and put in the foliage, aiming to bring dark portions against the light part of bird, if a strong contrast is wanted.

The foliage is made with the most careless stroke imaginable, and requires no

"I was very agreeably surprised to receive such a valuable and well-bound book ('Payne's Business Letter-Writer') as my special premium for a single new subscription."—J. L. Hallstrom, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.

From the Pacific Coast—"I am well pleased with my Dickens premiums, consider them very cheap books at the price they are offered and would recommend them to all who enjoy reading good novels."—W. L. Coleman, Whatcom, Washington.

Last week we had an order for the Dickens premium from a subscriber at Glasgow, Scotland.

The Velocity of Light.

Light moves with the amazing velocity of 185,000 miles a second, a speed a million times as great as that of a rifle bullet. It would make the circuit of the earth's circumference at the equator, seven times in one hour of the revolution. For a long time light was thought to be instantaneous, but it is now known to have a measurable velocity. The discovery was first made by means of the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites. Jupiter, like the earth, casts a shadow, and when his moons pass through it they are eclipsed, just as our moon is eclipsed when passing through the earth's

NEW SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

THE JOURNAL'S special premiums have been more popular this year than ever. They include breech-loading shot guns, rifles, watches, hundreds of books upon every conceivable topic, and many other things which we haven't space to mention. If you are interested send ten cents for a copy of the December JOURNAL, which has a full two-page list. The following are now offered for the first time: You may take the New Set of Dickens' World-Famous Novels for only thirty-five cents by sending a regular subscription. This is how to work it: Induce one of your friends to subscribe at the regular price of \$1.00 with the "regular premium." When you forward his subscription add 35 cents (making \$1.35 in all) and we will send you, mailed free, Dickens' Complete Works bound in twelve well-made paper books, size 8½ x 12 inches. We guarantee that this set is absolutely unbridged or will refund money and make you a handsome present. The above is for a new subscription; for a renewal or extension of a subscription the price will be \$1.50, and no regular premium will be sent. Think of this offer. Tell your friends about it and give them a chance to get for a song the works of the most popular novelist that ever wrote. To give you an idea of the size of these books, we will say that if you make them up in the postage alone would cost you forty-two cents. In the above offer we pay all postage.

This offer does not conflict or in any way interfere with the offer of a different set of Dickens (smaller books) in the December and January JOURNAL, for \$1.75 with new subscription and \$2.00 with renewal.



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- The Pathfinder.
- The Pioneer.
- The Deerslayer.
- The Last of the Mohicans.

In the case of a renewal or extension of subscription the price will be \$1.35 without the regular premium.

That our friends may see the style of type and size of these works, we give below one of the plates from which the books were printed.

164

THE DEERSLAYER.

"Tis as you say, above the left ear," he smiles, too, and utters the word "Mohican."

"God be praised, 'tis the Sergeant at last!" exclaimed the young man, suffering him time to slip the reins, until hearing a light bound on the other end of the craft, he instantly checked the rope, and began to haul it in again, under the assurance that his object was effected.

At that moment the door of the cabin was opened hastily, and a warrior, darting through the little room, stood at Deerslayer's side, simply uttering the exclamation "Hug!" At the next instant Judith and Hetty shrieked, and the air was filled with the yell of twenty savages, who came leaping through the branches down the bank, some actually falling headlong into the water in their haste.

"Pull, Deerslayer," cried Judith, hastily barring the door, in order to prevent an inroad by the passage through which the Delaware had just entered: "pull for life and death—the lake is full of savages wading after us!"

The young men—for Chingchook immediately came to his friend's assistance—needed no second bidding, but they applied themselves to their task in a way that showed how urgent the danger was. The occasion. Their great difficulty was in suddenly overcoming the inertia of so large a mass; for once in motion, it was easy to cause the scow to skim the water with all the necessary speed.

"Pull, Deerslayer, for Heaven's sake!" cried Judith again at the loop. "These wretches rush into the water like homds following their prey! Ah!—the scow moves! and now the water deepens to the arms-pits of the foremost, still they rush forward, and will seize the ark!"

A slight scream, and then a joyous laugh followed from the girl: the first produced by a desperate effort of their pursuers, and the last by their failure; the scow, which had now got fairly in motion, gliding ahead into



By H. W. Kidder, illustrating Accompanying Lesson. Photo-Engraved.

skill but a little practice. Shade the branches with short lines from light to dark, and work from left to right.

Everybody Likes Them.

We think our subscribers who have taken advantage of our new special premiums offer for many kind things about these premiums. We have had a big run on Dickens' and Scott's works, and other books had not one word of complaint has been received. These very expressions from a great number show how the tale is running.

From New England—"I think the Dickens premium works a superb outlet for the price."—W. A. Green, Haverhill, Vt.

"I intend receiving the Dickens' works with my renewal to THE JOURNAL. I had never realized that a \$2.00 book could possess as much purchasing power as \$5.00!"—Hester Ashley, Canopus, N.Y.

From the South—"The Dickens premiums are the cheapest books I ever purchased. Much better than I had expected."—W. A. Hendry, Fort Payne, Ala.

From the Interior—"Comparing the cost of my Scott's premium books to their value, they are in reality a present and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction."—G. J. Hendricks, Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the West—"My Dickens' and Scott's special premiums both received, and I am highly pleased with them. It is astonishing how such books can be produced for so little money."—David O. Hart, Waukegan, Ill.

"I have received my special premiums, 'Payne's Business Letter-Writer' and 'The Swiss Family Robinson,' for the two subscriptions I sent you. The letter-writer I use daily to direct me to advanced pupils and find it very complete. The expressions contained therein are such as will give the student preparing for a business career correct ideas of business and terms. I am much pleased with both books."—Carrie A. Parsons, teacher of stenography, Parsons' Business College, Kalamazoo, Mich.

shadow. Jupiter's shadow far surpasses in magnitude that of the earth. His moons revolve around him much more rapidly than our moon revolves around the earth, and their orbits are nearly in the plane of the planet's orbit. Consequently they all, with the exception of the fourth and most distant satellite, pass through the planet's shadow, and are eclipsed at every revolution. Borneo, a Danish astronomer, made in 1675 some curious observations in regard to the times of the occurrence of these eclipses. When Jupiter is nearest the earth the eclipses occur about 16 minutes earlier than when he is most distant from the earth. The difference in distance between the two points is about 185,000 miles, the diameter of the earth's orbit, or twice her distance from the sun. It takes light, therefore, 16 minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, and half that time to span the distance between the sun and the earth. Light is thus shown to travel 185,000 miles in a second and to take eight minutes—or more exactly 500 seconds—in coming from the sun to the earth. It follows that we do not see the sun and eight minutes after sunrise, and that we do see him eight minutes after sunset. When we look at a star we do not see the star as it now is, but the star as it was several years ago. It takes light three years to come to us from the nearest star, and we see it suddenly blotted from the sky, we should see it shining there for three years to come. There are other methods of finding the velocity of light, but the satellites of Jupiter first revealed its progressive movement.—Yonks' Companion.

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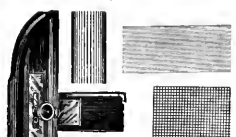
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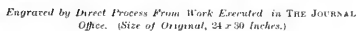
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Washington Correspondence New York Star.



HEN a new note is decided upon, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving has a pen and ink design prepared. If the design comes out of the sight of the silver responsible for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury it is handed over to the dozen or more different engravers to work on. Five or six men may be engaged on a single plate, and in this way any one man is prevented from reproducing the entire plate, should he be so disposed. No die ever goes out of the sight of the silver responsible for it. The dies are put away every night in the safe in the presence of two or three employees, and they are taken out in the morning also in the presence of two or three persons.

If the engraver takes, let us say, a vignette or a portrait, he first has it reduced by the camera to the proper size he wishes to engrave. He makes then a tracing by placing over the drawing a piece of gelatine, and with a fine etching tool scratches an outline in the gelatine. When the tracing is satisfactory he fills the lines with red chalk, and taking a steel plate of the finest quality and finish he lays upon the polished surface his "etching ground" of asphaltum, burgundy pitch and beeswax. This "ground," which has been rubbed and labbed over heated air until perfectly smooth, is then smoked over a gas jet until the whole surface is a dead black. The die is allowed to cool, and the tracing is done upon the die reversed, subjected to the pressure of a roller. When the gelatine is removed the outline in red will be clearly seen on the "ground."

The etching is now closed by a wall or border of beeswax and pitch and a solution of nitric acid and water is then poured on the die. The acid bites the steel through the etched lines. For light-colored work the acid is quickly removed and the lines stopped with a varnish of asphaltum and turpentine. For dark work the acid process is renewed until the required depth of line is obtained. The plate is usually subjected to many minute alterations before it is pronounced satisfactory.

A die thus finished is ready for the hardening process. This process is done by inclosing the die in an iron box, which is a little larger in size, with the spaces filled with iron shavings. The box and contents are subjected to a white heat, after which the plate is taken out and plunged into cold water. This latter process is called rehardening or tempering.

The die is now ready for the transfer process, which is extremely interesting and ingenious in striking off "original" dies. After the plate is placed upon the bed of a transfer press, a soft roll of de-carbonized steel about three inches in diameter is forced slowly and very carefully over the surface of the hardened die at an enormous pressure. The soft metal of the roll is actually forced into the lines of the die, thus transferring the impression of the die into high relief. The roll must be exactly fitted to the die, for the variance of almost a hair's breadth would ruin the plate, not only destroying the "original," but adding

lines not in at all. The soft roll is then hardened, and can be used in a similar way to transfer as many impressions as may be required. Thus, we see how readily a great number of transfers from a single engraved plate can be made at a slight expense.

The plate, after it is cleared and burnished, is ready for the printing process. Reposition is made on the Secretary of the Treasury for paper. The Government in 1860 adopted a special paper for its bills, the distinctive feature of which was a narrow localized tint of blue fibre running the entire length of the sheet in such a manner as not to lessen its strength or interfere with the printing. But in 1878 another kind of paper, known as the "Crane patent," was adopted by the Treasury Department. The feature of this patent is that two silk threads run the entire length of the sheet. The large sheets are counted more than a dozen times before they finally reach the printer's hands.

The printer puts the sheets in packages of 10 or 15 each between wet cloths, in which condition they are allowed to re-

pounds per square inch is then applied, giving to the notes that fresh, smooth and crisp appearance.

The seals on the notes are printed from steel plates in red ink upon ordinary Hoo presses. The numbers are made by an automatic machine which can number up to 1,000,000. The letters and characters are printed before and after the numbers for the purpose of identifying the series, and also to prevent the prefixing or affixing of other numbers. The sheets are printed four notes to a sheet.

The Bureau has a system for numbering its notes. All numbers on being divided by four and leaving 1 for a remainder have the "check letter" A; 2 remainder, letter B; 3 remainder, letter C; while even numbers are lettered D. This rule is not without exceptions, but it will often serve to detect a counterfeit.

The different issues of national banknotes may be divided into three classes: First, the old series bearing the small star pointed seal, signed by F. E. Spinner; second, the series of 1874, signed by John C. New, A. U. Wymann and James Gillib-

both ordered, without warning, the entire complicated machinery of the Department to stop immediately. An account was at once taken, and every item, every sheet, every scrap of paper was soon accounted for and found in its proper place.

Indeed, the checks and balances in the Department are wonderfully accurate and efficient in this way: First, every package or scrap of paper is treated, from the moment it enters the Bureau, as money. Secondly, no package is shorted, but from one hand to another, or from one department to another, without a count and a receipt. The counter puts his or her initials on the bond of the package, so that if a single sheet be missed, it can be quickly traced to the hand that received and re-ceived for it last. Again, any error or discrepancy is traced out and rectified on the spot. No one would be allowed to leave until the accounts balanced to a cent.

There can be no such accident (for security) would be so great, if the checks and balances are properly observed. The largest theft that ever took place in the Bureau happened some ten years ago. An employee in the loan branch stole \$100,000 6 per cent. coupon bonds. He gave out that he had come into an "estate," resigned his position and took up a fine residence in New York. He was shrewd enough to present only the coupons for the interest; but as he added figures, suspicion was directed to them at once. Investigation proved fortunate, for he a myth, he was arrested, tried and convicted of his crime. Since then there have been a few other petty thefts in the Department, but they were more or less accidents.

Royal Autographs.

The Queen's signature to State documents is still a mark of firmness and legitimacy, no sign of the Majesty's advanced age being discernible in the boldly written "Victoria R." which she attaches to such papers as have to bear the royal autograph, says the *London Express*. There are veteran statesmen living who will remember that the question of the signing of state documents by the sovereign became one of considerable importance in the last months of George IV's reign.

During this period his Majesty was in such a debilitated state that the writing of numerous autographs was practically impossible for him, and under these circumstances a short bill was hurriedly passed through Parliament authorizing the King to allow a *facsimile* of his autograph by means of an inked stamp. It was also provided, however, in the bill that George should, before stamping any document, give his verbal assent to it in a specified form. The Duke of Wellington was in office at the time, and it was often his duty to lay certain documents before the King for his approval.

One day the "Iron Duke," noticing that his Majesty was stamping the papers before him without his usual formalities, he respectfully but firm protest. The King, much irritated, exclaimed: "What can it signify?" "Only this," replied the Duke, "that the law requires it." George IV and no more, but at once began to repeat the requisite formulae as he stamped each of the remarkable documents.

Our Specimen Scheme Outlined Elsewhere Covers the Ground.

ENTRANCE TO THE JOINTS.

Have you ever thought of offering prizes to actual bookkeepers using the best penmanship on their books—*practical* counting books? It would be a commendable means of flogging heedings, etc., sales book, check writing, etc. A competition of this kind might interest a great many bookkeepers.

W. D. JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 21.

Warren H. Lamson, special instructor of drawing and penmanship in the public schools of Bridgeport, Conn., is the author of a very practical (1) Index to Current Postage (2) Signs for Class Exercises, (3) Index to Correct Punctuation. It is a simple compilation of rules and directions to pupils and is of great value. Published on a single sheet by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, who doubtless will be glad to furnish these interested with further particulars.

THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

By A. J. Dufrenoy, Fort Smith, Ark., Commercial College.

By E. C. Mills, Denver City, Col., Business College. Age 16. (Both Cuts Photo-Engraved.)

noon over night. The next morning, with a woman assistant, he carefully sheets the plates, only charging with ink the engraved lines. He must, of course, understand the different shades of the parts of the plate, and must be able to control accurately the general tone and color of the vignettes and portraits by keeping the lines clear in his work of wiping off the plate. Sometimes a sheet of moist paper is first laid upon the plate. The press is then revolved, and the paper is drawn with a strong pressure between the rollers, which are covered with blankets, and the plank, by means of cross arms attached to the press. Thus the paper takes up completely every delicate line on the plate. At night the sheets must all be accounted for.

The moist sheets are first taken to an air-tight drying-room, heated to 230 degrees. The next day the sheets are again counted, and all imperfect ones are put aside. The perfect bills or notes are polished by being placed between mill-blanks, two sheets thick to back between each board. A hydraulic pressure of 500

an; third, the series of 1882, bearing the shield-shaped seal and signed by James Gilliland and A. U. Wymann. The series of 1874 have the character numbers printed in large figures on each end of the note, while the 1882 series have the character numbers engraved in small figures surrounding the face of the note. The Bureau puts four notes to a sheet, each with a different check letter, while the counterfeiter has one plate, and prints from that alone.

The work of counting, counting and sorting the sheets is done by women. Each stage of the counting is marked by the initials of the counter, and the rapidity with which some of the employees can count the sheets without making a mistake is something marvelous. The notes are done up in packages and then sent to the Treasury Department. We were told by an officer in the Bureau that from the time the sheet leaves the printer to the time it reaches the department it is counted no less than 52 times.

It is related with a show of pride how, in order to test the accuracy and efficiency of the system in vogue, Secretary McCul-

TWO OF A KIND.

A Farce Comedy of Every-Day Life,
not Without Tragic Elements.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Prof. G. Washington Fizzlepop, late of Well-
ware, Ohio.

Hiram Jinkins, a genuine live "Business
Man."

Scene.—Interior of the Punkinville Pen Art
Hall and Actual Business University. Professor
Fizzlepop discovered packing his trunks with an
oblique pen-holder. Loud knock at door, at
which Professor seizes his pen into the ink-bottle
and lets it growl over his hair and assumes a
striking "actual business" attitude. Enter "Business Man" evidently agitated. A
moment's silence while B. M. lets out his
pneumonia to get breath. Then he says imperiously:

I CALLED to collect
the bill for
those six flag-blot-
ter pens and chairs. I
won't be trifled
with longer, sir. Come,
shell out the money or I
take the chairs with me
and have you arrested to
boot.

Prof. (Sweetly).—Calm
yourself, my dear sir, to-
morrow—

R. M. (Vehemently).—To-day, sir; now! You are a cheat
and a liar!

Prof.—My good man—
Prof.—Don't interrupt me; you got
these goods under false pretenses. I've
found out all about you, sir. Just saw a man
from Wellware who said when you were
forced to leave that place all you had to do
was to spit on the fire and call your dog.

Prof.—Poverty is no disgrace.
R. M.—Poverty, sir, poverty! you im-
pudent swindler—ha, ha!—that's good—
ho, ho!—poverty, is it?—he, he! (Draws
from his pocket a crimson circular the size
of a dinner napkin). What do you call
this, sir?

Prof. (Flusteringly).—In that docu-
ment I have the honor to behold the offi-
cial prospectus, catalogue and hand-book
of the Punkinville Pen Art Hall and Act-
ual Business Uni—

R. M.—Fiddlesticks! (Glances wick-
edly at Professor and reads.) "The enor-
mous growth, development and prosperity
of Punkinville's great business-training
university is wholly unprecedented in the
history of business colleges of this country.
On our arrival here three weeks ago we
were met at the depot by a deputation of
leading lawyers, doctors, preachers and
business men, headed by the Mayor and
the Punkinville Brass Band, who received
us with wide—"

Prof.—Of course you remember—
R. M.—I remember nothing, sir; except
being skinned out of my goods by you. (He
goes near to pounce on Prof., but after a
slight pause resumes reading.) "We are
proud to announce that our faculty of ex-
perienced instructors, the largest in the
State, is supplemented by a corps of able
lecturers (free to all holders of scholar-
ships.) Y. M. C. A. library and gymnasium
adjoining college building. Finest board
in the country for \$1.25 a week, including
tooth-picks and Sunday-school tickets.
299 pupils enrolled the first day—you
misunderstand, there never was that many
people in Punkinville—

Prof.—But—
R. M.—No buts about it; there ain't
any faculty but one red-headed, lop-eared,
oil-tongued fraud—that's you. That
mossy looking boy chewing gum over
there could count your 299 pupils on his
fingers and never need to use his thumbs.
You fork over the cash you bamboozled
me out of or I'll expose you!

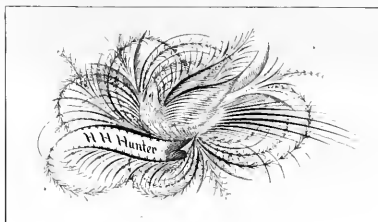
Prof.—You would n't—
R. M.—(Shouting.) O yes! I would, and
glad of the chance. You deserve it; and
it's a solemn duty I owe. Listen to
this, you red-headed Annias: "We
have the best facilities in this country for

teaching bookkeeping, single and double
entry; arithmetic, higher mathematics,
and the science of accounts; actual busi-
ness writing, also special Normal Educa-
tional papers for the education of writing teach-
ers, engrossers, draughtsmen and profes-
sional pen artists; photography, all lead-
ing systems and steno-graph—"what's
that? Hold your tongue, sir! "Type-
writing, any machine; commercial geo-
graphy, civics, ethics of business,"—shut up
or I'll break your head!—"special English
department, &c., &c. Long and short
terms, with or without music, vocal and
instrumental. Pupils may enter when
they please, study what they please, and
leave when they please; with the full

Weekly Roster and reads.) "Punkinville
wild with excitement! Men, women and
children actually fight their way to our
bargain counters!—which goes faster,
clothes-pin or biters?—"Truck-loads of
fine goods literally given away!"

R. M.—How dare you, you insolent—
Prof.—Large corps of affable clerks!"
—One-eyed Bill sitting on a soap-box,
playing a mouth-harp—"Many times
the largest and best-selected stock ever
brought to—"

R. M.—This is outrageous!
Prof.—Must have had a pull at the bit-
ters before you came over—hey, old crocodile!
Better mind. Your "corps of
affable clerks" told me while he was saw-



Fancy Card Design by M. B. Moore, Morgon, Ky.

assurance of receiving an elegant diploma
and a fine pen!"

Prof.—(Rising and spitting on his
hands suggestively).—Sir, you carry this
too far.

R. M.—(Astounded).—What! Do you
mean to defy—

Prof.—Just get out of this W. P. A. H.
A. B. U. pretty lively, you cross-eyed
old hyena, or I'll kick you out

R. M.—I am amazed—

Prof.—O, none of that sheanigan, you
supernatural hypocrite. Wasn't it you
that yanked me out of the train before it
had stopped and wheeled me into buying
your second-hand ramshackle chairs?
(Kicks a hole in the seat of one B. M. who
just vacated, while latter retires to right.)

ing wood in front of the "mammoth em-
porium" last week that the last time you
failed was because a rat gnawed through
the candle box one night and eat up the
stock.

R. M.—Scandalous! You shall dearly
pay for this atrocious libel on Punkin-
ville's business men and—
Prof.—Creak your whip, old codger.
Punkinville's "business men" are all
right, but—

R. M.—I'll have an opposition business
college running in a week. There are as
reputable men engaged in that business as
in any other. What a shame that it should
be defiled by such as you, a—

Prof.—Anybody can call himself a
"business man" and still be, like you, a—



Fancy Card Design by Fiedling Schofield, Quincy, Ill.

Didn't you pester me half to death to put
your endowment into my catalogue, and
then work off an ad. for that one-horse
junk-shop?

R. M.—Is it possible that you allude to
the Punkinville Bazar and Mammoth Ex-
celsior Emporium?

Prof.—Bazar! You venerable baboon!
Half a couple of clothes-pin and a bottle of
vinegar-bitters. Emporium, did you
say? A bolt of paper cambric and nine
bars of laundry-soap.

R. M.—Sik! Talk about lying! Why, old
Mu chicken would have bitten his brains
out for every hal he run across the like of
you. (Picks up a copy of the Punkinville

Vocabulary of the Girl of the
Period.

In her speech the fashionable young
lady has her vocabulary as she has her
code. Latterly she has permitted herself
the use of a good many English expressions.
She says "fancy" always for "suppose,"
and she never says "guess," she says
"chemis" for "drugget," "stop at
the" for "stay at home," and she "tuba"
often than she "takes a morning bath."
"Function" with her means any sort of
social gathering, and a very gay ball be-
comes a "ront." "Smart" expresses a
considerable degree of excellence which
she applies equally to a wedding or a bon-
net; "an awfully fetching frock or gown"
is very English for an especially pretty
dress. She likes the word "clever," too.
When she sees a fine painting she says:
"That's a clever bit of canvas." She
thinks Marshall Wilder is an "awfully
clever fellow," and if she ask her doc-
tor she bowls, she replies modestly: "Yes,
but I'm not at all clever with the balls."
Some phrases she learns rather heavily
upon, notably "such a blow" when a
rain postpones a visit or a friend dies, and
"such a pleasure" alike to hear Patti and
spend a threeseven evening at the house of
some acquaintance. She has, too, an in-
dex expurgatoria which she is very care-
ful to respect. There are no more "stores"
for her, they have become "shops";
"servants" also have become to exist as
such; they are "men servants" and
"maids," although she permits herself to
designate as laundress, housemaid or but-
ler; "gentleman" she avoids; "a man I
know," she says, referring to a male ac-
quaintance; or "there were lots of de-
lightful men out last night," she confides
to some sister belle who missed the opera;
all right "she never says, making "very
well" do much better service, for does
she add "party" to dinner, speaking of
such an entertainment; her home no longer
has a "parlor," pure and simple, but a
"blue room," a "red room," a "Japane-
se room," or possibly an "East par-
lor."—Newport Letter to Philadelphia In-
quirer.

CHOICE HEART-BURNING FOR
SPOT AND CURE.

H. love, my love, lost
forgot the hour
By passion pervaded
with a pulsating
power!
How love rushed on
us with a quiv-
ering whoop,
And enswathed our
sweet souls in a wild swirling swoop!

Let me lasciviously lit in luxuriant rhyme,
Of the way that we kissed in that soft summer
time.
Till all of the shrubbery curled up and shed,
And the birds flew away to escape scorch.
But, alas! love is dead, and the summer has
flown.
Yet I still live to manfully murmur my moan
in sublimed stanzas of gorgeous crash
(Which I'll send to some paper for cold, common
cash).

—Ellis Reiss Without in True Haute Express.

A smart Yankee here put on the market
what he calls the Yankee Pen Clip. It is
nothing more than a fine wire spring that
may be instantly adjusted to the under
side of any pen. The spring holds the
ink and feeds it out to the pen as you
press the nib in writing. In this way you
are enabled to write a page or two with
one dip—practically a fountain pen for
five cents.

"Amus" Compendium is the best work on
engrossing that I ever saw. No ornamental
priming, but a plain, sensible, and useful
work. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The prize is \$5, gentlemen, or we will send
it free for ten subscribers for *The Pen Artist*,
each with premium, at \$1 each.

The British Museum has among its treasures
an almanac three thousand years old. The
days are written in red ink on papyrus, in col-
umns, and under each is a figure followed by
three characters signifying the probable state of
the weather for that day.

Lessons in Practical Writing— No. 10.

BY D. W. HOFF, SUPERINTENDENT OF
WRITING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF
DES MOINES, IOWA.

A Glance at the Work of the Fourth Year.

For the past few weeks of the fourth year the same general plan is continued as that described in our last for the third, the principal difference being that more difficult combinations of letters are introduced, and a higher grade of execution exacted. The same column rules are retained, as is also the final slide. Words are chosen to fill the column. As soon, however, as the majority of pupils in a school have reached a state of self-confidence and when the inclination to drop the wrist or hand seems to have disappeared, the slide is omitted and sentence writing begins. The weak or careless ones who will not keep the hand standing are kept upon word exercises terminating with slide as before. No pupil of spirit will wish to be left included among these "word-writers."

PREPARATION.

The importance of forethought and preparatory motion on the part of the pupil should never be lost sight of. Both mental and physical preparation are necessary to the best results. Mental preparation consists first of a critical examination of the copy, and second, the planning of its execution, in which the nature (curved or straight), direction and size of the motion, the amount of force, rate of speed, &c., necessary to produce the required result. The muscles are then set in motion, their movements conforming as far as consistent to those used in the introductory strokes of the letter or exercise. To write an accurate letter the pupil must think an accurate letter, plan an accurate letter, and use precision in his preparatory motion. If we are inclined to make a letter too short he is told to think a higher letter, and to think to push harder or reach higher next time, or if too long to think it shorter, to think not to push so hard, or reach so far, &c. No change can be brought about without thought, hence we are constantly vibrating the one word "THINK, THINK, THINK!"

THE MIND'S WORK.

We teach the pupil that a well-planned letter is nearly completed before his pen touches the paper, that his mind is responsible for the action of his muscles, that both the form of the letter and the productive motion should be thought over and the execution planned before moving a muscle of the writing machinery. To demonstrate this we place the N and the U upon the board, calling attention to the fact that they each require the same number of counts. We then set the class to work in concert, first telling them to write whichever letter is named. To regulate their time we count 1, 2, for the preparatory revolutions, then name the letter, sounding it upon the posing board: thus 1, 2, N, 1, 2, N, 1, 2, N, &c. After writing a few N's and no U's the natural conclusion is reached that no U's are to be given. Presently the signals 1, 2, U are given, with no break in time. The result is that everybody either "flies the track" or writes another N. The cause is apparent. Having planned the N, having had that letter in his mind, and having prepared the muscles for writing N, that letter had to come. There was no time between signals for the mind to countermand its instructions to the muscles and for the necessary change in their preparation.

But, suggests a pupil, "that was not fair. I thought you were going to say N." Certainly he did, and that thought was parent to the result. "Well," we remark, "we will try something else. Look at your work. How many have made the latter half of the N too short?"

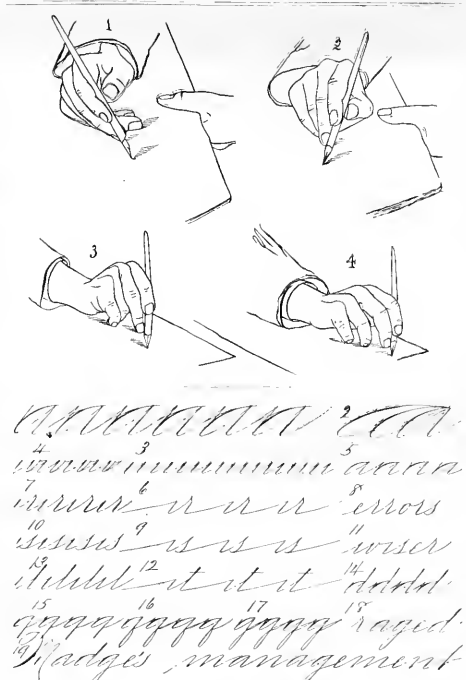
The hands are raised. "Those whose hands are up may give that part of the letter special attention next time." "How many have made the latter part too wide?" Hands appear. "You must think of that part when you write again. Now try again." Pupils then write. "How many now have made the correction under taken?" A show of hands. "How did you do it?" Answers. "By thinking." Thus they convince themselves that a well thought and properly planned letter is in reality shaped in the mind and muscles before it is ready to drop upon the paper, and that in order to make a good letter they must think, plan and prepare in advance.

If execution begins before the plan is completed, then hesitancy is sure to follow. This cannot fail to embody itself in the movement, and thus affect the result. There is not sufficient time allowed

over anxiety, or extreme care in execution. In proportion to a pupil's fear of spilling something, is this muscular tension increased. Cut 4 shows a lifeless position without sufficient firmness to be relied upon for precision.

QUESTIONS OF PRINCIPLES.

Letters of unusual slant or forms require special treatment. Among small letters we find few which cause pupils more trouble than the pointed oval family. We attribute this to the unusual slant given to the down stroke in the oval, and to its lack of conformity in shape to other elements. The natural tendency of the hand to start for base in the usual direction given to down strokes must be counteracted. We have found that the building and tracing plan gives special emphasis to both the form and slant of the oval. This building scheme is used in all grades, and applied to all classes of both small and



Position and Practice Cuts Illustrating Professor Hoff's Accompanying Lesson. (Photographed from Copy by the Author.)

for execution to admit of planning "as you go." Forethought alone will insure satisfactory results.

THE POSING-BOARD AGAIN.

Still more uses for the little indispensable posing-board. A tap upon this is usually sufficient to turn all eyes in that direction. The teacher drops his hand upon its side, as in cut 1, throws a meaningful glance in the direction of those whose positions he is imitating, then slowly raises it to an erect position, as in cut 2. Following a very natural impulse, the "lazy hands" are thus by imitation brought to a working position. In like manner the cramped or the lifeless positions are imitated and the cause of the mistake indicated, then that position is assumed which is seen in cut 2, as a model for imitation.

That position seen in cut 3 is caused by

capital letters. We begin by writing the small i three spaces high, upon which we build the a as seen in exercise 1, tracing each alternate letter. Exercise 2 is used in extreme cases, where it seems unusually hard to "start off" in the proper direction, or where pupils are inclined to round the tops of their ovals. Next, the size of the exercise is reduced as in No. 3, which is then used as a basis upon which may be built the w, s, g, and the figure 9. The 3, and 4 are combined as in exercise 13, and used as a basis for exercise 14. Exercises such as 6, 9, and 12 are given for the sake of securing freedom in lateral sweeps, and at the same time precision of slant. The latter object is more easily accomplished by placing the i before such as the loop and stem letters, and the r and s. Exercises 8, 11, 18 and 19 are arranged to give special drill upon the r, s, d, and g.

At the Paris Stamp Market.

Enormous Prices for Rare Stamps—
A \$300,000 collection.

From Arthur Maury's Paris Syndicate Letter.



TIERRE exists in Paris a regular market or exchange for old stamps. It is held every Sunday afternoon in the Avenue Gabriel, Champs Elysees, and is attended by some fifty or sixty persons of all ages and social stand-

ings. Among the number can be seen such famous collectors as M. Philippe de Ferrari, son of the Duchess of Galliera, the Baron Arthur de Rothschild, Dr. Legrand, Mr. Campbell, Mr. T. Tapping, Mr. Castel, and M. Marco del Pont.

It is astonishing what a number of stamp collectors there are in the world. It is a passion which did not come into vogue until 1861, but since that year it has spread everywhere. Twenty-five years ago the divers stamps to be obtained did not exceed five hundred. Nowadays some albums contain at least three thousand. In the Berlin Museum there are 4500 specimens, so it is said, of which 2460 are European and 1147 from America.

The American schoolboy that prides himself on having the biggest collection of postage stamps in his native village, town or county will bear with envy that the French Navy Department in Paris has amassed not merely a huge album, but a gigantic library of such precious trifles. It is the largest collection in the world.

It is, of course, a public property. The most valuable of all private collections belongs to M. Philippe de Ferrari of the Galicia family, who regularly attends the Paris mart to enrich his album. This family souvenir has already cost more than \$300,000, or 1,500,000 francs. How much more will be spent on this costly luxury will depend on the combined influences of the future war with Germany, the influence, the attitude of General Boulanger and the Floquet Ministry. For, if the French Republic goes to the dogs, it seems fair to infer that this album or this series of albums, will share the same fate. The acquisition of stamps seems to be the only object for which M. Ferrari considered his mother's millions good enough to be spent, for he has been known to pay from \$400 to \$500 for a collection from which he wanted only a single stamp.

Meanwhile, the Rothschilds, as a mainstay or safeguard of their fortunes, have a collection of postage stamps valued at 250,000 francs, an amount which might be used as collateral security if the great firm should ever have to borrow cash from Jay Gould or the young Vanderbilts.

If these figures seem incredible, you have only to attend the mart. Not the least curious sight in Paris is the weekly gathering in the broad alley of the Champs-Elysees, of these postage stamp collectors, trading and selling their precious bits of paper. This passion has more devotees of all ages than one man can count. One sees a soldier, a sailor, a clerk, and even up more than one fortune. Yet nothing in an outsider reveals the momentous matter at issue. There is no fuss, no noise, no bidding or bawling as in the Paris Bourse or Stock Exchange.

Every bargain is transacted quietly. Signs often take the place of words. A would-be buyer approaches; the seller opens his stamp-book and silently turns over from a sheet which might be used as collateral security if the great firm should ever have to borrow cash from Jay Gould or the young Vanderbilts. If these figures seem incredible, you have only to attend the mart. Not the least curious sight in Paris is the weekly gathering in the broad alley of the Champs-Elysees, of these postage stamp collectors, trading and selling their precious bits of paper. This passion has more devotees of all ages than one man can count. One sees a soldier, a sailor, a clerk, and even up more than one fortune. Yet nothing in an outsider reveals the momentous matter at issue. There is no fuss, no noise, no bidding or bawling as in the Paris Bourse or Stock Exchange.

Let it be remembered that every square

inch of a postage-stamp album costs money. And sometimes a five-dollar gold piece will not be enough to purchase some old stamp which, when new, was worth but a single cent or a single sou. Indeed \$3 would be "dirt cheap" for some special favorite and coveted stamp, which is hard to be got. There are, for instance, Brazilian stamps, now out of print, that would fetch from \$5 to \$10 apiece if offered for sale in Paris, Chicago or San Francisco. A certain English stamp, issued in 1840, bearing the letters V. R. (Victoria Regina), is now so rare that it will bring in London, Quebec, Montreal or the United States as much as \$40. What is known as the blue stamp of Naples, 1850, is now worth between \$50 and \$60.

Commission rejected them and adopted another design. There are collectors who believe that some of these MacMahon stamps got into circulation; hence they are supposed to be without price, as valuable, in fact, as one or two "Victoria and Albert" penny stamps, which some people also confidently believe were not destroyed, although never officially issued.

Transactions were brisk on Sunday, and the market opened with ready offers for cash. A five-cent violet stamp, of Bolivia, 1867, canceled, brought \$8; a ten-cent brown Bolivia, 1867, sold for \$9; while a blue Bolivia fifty cent stamp of 1867 went for \$6.50. A Brazil stamp for 180 reis, 1845, found a willing purchaser at \$4. A set of British Columbia and Vancouver's

all twenty-two varieties) found a buyer at \$24.20. About the best price obtained was for a set of entire Plympton envelopes of all varieties, die, color and size, ninety-six in all, which brought \$52.80. Some match and medicine stamps (150 varieties in all) found a purchaser at \$9.75.

What the market has chiefly to guard against is fraud. Counterfeit foreign stamps abound, and the sharpest eye is sometimes unable to detect the difference. A veritable crisis occurred a few years ago, and stamp collectors in all parts of Europe were considerably excited over the discovery that a couple of rogues had been swindling the "bulls" and "bears" on the Paris Stamp Exchange. It is known that Afghanistan stamps are dear to the hearts of all true

Persian Gulf, were stamps of the early issues, particularly those issued in 1295, which sold at from \$25 to \$200. Hafez said that he had written to the ex-Postmaster-General to telegraph to the port and have his trunks forwarded without delay, and that immediately on their arrival he would be in a position to furnish collectors with some rare stamps. Just nine days later a letter reached Hafez stating that the luggage had arrived, and very soon afterward the Afghan stamps were in the market.

Of course they were bogus, which fact was soon discovered, thanks to the shrewdness of an English gentleman living in Paris, who, knowing that it was impossible for a vessel to come from the Persian Gulf to Marseilles in nine days, made a close study of one of the stamps. He got Hafez to write for him the address of the Postmaster-General of Cuba, and this address was made in characters that neither D'Agel el Din, the "learned Afghan," nor any Arab, Egyptian, or Oriental in the French capital could read. They all said that not a single postmaster in Afghanistan would be able to do so either.

Moreover, some of the stamps were obliterated in red ink, and the postmark was almost as visible on the back as it was on the front of the envelope. Now, as a matter of fact, postage stamps in Afghanistan are not sold to the public as in Europe; it is the invariable rule for the natives to take their letters to the office and money with them to pay the postage; the stampeller takes both letter and money, and, having first torn off a piece of the stamp, sticks it on the envelope and the operation is ended. This method, known to the Paris collectors, was overlooked by Hafez Hamed and his accomplices; hence the forgery was very soon discovered, and Hafez had to seek refuge in flight.

Mark Twain to the Autograph Fend.

Mark Twain thus recently wrote to an autograph collector in response to a request for his signature:

"I hope I shall not offend you; I shall certainly say nothing with the intention to offend you. I must explain myself, however, and I will do it as kindly as I can. What you ask me to do I am asked to do as often as one-half dozen times a week. Three hundred letters a year! One's impulse is to freely consent; but one time and necessary occupations will not permit it. There is no way but to decline in all cases, making no exceptions, and I wish to call your attention to a thing which has probably not occurred to you, and that is this: That no man takes pleasure in exercising his trade as a pastime. Writing is my trade and I exercise it only when I am obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor, or a builder, or a sculptor, and there would be no impropriety in it, but if you ask either for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point of order. It would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by."

And all this the humorist wrote on the type-writer, signing his name. The autograph collector's feelings may be imagined.

Business colleges and schools of every kind who may require special diplomas may gain by sending in their orders now while this kind of work is a little slack. Don't wait for the "rush" season. We can give you more work for the money now. We believe that to house in this country has so good facilities for diploma work as ours, and these special facilities enable us to keep way under the market in price. It costs nothing to let us figure on a special diploma for you. We also keep in stock a variety of diplomas suitable for use in any school without change, except filling out the blanks with a pen. Sample diplomas, 25 cents.

There is a new combination of business men at Springfield, Mass.—Kings & Steggs, printers, publishers, booksellers and stationers. Pretty much all of us are familiar with the front end of this combination, and he is in good company. You will find them at No. 14; if they don't charge to us. Further particulars in adv. columns.

It is an interesting announcement to lovers of fancy penmanship—that in another column of a subscription list of the *Penman's Art Journal* that subscription looks for the work are now open and if you are interested let us have your order now. This is to be as fixing the size of the subscription will not be largely in excess of advance orders. It is not necessary that you send the money until the book is ready; it is the order we want.

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.



By Fielding Schaffel, Green City Bus, College, Quincy, Ill. Original 15 x 18. Photo-Engraved.

In order to make these prices seem cheap and inviting to the general reader, I will add that there is a "lost piece," so to speak, in the shape of a postage stamp issued by the Government of British Guiana in 1856, which now commands at public auction about two hundred and fifty dollars. A stamp as rare as that salamander reptile called a sound, which French boys spend so much time eagerly hunting for in broken ground or heaped stones, although known to be quite invaluable and unattainable is the MacMahon stamp. When the Marshal was President of France his wife was very anxious to see his image set in stamps, and some such designs were prepared; but the Postal

Island stamps, ten varieties, sold for \$5; while a one-cent stamp, carmine, of British Guiana, 1851, was bought up at \$6; a four-cent stamp of British Guiana, blue, of 1851, was purchased at \$10. Some Buenos Ayrean stamps of 1858 were sold for \$7. Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon stamps exchanged hands at \$7.50 and \$3.85; English tuppenny stamps of the first issue sold for \$4.35. A set of Norway stamps (thirty varieties) sold for \$10.50. An unissued pair of St. Louis stamps were disposed of for \$20.50. A set of uncut War Department envelopes (thirty-four varieties) went for \$38.25, and a set of uncut United States envelopes, including six six-cent, fourteen-cent, &c., (in

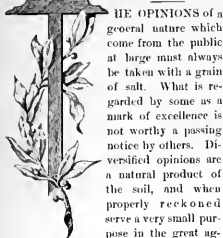
collectors. The first stamp ever used in that country appeared in 1870-1871 (Mohammedan date, 1288), during the reign of Sher Ali. It is a large circular stamp, with the head of a tiger in the center, and the value written in characters above this head. Other issues appeared in subsequent years, but all such stamps are extremely scarce, and therefore valuable.

The brilliant idea of personally profiting from these facts occurred to one Hafez Hamed, who came to Paris and proceeded to the old Stamp Exchange in the Avenue Gabriel, where he informed buyers that the ex-Postmaster-General of Cahul had arrived in Marseilles, but that in one of his trunks, still retained at a port in the

Comparative Calibre.

What Do We Mean When We Say
That a Person "Writes Well?"

CRITICAL QUERIES BY
CHANDLER B.
FERRIS, KEOKUK,
IOWA.



THE OPINIONS of a general nature which come from the public at large must always be taken with a grain of salt. What is regarded by some as a mark of excellence is not worthy a passing notice by others. Diversified opinions are a natural product of the soil, and when properly reckoned serve a very small purpose in the great aggregate of wise conclusions. Indifferent, poor, fair, good, excellent and superior are relative terms as with many shades of meaning are their representatives. The scale is interpreted differently in different latitudes, and even in the same locality there is no harmony. The source of an opinion has much to do with its calibre. The calibre of an opinion is in proportion to its comparative proper relation with all subjects under consideration.

If one says the child writes, reads, walks, talks, sings, &c., well or ill, the conclusion (if below the surface) is reached with direct reference to age, circumstances and conditions. If the statement be false then we have a living representative showing that comparative calibre is in the vocabulary.

The wisdom of a conclusion is very rarely reached.

With the best care and attention of the professional teacher how well should pupils (five and six years of age) write who have been in the public school for one year? How well for two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten years?

Make this application to reading, arithmetic, language, &c., and what is your answer?

What care is necessary to secure an equal physical development? Is not each of equal importance?

If a pupil can be taught to read in four months, should (or can) the same pupil be taught to write? If taught, how much? What should be the ability of the average child, in writing, who can add and subtract simple combinations?

Please bear in mind that we are discussing comparative calibre. If a pupil's strength is a known quantity in one direction, should not be known in another?

With seemingly proper care and persistent repetition, why do we find a large per cent. of pupils of our public schools at ten and twelve years not familiar with the multiplication table? How well should a pupil be able to write who knows to a dead certainty the multiplication table and its practical application? Is it possible for any one to possess great skill in writing and yet partially understand long division?

Are we of the opinion that any one thing can be learned at the entire expense of everything else?

Why should we hold up our hands in expressed astonishment at poor results in writing without some basis of calculation? Ignorance of expression and hollowness of ideas are not confined to the children in the lower grades of our public schools. It is easy to complain and find fault, but who shall do so with a judgment which will point to improvement by indicating some better course to follow?

With the best instruction in language, why do we find pupils in our grammar grade saying: "It's me"; "I seen him do it," and hundreds of similar expressions? I am aware that in isolated cases we see

one thing secured at the expense of another, but does this warrant an opinion for the many? I am also aware that the course of study demands certain work to be written, but there are no explicit directions as to how well the work must be done. I am also aware that some pupils write better than others and learn much easier. That this fact is more applicable to writing than to reading, arithmetic, language, &c., I do not know. I am conscious that we have good writers, excellent writers, superior writers, fair writers, poor writers, and indifferent writers. But I am none the less so when the test is applied to any other branch of an English education.

Few things are done well. As many write well as talk well. As many write well as walk well. As many write well as do anything else well. Indifferent, poor and fair in everything claim the largest per cent. Why should we look for results in writing which are inconsistent with results in everything else?

I ask for fair judgment, not ignorant complaint. Proper touching with suffi-

have appeared at one time or another in THE JOURNAL. In other words it will be a compendium of what is technically known as "flourishing," and is simply offered as a work of this kind—a scrapbook of fancy specimens without text.

But what a volume it will be! Compared with it, all other books of the same character that have ever been published, if rolled into one volume, would not begin to match it in the number and variety of the specimens, nor, taken as a collection, in the quality. This may be stated with entire confidence, since it will contain the best work of practically all who have ever contributed to any similar or kindred publication that has appeared at least within fifty years. By way of seasoning and for purposes of comparison, it will also have a sprinkling of the art as it was practiced in old times.

So far as it is made up to date the list of authors, many of them with a number of specimens, is as follows:

A—D. T. Ames

B—H. S. Blanchard, J. H. Barlow, M. R. Blackman, E. L. Burnett, L. A. Barrow.

Business Virtues.

Attention, application, method, accuracy, promptness and dispatch are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of business.

Samuel Smiles.

From Spencerian Copy Book No. 8, New Common School Course. Photo-Engraved from Copy by Lyman P. Spencer. [By Permission of Iveson, Halsey & Co., Publishers, New York.]

cient attention to the subject, combined with the necessary application on the part of the pupils, will show equal results to that of everything else; what more is expected, what more should be desired?

For Admirers of Fancy Penmanship.

IN the thirteen years that THE JOURNAL has been published there have appeared in its columns thousands of engravings, illustrating different phases of the penman's art. It is not too much to say that practically all the leaders in this line in this country during the period named are represented in these specimens. The number also includes some who died before THE JOURNAL was born.

We have frequently been urged by lovers of fine penmanship to preserve these contributions by the acknowledged masters of the art by putting them in compact and convenient book form. We have determined to make a start in this direction. A volume will appear in the course of a month or so, to be known as THE JOURNAL'S SCRAP-BOOK OF FLOURISHING. The book will be a collection of ornamental specimens, the cream of the hundreds that

C—W. S. Chamberlain, A. A. Clark, H. C. Clark, C. N. Crandle, F. R. Cook, C. S. Chapman, P. R. Cleary.

D—A. W. Dickey, W. L. Dean, J. B. Duryea, W. E. Dennis.

E—D. H. Parley, H. W. Flickinger.

G—W. F. Gleason.

H—G. W. Hamman, A. H. Hinman, S. A. D. Hahn, H. A. Howard.

I—E. K. Isaacs.

J—J. W. Jones.

K—H. W. Kibbe, L. M. Kelchner, Knapp Rightwayer.

L—E. B. Leland.

M—M. B. Moore, D. L. Musselman, U. S. Mortland, C. C. Moring, Uriah McKee, J. C. Miller.

N—Anna Norton.

R—E. H. Rodins, A. T. Reynolds.

S—C. L. Shible, F. H. Shedd, A. H. Steadman, Lyman P. Spencer, H. W. Shaylor.

Platt R. Spencer, Jr., John Seddon.

V—J. W. Van de Venter.

W—John D. Williams, J. A. Woot, T. T. Wilson, S. K. Webster, Elmer Wigan, R. F. Williams.

Z—C. F. Zane.

In all the number of specimens shown will be about 125. Thirty-five of these will be whole page specimens, about 70 full page, and the rest smaller. We have still three or four pages to be filled with the best flourished specimens that may be received by April 1st, and should be pleased to receive contributions from those who are not represented in the list above. Specimens that will exceed 4 x 6 inches when engraved cannot be handled in the

space that remains. Avoid lithering or text of any kind. If you are interested let us hear from you.

The size of the page will be 8 x 11 1/4 inches. The very finest quality of "plated" paper will be used and the book bound in three ways: stiff paper binding, price \$1; board binding, \$1.25; fine cloth and gilt, \$1.50. Prices include postage. In its mechanical make-up as well as its contents we promise the finest book of the kind that has ever been made.

If this work meets with a response that we think it should, it will be the first of a series, embracing script, lettering, designing, &c. It is of course something of an experiment, and as the expense is heavy, it is our intention to limit the edition as early as possible to the demand for it. For that reason we request all who are interested in such a work to the extent of becoming purchasers to send us their orders immediately. It is not necessary that you send the money until the book is ready, but as the number of advance orders will fix the edition, those who send their names will be sure of getting the book.

We are therefore anxious to hear from you at once. Be sure to specify the kind of binding that you wish.

A New Talking Machine.

Invented by a German Yankee and Awarded a Prize Over the Phonograph.

A dispatch from Berlin to the New York World of February 5 conveys the intelligence that Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, has been beaten in competition in that city by a man named Berliner, with a talking machine called the gramophone.

The intelligence is in a manner softened by the fact that Berliner is an American citizen and is a resident of Washington.

Emile Berliner is an inventor and electrician of some note. His gramophone is said to require two processes to be gone through with before the impressions which are taken on his plate can be reproduced in words.

Edison's phonograph only requires one process. The instrument which the Wizard pitted against the gramophone is said to be the same one which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition, and is a decidedly inferior machine, the one which are in use about this city today.

The gramophone is Berliner's own invention, and when he recently exhibited it in this country it could not compare to the phonograph.

The machine consists of a polished plate, generally of zinc, the surface of which is coated by a preparation of pure yellow beeswax dissolved in cold gasoline or benzine. This plate is fastened horizontally, with the coated surface upward, to a shaft which revolves by means of clockwork. Bearing down upon the oil-coated surface is a stylus, tipped with iridium to prevent abrasion by the friction with the plate, which is called the recorder. The stylus



Example of Designing for Book Illustration.

communicates with a membranous tympanum, which is thrown into vibration by the voice or sound through a conical tube with a tin, funnel-shaped mouth. Into this mouth the operator sings or speaks. The membranous tympanum is thrown into vibration, and in turn the stylus makes marks on the plate or recorder, which is being revolved by clockwork.

After the effusions of the operator have been recorded the clockwork is removed, the stylus and tympanum give way to a similar but smaller contrivance called the receiver, and a shaft, turned by means of a wheel, with a turning handle attached, is fixed to the shaft upon which the recording plate is fastened. By means of this wheel the recording plate is revolved, the

as to obliterate the metallic harshness which marred the performances then.

It is difficult to say whether Edison was really and fairly beaten. Siemens and a number of other distinguished people were present at the competition in Berlin. The Wizard will probably now go to work and endeavor to make a talking machine that will throw the gramophone into the shade.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to H. P. KELLEY, office of THE PENNMAN ART JOURNAL. Breve educational notes solicited.]

FACTS.

One third of the 34,319 university students of Germany are Jews.

A fencing club has been organized at Columbia College with a large membership.—*Ec.*

the only President who had a military education.

New York City educates about three hundred thousand children annually, in one hundred and thirty-four school buildings, covering an area of thirty-five acres. These buildings placed side by side would extend more than two miles. There are about four thousand teachers, and the annual expense of these schools is about four million dollars.

The Russians have improved on the sleeping-coaches of the railway and the perambulating schoolmaster of the rural regions. They have provided a school wagon, which is furnished with a room for the teacher, a class room or study, and a library, all suitably supplied with the necessary material. This wagon will be on the line of the Transcontinent Railway all the year round, remaining as long as may be deemed necessary at districts which are not provided with a school.

Professor: "What is the distance from the earth to the sun?"

Pupil: "A hundred million miles."

"How do you find that?"

"Find it? I find it astounding, unheard of."

Teacher to new pupil: "What is your father's occupation?"

Pupil (hesitating): "I don't want to say."

Teacher: "But you must tell me. I have to enter it on the record."

Pupil (still hesitating): "He's a *sage* now, but brightening up he was the bearded lady in Barnum's show."

"Beware of the dog" used to be the regulation sign to hang on your gate-posts to scare away tramps, but they have become so accustomed to it in New England that now the wretched housewife of olden days, "Cocking" herself to it, is a great success.—*Yeakles Statesman.*

Sophomore (translating Tacitus: "They protracted their sleep till late in the day.")

Professor: "What is the objection to that?"

Sophomore: "Well, really I never could see any myself."

Although they went to school together,

And grew up children side by side,

He never dreamed how much he loved her

Until her worldly uncle died.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

Teacher: "All things which can be seen through are called transparent. Fanny, mention something which is transparent."

Fanny: "A pane of glass."

Teacher: "Quite correct. Now, Fanny, mention some other object through which you can see?"

Fanny: "A keyhole."

JUST FOR FUN.

The sword may be laid, but the pen is still write.—*Washington Star.*

The pig who gets into clover thinks the sword mightier than the pen.—*Chicago Sun.*

Basinet Lover: "My dear, do you know there are over eight hundred terms in the English language to express the state of being in love?"

Impatient Maid:—And can't you think of one of them?—*Home-Southern.*

"Ho you want the earth?" inquired the haughty hotel clerk of a meekly complaining guest.

"No," was the reply, "you can keep it awhile longer till I ask for it."—*Washington Post.*

Mr. Fainweil—Then you refuse to marry me!

Mrs. Mauchman—For the present I must. My husband is in good health and we are the best of friends. I will keep your address and if a vacancy should occur I will drop you a line.—*Chicago American.*

Fond Mamma—Emely, child, don't get into the crowd. You'll get squeezed.

Emely—That's just like you, mother. You never want to have me enjoy myself.—*Judge.*

Douglas-Dermid was once asked by an intrepid erudite, who professed to be a post of the Milton school, whether he had read his "Descent into Hell."

"No, sir," responded the irate wit, "but I should like to see it."

Mrs. Maguire—Sure, I'm that worried over my son. He's in New York a studying art, and it's an awful time the poor boy has to keep out of the clutches of Anthony Comstock.

Mrs. Maguire—It's safe enough my boy is.

"He's not learned to paint pictures, then?"

"No, indeed. He's hawking in Chicago."

—*Quincy World.*

Brother Smith Thirsts for Information.

PROFESSOR AMES:—I wish that you would please tell me which is the best penman's paper, because I want to subscribe, and oblige.

J. A. SMITH.

Stearns & Feltz, Quondap Co., N. Y.

O, Skewateles! Skewateles! Wherefore this rude shock to tender sensibilities? Can't you give your eyes and your "thinkers" a chance and spare our blushes?

Country-darkey.—"Whar am de mews what goss and dat cat?"

De darkey.—"Dat cat deen hab ter-hab no mews. Dat's one ob dese here 'tricity ears from Boston."

Country-darkey.—"Fore de Lawd, dem Yanks an' great folks, dey freed de cullud people, an' my dey done gone an' freed de mews."—*Judge.*

One of the best things to remove ink and rust from the contemporary is a solution containing ten parts each of tartaric acid, alum and distilled water. This solution has the trade name of "Ink-erazer," and is easily and cheaply made.



By Charles F. Johnson, of THE JOURNAL Art Staff. Original, 15 x 16. Done Entirely with a Pen. Photo-Engraved.

receiver takes from the grooves upon the plate the vibrations here recorded, and the sound issues out of the tin funnel mouth.

Before the sound is reproduced, an etching process must be gone through with, thus making the machine a complicated affair compared with the simple phonograph. The reproductions are clear and distinct, but a metallic ring mars the natural sound of the voice.

At the exhibition in this country several people spoke into the mouth-piece and several musical selections were played for recording. They are all reproduced clearly and distinctly. Mr. Berliner said at that time that his machine was not perfect, but he hoped to have it so improved

It is reported from Copenhagen that there are so many licensed female teachers in Denmark, that if vacancies were filled according to date of license, the youngest graduate on the present list would receive an appointment in a public school forty years hence.

America is the only country in the world that spends more money on her schools than upon her standing army and preparations for war. Great Britain does not spend one-third, France one-ninth, or Prussia one-twenty-ninth, as much upon the schools as upon the army.

Presidents Cleveland, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln and Johnson had no college training. Presidents Monroe and Tyler were educated at William and Mary; John Quincy Adams, at Harvard, Pierce, at Bowdoin; Buchanan, at Dickinson; Hayes, at Kenyon; Garfield, at Williams, and Arthur, at Union. Harrison was also college bred. General Grant was educated at West Point and was

Fancies.

"Don't say 'He ain't no good,' Dinah; that's not good English."

"Nayther, an Oh, thank Hivin, legends."—*The Epoch.*

Tea was introduced into England in 1657. It is supposed that it was never introduced, the people are so little acquainted with it.—*London Bulletin.*

Visitor: "Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar."

Tommy: "Yes, sir."

Visitor: "If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?"

Tommy: "Sarcasm."—*Times Softings.*

Teacher (to dull boy of the class): "Which New England State has two capitals?"

Boy: "New Hampshire."

Teacher: "Indeed! Name them."

Boy: "Capital N and capital H."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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New York, March, 1890.

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THE DISCONTINUANCE OF OUR Shorthand Department gives the penmanship subscriber two pages extra each issue—equal to two extra papers (except ads.) in a year's subscription. This number is a fair sample of what we are going to do the year round. If you get an extra paper, with you kindly hand it to a friend whomight be interested?

WE SHOW on another page a large illustration representing the handwriting series, photo-engraved from pen copy executed by Charles F. Johnson of THE JOURNAL's art staff. It is minutely drawn and does its author great credit. Not a great many years ago the professional penman considered that he was high enough up on the ladder if he had only acquired a facility of writing well and perhaps flourishing a little. The circle of his horizon rarely extended beyond these two things, with perhaps a trick of decorative display in which flourishing was usually the dominating note. "We are not draughtsmen," they used to boast, "not let! others draw, we write."

It is very different to-day. The professional penman who can only write and flourish is sadly handicapped. The horizon is much broader. We must write well, but not stop there. Whenever makes this

art the main business of life, relies on it for support, must go a long way beyond that. He must learn something of perspective; he must study the values of light and shadow, the composition of a picture, to a word how to draw, and what is more, to design. It is not expected that all pen workers will become great artists in the ordinary acceptance of that term, but trying drawing they must, if they expect to succeed in the best sense.

At least a part of the revenue of every professional penman is expected to come from the engraving of resolutions, &c.

Parsons, Wilton Junction, Ia., for a newspaper report of the proceedings. We learn that Superintendent Larrabee, of Creston, Ia., made a red-hot speech in favor of the addition, arguing that the increased cost would be compensated for by decreased attendance at the private commercial schools. Our report credits Larrabee with this priceless pearl of idiocy:

The speaker also claimed that the studies of a business course were as useful as a means of mental discipline as many now pursued in high school and might also, possibly, be of practical advantage to the pupil in life work.

E. C. MILLS, whose clever script specimen appears on another page, writes: "I can think THE JOURNAL for my present style of writing." It is certainly a remarkable style for a young man of sixteen. If any others of our readers within a year of that age can do as well we should be glad to hear from them.

H. R. OSTROM, an enthusiastic young penman of this city, writes to say how happy he would be if only there were an Eastern Penman's Association—and can't we have one? Also won't THE JOURNAL kindly start the ball? Well, but why not

This style of writing is known professionally as "Engrossing Hand." It is very appropriate for the body of engrossed resolutions and other displayed penmanship, harmonizing with other and more elaborately displayed lettering.

Engrossing Hand Such as is Used in THE JOURNAL OFFICE. Photo-Engraved from Copy Made in the Office.

Here is where the drawing and designing ability come in. The patron demands it; you must satisfy him or lose his work. You have fine examples of other engrossers' work before you—ornamental start letters, fancy text, borders, &c. They are very good, but don't rely on them absolutely. The art comes in the grouping, in the arrangement, in knowing what to make prominent. A thoroughly inartistic piece of work may be, and very frequently is, made out of parts that in themselves are tasteful and artistic. In the great variety of work that comes under the head of engraving it frequently happens that certain designs are required. Sometimes they have to be drawn from objects, sometimes from photograph or crude sketch. The engrosser who is unable to do

The italics are ours. This is Larrabee again:

In attacking this course Mr. Larrabee would not prepare any easy course, any short cut device, but would make this course parallel with other high school courses, just as difficult, requiring just as much time and hard work to complete, but substituting commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand and possibly commercial law for studies of like difficulty in the ordinary high school course.

Two or three other teachers advocated the same course, but the convention sat down on the project in a purely fatherly manner, as follows:

Resolved, That more effort should be made to convince the boys that the mental development to be had from a thorough high school course is the most practical preparation for business.

one big fold for all the premen? Most of us have something else to do than to spend half our time running around to different conventions. Besides, there is nothing sectional in the art, and we all have a standing invitation to the meetings of the W. P. A. and the B. E. A. But if anybody really wants an Eastern Penman's Association we shall be pleased to print the fact.

To Shorthand Subscribers.

It seems that there are some JOURNAL subscribers primarily interested in shorthand matters who did not respond to the appeal printed at the head of the Short-hand department in the January issue. We are ready to carry out all promises in a

\$2000

At sight pay to the order of
Harry Outwater & Co.

Two Thousand

value received and charge to the account of

T. J. Ed. Meyer

J. H. Barton

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Austin, Tex., Feb. 3, 1890.

At sight pay to the order of

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value received and charge to the account of

T. J. Ed. Meyer

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J. H. Barton

J. H. Barton

this work can never hope to be eminently successful. What would become of a penman unskilled in these particulars who had an order from a patron who is a judge of fine work for a really first-class piece—such for instance as is represented by the engraving on the front page of this issue?

Since success in life depends very largely upon the power to think, other things being equal, a man who has the best developed mind is the one who will first rank in every occupation. That the high schools outside of large cities are not in a condition to successfully carry on a business course as such, and that we deem it best for each school to solve this problem, of the introduction of special commercial studies, in the light of local needs and facilities.

But if the high schools should ever take a serious notion to go into business college work, what would the latter do? Keep a smiling, we suppose, and incidentally go into the high school business.

perfectly fair and liberal spirit. All who have written us have had the matter satisfactorily adjusted, so far as it relates to them. If there are any who have not been communicated with, either directly or through the sender of the subscription, we should be pleased to hear from such at once.

Just So!

If all the condition
Of pen or position,
Don't hope for improvement
In form or movement.

—E. C. MILLS, Washington, D. C., Bus. Coll.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.



By C. N. Finkle, Sioux City, Iowa.

Our Circle of Building Young Artists.

The first specimen printed on page 34 of THE JOURNAL, February issue, came from the specimen in the December JOURNAL was the handwriting of S. S. Pardy, penman in the public schools of East Saginaw, Mich. We make the acknowledgment with pleasure. He is a clever artist at writing as at drawing. At the bottom of this page we print the best copy received of any ornamental specimen in the January JOURNAL. Mr. Costello has certainly produced a very striking imitation of his original. If he had not the palm would have been awarded to either E. L. Lantz, Woodburn, Oregon, or J. W. Jones, Oremas, Ohio, both of whom sent in well-executed drawings of this subject. Any of the various ornamental designs sprinkled about this number may be used as models. Suppose our young artists try their hand at something original—say natural letters? Don't forget to set black ink.

A very neat little ornamental design comes from D. L. Stoddard, Empora, Kan. This is supplemented by various specimens of business and fancy writing, all good. One of Mr. Stoddard's pupils, a ten-year-old, also submits a creditable design.

Specimens in General.

We have simply been overwhelmed with specimens during the past month and shall have to notice them more briefly than usual.

In the line of flourishing nothing more striking has been received than a specimen from F. B. Davis, penman of Comer's Commercial College, Boston. This is re-enforced by a beautifully written letter.

—W. J. Young, a pupil of F. E. Cook, at the Stockton, Cal., Business College, is also well toward the front with a bird design. He has caught the spirit of his master and will unquestionably ripen into a penman of first grade if he perseveres. Two elaborate and somewhat unique flourishes are sent by S. M. Sweet, of the Bayless Business College, Dubuque, Ia. A very nicely made set of capitals accompanies them.

—Penman Taylor, of the Oakland, Cal., Business College, is the proprietor of a set of very supple writing muscles, else he never could have got the medium and the grace to the feathered specimen that we are now examining.

—E. G. Lantz, mentioned above, is represented by some script and general ornamental work that help out the good opinion we have already expressed of his ability.

—In the line of card work we have a great variety to choose from. A number of plain and ornamental examples come from W. H. Graham, Pittsburgh. Here are the names of some others who are represented by creditable work in this line: F. E. Chapman, Powersville, Mich.; J. A. Crawford, Hillsboro, Ohio; C. H. Coker, Kent Island, Md.; W. H. Cole, Ottawa, Kan.; and many other specimens; W. G. Busch, Burlington, Wis.; W. S. Carver, proprietor of Phillips, Ohio, Business College; J. O. Wise, Akron, Ohio.

—A number of specimens, including cards, capital letters, and general ornamental work, from the pen of D. E. Brier, Galesburg, Ill. They are superbly done. We hope to present an example of this brilliant young penman's work in next month's JOURNAL.

Specimens of capitals, we have received a set from H. B. Robinson, of the Glen City Business College, Quincy, Ill., that are as clear cut as any we have seen for some time. H. B. Davis, Tennant's Harbor, Maine, also sends a number of capitals with various exercises in keeping.

—P. A. Hurtado, of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, contributes an admirable bird executed letter, with some type specimens.

A tiny, pink sketch comes all the way from the Sandwich Islands. The writer is W. E. Kaur, of the St. Louis College, Honolulu. His style is neat and attractive.

—An elaborate specimen in colors done with shading pen comes credit to the inventive genius of J. E. McMurran, Gainesville, Tex. E. W. Marple, Worth, Pa., contributes an original

mental design that would be much better had good ink been used.

From G. W. Harman, of South's College, New Orleans, we have the photograph of an elaborate and well-executed memorial to the late Jefferson Davis. It is particularly strong in composition.

—Another plate of a handsome piece of engraving comes to us from Duffy's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh. It speaks very highly for the artistic resources of that institution.

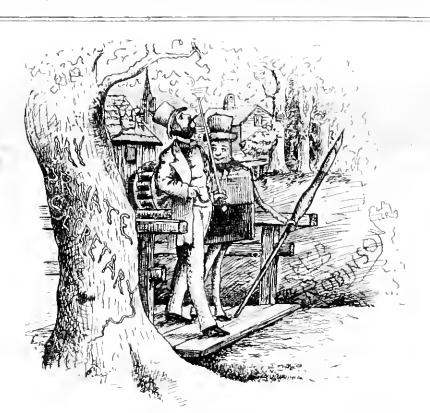
—L. H. Jackson, penman of the Virginia Business College, Stuart, Va., sends a number of specimens which include cards, flourishing and lettering. He is a clever workman in all of these departments. An engrossed design that shows some strength of lettering is from Walter B. Brown, Auburn, R. I.

—Miss Belle Curtis, a student of E. G. Evans, of the Burlington, Vt., Business College, is re-

sponsible for a luck hand letter that takes precedence over anything of the kind we have received during the month.

Two other penmen of remarkable versatility have enriched our scrapbook during the past month. One is S. B. Loveridge, Yale Business College, New Haven, Conn. The specimens include visiting cards that might well be mistaken for steel-plate engravings, capitals, business writing and ornamental work. A batch of very remarkable specimens, comprising such as great a variety of work, is sent by A. D. Skeels of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont. Whether you call upon him for writing, lettering, flourishing or engrossing you are mighty apt to find Skeels at home.

—Script specimens and model letters by the following are entitled to notice: W. D. Moser, Keystone Business College, Lancaster, Pa.; J. F. Cozart, Irvington, Cal.; J. A. White, Little Rock, Ark.; Business College; H. K. Malton, Hunkleyville, Miss.; G. A. Edman, Wadley, R. I.; W. A. Phillips, St. Thomas Out; Charles J. Moore, Powersville, Mass. (Why don't you buy a bottle of good ink? Five cents of any stationer.) F. M. Sisson, Newport, R. I.



Drawn for THE JOURNAL by W. H. Robinson, Charlotte, N. C.

class; average attendance three months. It is sufficient to say that the inspiration that comes from hard work and correct teaching precisely the kind of aspiration that a young person needs shines through these various specimens. One of the pupils represented is S. K. Izen, a young man recently from Japan who has had the foundation of an attractive hand very rapidly. The work of J. T. Shelske is particularly to be commended for smoothness and legibility and the indications of a good movement which it bears. We can only repeat that the evidences of progress shown in the specimens are remarkable.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

—The students of the Ohio Bus. University, Cleveland, gave a social entertainment on the evening of February 18. A unique invitation was issued on this occasion.

—Chas. L. McCallum, manager of the Business Department of the Western Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., is master of a style of penmanship that would place the most critical "business man." This school has been in successful operation for two years and is among the most flourishing of young institutions of its kind.

—The Norfolk Bus. College, Norfolk, Va., is a new institution with J. W. Patton at its head. THE JOURNAL recently had the pleasure of a call from the proprietor, who reports that he is well established and has a bright outlook.

—Business colleges of the right sort seem to strike a deep root in California soil. The State leaders of nearly a score of well-established commercial schools. A correspondent at Stockton, Cal., says that there are now more than three hundred pupils at the Stockton Bus. College.

—E. L. Glick, a highly-accomplished penman, is the latest addition to the faculty of the Zuck Ave. Bus. College, Cleveland.

—The Old Dominion and Southland Business Colleges, Richmond, Va., have been consolidated under one management. G. M. Smith-dale continues to supervise things.

—Principal Konison reports a larger attendance at the Zaneville Bus. College than ever before in its history. W. J. Konison is an old commercial teacher and college proprietor and knows how to get the best work out of his pupils.

—The pupils of the Utica (N. Y.) Business College have a social organization known as the "Old Men's Club." The boys recently presented to their writing teacher, T. J. Rieinger, an elegant antique oak rocker. E. Rieinger made the presentation speech. The gift was happily accepted by Mr. Rieinger. We glean these facts from an extended account in the Utica Sunday Tribune of January 20.

—Our good friend, E. J. Hoeb, of the Indianapolis Business University, for many years a star of the first magnitude in the business-teaching firmament, has been basking in Florida sunshine, inhaling the odor of orange blossom and jasmine, and possibly having an occasional look at the Florida oranges. No one has better earned a recreation.

—L. H. Jackson, who directs the penmanship department of the Virginia Business College, Stuart, Va., is a young man full of vim and the master of an eminently practical style of penmanship.

—Many of our readers will recall the elegant script specimen from the pen of J. E. Byrne, printed in THE JOURNAL last April. We have frequently had occasion to testify to the superiority of the work done by him. He has entered the bids for a mill trade and ought to build up a good business.

—A recent accession to the faculty of the Bayless Business College, Dubuque, Iowa, is S. M. Sweet, whose notions of correct script were endorsed by E. N. Jones, at Valparaiso. His writing is free from procreantism, but entirely smooth and graceful.

—There was a sound of revelry recently in the rooms of the Washington, Va. Bus. College. The occasion was the presentation of a handsome black walnut desk to Miss S. J. Carroll and a beautiful gold pen and ink stand to W. W. Cramer, both instructors at this college. Professor Fincher, the principal, did the honors in a graceful manner.

—A. Philbrick, the pen artist, whose work we have frequently noticed, has located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

—The rapid growth of the Ottawa Bus. University, Ottawa, Ill., has been very gratifying to the students and faculty.

—For six years J. W. Robertson has been teacher of writing and drawing in the city schools of Mansfield, Ohio. He finds THE JOURNAL very comparable.

—There is a great deal of snapp and go to the penmanship of Secretary Denney of the National Bus. College, New York.

—A. French, French's Bus. College, Boston, is one of the busiest men in the profession.

—The students of the Utica (N. Y.) Business College are very anxious to improve their penmanship. The school is, in its first year and he is known as a very successful teacher.

—Principal Transue, of the Puttville, Pa., City Bus. College, is very proud of the accomplishments of his scholars. In penmanship and French writing, they are more than thirty are engaged in this department. One of the young ladies, writes 30 words a minute for five consecutive minutes after three months' instruction of French and English.

—The students of the Geneva, N. Y., Bus. College, Chas. J. Ottaviano, have been studying in their work, writes Principal A. E. Ottaviano, of the Geneva, N. Y., Business College. He is an enthusiastic penman also and has been a member of the National Association of the late Francis B. Gowen, president of the Reading Railroad.

—The New York Bus. College, Cincinnati, is very fortunate in possessing the services of so good a writer as Francis Sullivan, penman of the institution.

—G. S. Hastings, Jr., has been conducting large classes in penmanship at the Y. M. C. A., Waterbury, Conn., since the first of January.

—The students of the Geneva, N. Y., Bus. College, Chas. J. Ottaviano, have been studying in their work, writes Principal A. E. Ottaviano, of the Geneva, N. Y., Business College.

—Capt. John L. Tyler has for the past eighteen years been teacher of writing in the public schools of New York City. He is 60 years old, but his eye is as clear and his hand as steady as when he taught in the Mexican War more than 25 years ago. There is not a tremor in his writing and he is also able to turn good style in the transcription line, as attested by some specimens at hand.

—Principal S. N. Kermie, of the Evansville, Ind., College, is a shrewd business man and a successful one.

—Miss Anne Lyon, late of Chaffee's Photographic Institute, Gowanus, N. Y., has been engaged as instructor of shorthand and typewriting at the Raleigh, N. C., Business College. Principal Williams much prized her work. E. R. Suggs is now connected with this school.

It is worth a good deal to get a letter from H. W. Pickering, of the College of Commerce,

In writing to Advertisers kindly say that you saw their notices in THE JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED by a first-class Business College by a graduate of the college, known, literary and commercial institutions who has had four years' experience teaching mathematics, accounts and general commercial branches. Can also, if necessary, teach shorthand and penmanship. References and testimonials to character and ability. Address "CARE THE JOURNAL," care The Journal.

SITUATION WANTED as teacher in a first-class Business College. Capable and experienced in teaching all commercial branches except penmanship, and correct references. Address "BUSINESS TEACHER," care The Journal.

POSITION WANTED in a first-class Business College or Public School by a teacher of over twenty years' experience in English and the higher branches, bookkeeping, penmanship, and general commercial subjects. The largest commercial schools in the country and ready to change location, at any time after July 1st. Address "JESSE M. CARE THE JOURNAL."

A TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Correspondence and Commercial Law, desires a full-time position in a first-class college in U. S. or Canada. Duties to be performed in the morning and evening. Experience; best of references; salary not less than \$100 per month. Address "COMMERCIAL," care The Journal.

ANY SCHOOL, within two or three hours' ride of New York can arrange with a first-class teacher of penmanship, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, and general commercial subjects, penmanship, etc., for the month of June and July. References, experience and highest references. Address "C. M. CANNON," care The Journal.

TEACHER WANTED—A No. 1 penman with a fine, flowing hand, familiar with all branches. A good, permanent place for the right man in a literary office. Address "FIRST-CLASS," care The Journal.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED—One to teach shorthand and penmanship. The other penmanship and general commercial subjects. Give full particulars and state salary required. Address "C. M. CANNON," care The Journal.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

A well-established business college, located in a growing city of one hundred thousand, is now offering a rare business chance. In successful operation now, with a good name and a large patronage, can be purchased at a very low price. The business may be continued or sold. Address "BUSINESS," care The Journal.

BUSINESS COLLEGE FOR SALE.—A well-established business college, located in a growing city of one hundred thousand, is now offering a rare business chance. In successful operation now, with a good name and a large patronage, can be purchased at a very low price. The business may be continued or sold. Address "BUSINESS," care The Journal.

PREFORMS WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hundreds of books and useful articles are offered as special premiums to those who send clubs at the full price of \$1.00 for each subscription with "regular premium." We have not space to give full details here. If you are interested send ten cents for copy of THE JOURNAL, containing the announcements in detail. Here are just a few of them:

Dickens' Complete Works in fifteen volumes (5200 pages, size 5 x 7 1/2) mailed free for one year subscription (\$1.00) and 75 cents extra—\$1.75 in all. In case of renewal, \$2.00. Sir Walter Scott's **Pearl River Waverley Novels**, complete in twelve volumes, will be sent instead of Dickens if desired.

Another set of Dickens, complete in twelve volumes, size 8 x 12, mailed free for one year subscription (\$1.00) and 75 cents extra—\$1.75 in all. In case of renewal, \$2.00.

Scott's Famous Leather-Stocking Tales, complete in twelve volumes, size 8 x 12, mailed free for one year subscription (\$1.00) and 75 cents extra—\$1.75 in all. In case of renewal, \$2.00.

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thirsting after something to get into in penmanship. J. W. WESTERLY, London, Canada.

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Shoulder Braces, Stocking Supporters, etc.

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The Popularity of Williams & Rogers' Rochester Commercial Publications

IS STEADILY INCREASING AND THEIR INTRODUCTION IS RAPIDLY EXTENDING.

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ness of the language employed, the directness of its statements, the careful selection of topics and its typographical appearance.

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THE PENMAN'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO—PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL—PENMANSHIP

AND

PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

Published Monthly
at 202 Broadway, N. Y., for \$1 per Year.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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VOL. XIV.—No. 4

Letters by Telegraph.

Perhaps Uncle Sam will string a Few
Wires for Our Correspondence.

ANYTHING might befall this country (than the establishment of a postal telegraph service. The project has been more or less advocated for years, but never until now has there seemed any likelihood of its adoption.

The Postmaster-General has applied to Congress for authority to make use of the present post-office clerks and letter-carriers for

the additional purpose of collecting and distributing telegrams. This is not a project for creating a new army of government officials and officers to be squibbled over at election times. It is simply proposed to make the present post offices and incumbents a little more useful to the public.

The bill provides among other things as follows:

For the purpose of transmission of correspondence among the people and of promoting commerce between the several States, the United post and telegraph service is hereby established as a bureau or part of the Post Office Department of the United States, and postal telegrams shall be received at post offices, transmitted by telegraph, and delivered through the medium of the post office service in the manner herein described. All post offices in places where the free-delivery service now exists, or may hereafter be established, during the operation of this act, shall be postal-telegraph stations, and the Postmaster-General shall from time to time designate as postal stations, post offices in other places where, in his judgment, the wants of the public may be supplied under the operations of this act.

That the Postmaster General, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, shall contract for a period not exceeding ten years with one or more telegraph companies, under such conditions as shall in his judgment best fulfill the purposes of this act, but subject to all the provisions named in this act, for the transmission by telegraph of postal telegrams as herein provided for or for the furnishing of the lines. Postal telegrams may be written or printed upon postal telegraph forms or cards, to be

supplied by the Post-Office Department, or upon any other suggested forms, to be supplied by the sender, provided, that in the latter event stamps of sufficient value shall be affixed to the communication to cover the cost of the service, as herein provided. Postal telegrams may be forwarded by mail from any post office in the United States to any postal telegraph office, and shall be transmitted by telegraph, provided the necessary telegraph postage has been prepaid, as herein provided. Postal telegrams bearing special delivery stamps shall have special delivery.

words or less, counting address and signature, nor over twenty-five cents for any distance under fifteen hundred miles, nor over fifty cents for any greater distance, said rates and rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Unshaded Capitals.

By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, BROOKLYN, TOWNS.

The instrument of torture used by the larger per cent. of the writing public does not admit of that flexibility necessary to produce shaded strokes. The pen manu-

The standard forms of to-day are not the same as those of a few years ago. The "standard" forms of to-day and of years past contain shade, a seemingly necessary part of a letter. If the word "standard" has any significance it should bear its imprint in results. With a coarse pen shade is out of the question, hence a wise conclusion is reached that the so-called standard forms cannot be properly executed. With some "standard" capitals the shade can be omitted without inconvenience, while in others it necessitates a change in the form of the letter and when it does it proves that a discrepancy exists chargeable to the profession.

I do not believe that a set of capitals adapted to the pencil or coarse pen will serve the highest and best purpose when shade is desired. For this reason alone I deem two styles necessary.

Some of the standard forms as given by some authors, are not only incomplete without shade but are not susceptible of any combining power—a very necessary operation in rapid writing. Capitals should combine as easily as the small letters, and we believe that the day is not far distant when a standard form without shade will be regarded as the proper thing.

Shaded capitals are as much of a necessity as an extra suit of clothes. A time and place makes them particularly desirable.

Who will question their efficacy?

Fortune at a Bound.

A Dutchman, whose son had been employed in an insurance company's office was met by an acquaintance who inquired:

"Well, Mr. Snider, how is Hans getting along in his new place?"

"Directors already," was one of the directors already.

"A director? I never heard of such rapid advancement—the young man must be a genius."

"He was; he should write a splendid haunt."

"Oh, yes; plenty of people write good hands, but you said Hans was a director."

"So he was," (indignantly) "he direct them circulars ten hours every day already."—*Western Messenger*

Pleasures of Husband.

Pete Quince—My father's richer'n your'n.

Johnny Doolittle—No he ain't. We got a mortgage on our house.

"Humph! My mother's got a gutta in her head."

"The lady's got the skollit fever."

"Your pop gits drunk."

"He kin lick your pop, anyhow."

"But you can't lick me! I bigger'n you."

"Humph! Nibbe I kin't, but I kin wiggle my nose."

"Oh, well! Who said you couldn't? Let's go fishin'."

—*Drake's Magazine*.



By D. E. Blubr, Galesbury, Ill. (Photo-Engraved.)

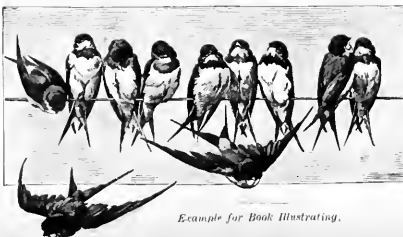
No liability shall accrue against the Post-Office Department or telegraph company on account of errors or delays in the transmission of telegrams. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit any telegraph company from performing a general business for the public as the same is now done.

The Postmaster General shall provide suitable space or room in the post office buildings as postal telegraph stations for the wires, instruments, apparatus and operation of the telegraph so far as he may deem necessary for the purposes of this act. The Post-Office Department shall be entitled to a sum equal to — cents for each postal telegram originating at such post office.

The charges in any one State shall not exceed ten cents for messages of twenty

factories of both the old and new world have studied the wants of the people, and found that the pen which produces a strong, smooth, even line serves the best purpose. By common consent the pen has met the wants of the people, and the people have been controlled by the mother of invention. Necessity has demanded unshaded capitals, and our leaders should be on the *qui vive* to guard their interests, by placing themselves in possession of such forms as will meet the demands of business in its common acceptation.

If the forms taught are not retained; if the forms taught cannot be produced in the shortest possible time with a coarse pen; if the forms taught are not equal to the emergency of the hour, why set ourselves up as leaders of an enlightened people?



Example for Book Illustration.

Mistakes at the Post Office.

Usually, the Sender is Responsible for the Letter that Never Came.

A woman went to Col. Percy Jones, Superintendent of the Missing Letter Division of the Post Office, yesterday, and let him know that a letter she had mailed some weeks ago had gone astray. She asked him to look it up for her.

"I am positive I put it into the letter box, and that it had not been received by the person to whom it was addressed. It was a letter of some importance, and all this delay is a great annoyance."

"This was in answer to questions by Colonel Jones from the formal inquiring blank of the Post Office Department. Colonel Jones handed the blank filled up to Mr. Tool, his assistant.

"Nearly everybody puts the blame for missing letters upon the Post Office folks," Mr. Tool said to a reporter of the *Star*, "but the fact is that in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases investigation shows that it is the fault of the senders. In the most important letters they are not at all careful. In this file you will find names of cities omitted; in many cases the Christian names are left off, and in numerous instances the name of the person to whom it is to be delivered is not there."

"How will you find this letter?" he was asked.

"We never say for certain that we will find a letter. All we can do is to make a thorough search for it. If we find it we send it to the person to whom it is addressed or the person who calls upon us to institute the search. Only a short time ago a \$150 check was returned to a man in Fulton Market that he had sent to another man in South Carolina eleven years ago. Search was made for it and it was not found. It was finally referred to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. It was by accident that it turned up there. A clerk was overhauling a bundle of documents, when he came across the check. He had often seen the blank blanking in queries about this same check. It was forwarded to this city and turned over to the Fulton Market man. So you can see it's possible for us to return a letter any time inside of a century. Here is a letter that was rifled by a dishonest clerk. It was used as evidence, and is now forwarded to the person to whom it was addressed after a three months' delay. Here is a letter that has traveled twice across the ocean. It has a Bank of England note inside. There is no telling when we will find its owner. We follow a letter up as it goes out or comes into the Post Office, tracing it from one hand to the other. With a registered letter, or one with money order enclosed, the work is easy. With an ordinary letter it is a difficult task, and has to be traced along with the other mail.

We send, at a venture, to all the post-offices with names the same or similar to that upon the letter. Should we not find it then, we send our inquiries to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Our search turns up one-half of the letters."

"In case a money letter, with a business card in one corner asking that it be returned if not delivered, is missing, you can bet that it has been rifled, or has dropped into some out-of-the-way place, only to be found in a long time perhaps. If money complaints are made against a post office, it is sure to bring the post office where the letters are missed under suspicion. They may go on rifling letters there for sometime, but they are generally caught soon. The letters were asked to be sent after generally are those of value."

—New York Sun.

The "Pretty Typewriter" Must Go.

The "pretty typewriter" must go; that is the objection to the individual. As inspiration for the penny-a-liner she has long ceased to be amusing or even interesting. It is no doubt a fact that some girls hesitate to study shorthand and typewriting on account of the false impression they get from the shafts of the flippant newspaper scribbler. Prof. S. S. Packard, of this city, expressed himself very vigorously on the subject through *The Art Journal*. Recently here is another from the same battery, via Mr. Miner's *Photographic World*: "I have long desired to say a word on a subject which has long vexed me. It is in reference to the profession of amanuensis or stenographer which is implied in the term 'typewriter,' when that term signifies the operator and not the machine. And by the way, it may be well enough to say here that the typewriter is always the operator, whether we so understand it or not; and we should not permit ourselves the ignorance of the inventor or the persistence of the manufacturer to wrest from us the philological right to use words intelligibly. I am, therefore, very glad to say 'pretty typewriter.' I wish to be understood as referring to a person, and inferentially to a lady."

I object to the qualifying term on general principles, and shall be glad to see it got out of use; not because it may not fitly describe a very useful and interesting individual, but that its use has grown to be not only objectionable, but hurtful. It is quite well understood now that the girl amanuensis has come to stay, and that where there is one man who says, "I wouldn't have a girl stenographer in my office for her weight in gold," there are a hundred who prefer a good girl to an indifferent man. There are a number of reasons why a girl is preferable to a man in an office, without touching upon her good looks or her beguiling manners. The first reason, perhaps, with a large number of employers is that she can be had for less wages; and while this may not be in all respects commendable, it is well to bear in mind that in no other position where girls work for pay, is the pay as generous as it is here. An intelligent girl in a store will receive from \$2 to \$4 a week for her hours of confinement, while one having the same intelligence, with the stenographer's skill added will get from \$10 to \$18 a week for six hours' work under far better conditions and more pleasant surroundings.

Another reason why girls as a rule are preferred to men is that they are more orderly, more quiet and more obliging. They carry with them an air of refinement and a sense of fidelity that is comforting to a busy, worried man. They seldom seem to belong to the place somehow, to fit into its necessities, and to supply its deficiencies. A girl, such as I have in mind, has her eyes about her ears, and is alert and constantly on the alert for unpleasant things which she may avert or turn to good account. She anticipates the wishes of her employer and gratifies them almost before he has them. She not only wins his favor by her faithfulness, but commands his respect by respecting herself. It is not necessary that she should be either plain or untidy to keep people at a proper distance. She may even be good-looking and dress in taste without subjecting herself to the smallest danger of insult or of misconception. There are plenty of wolves in sheep's clothing; plenty of men who move in "good society," and claim to be decent, who do not devote themselves to saving women from their own folly, who, in fact, would rather encourage than discourage a possible tendency to weak ways on the part of girls who are not in their circle; there are, girls, indeed, who will not scruple to use the little power they may have to serve their own base ends—but it must be forever understood that such men as employers are the exception and not the rule, and that any decent, self-respecting girl may accept without risk any respectable position that offers which she can fill.

It is not true that most middle-aged men want to marry their typewriters, nor that a simpering fool with bright eyes and curls can get easier positions and better wages than one who knows how to do her duty and does so.

It would not be correct to say that the "pretty" is to be feared, for the "pretty" for she never had any to lose. There is nothing wrong in being pretty and a typewriter at the same time, but the beauty that is to be feared is the beauty of the heart, the beauty that pays in a thorough knowledge of the business and grace to do it.

S. S. PACKARD.

Lessons in Practical Writing.—No. 11.

BY D. W. HOFF, SUPERINTENDENT OF WRITING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

The Slate Problem.

As before stated we make no use of slates for practice drills, yet we are forced to use them in many cases for number work and even for language, spelling and trial compositions. Now the question is how to make the best of this almost necessary evil. To produce a bright line with a slate-pencil a pupil is obliged to grasp it quite firmly, in fact tightly, and to press down heavily if held in the same position as that of the pen. The habit thus formed of squeezing the pencil is very naturally and unconsciously extended to his pen-holding. We find our only remedy in requiring a position for both slate and pencil which will remove the necessity for turning the former lengthwise of the desk thus forcing the body out of position, or for squeezing the latter.

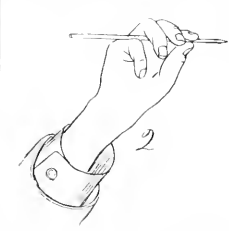
This emblem of primitive education is perhaps the most formidable obstacle encountered in primary schools. When will it take its place among the log school-house, slab, bench and quill pen?

POSITION FOR BODY, SLATE AND PENCIL. PLACING THE PENCIL.

Take the point of the pencil between the ends of the first and second fingers

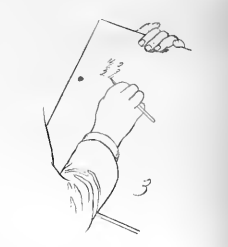


and thumb of the left hand; place the top between the third and fourth fingers of the right hand, and bring the ends of the thumbs together as in cut 1; then close the fingers down around it as in cut 2. The



left arm is now placed under the slate, which is raised almost to a perpendicular position and turned obliquely as in cut 3. The pupil leans against the back of his seat, drops his elbow to a comfortable position at his side and begins work. If the desks are too near to each other, or the left arm on the desk and the slate on top of it. Cut 4 shows a little hand-striving to prevent the thumb and fingers from sliding down the pencil. It can only be done by squeezing it if held in the pen position. The unbalancing of the second joint of the thumb shows a weakness in that locality.

The thumb and forefinger coming together as they do above the pencil, and the second and third fingers supporting it at a point further back, entirely removes the necessity for squeezing it. The



position of the slate makes it easier not to touch the wrist or hand than to touch it, and the pressure necessary to produce strong lines is sufficient to steady the position. We have thus effectively removed the



causes which have heretofore compelled pupils to turn in their seats (if the slate happened to be a large one) forced them to squeeze the pencil, and tempted them to lay the wrist and hand down. Now, no matter how large or how small the slate, the pupil may write at the top or bottom with equal ease and not molest those sitting in front of him, while his position at desk is easy and healthful. Nothing but the point of the pencil should come in contact with the slate. The angle at which the pencil strikes the slate or the direction in which the top is pointed is a matter of no great consequence, for, unlike the pen, it has a solid point.

To test this position step into a third, fourth or fifth grade school and request the pupils to write a few words and some figures in the ordinary way; then give the directions for the new position as described above and call upon them to repeat the work, making it the same size as before. Notice the work of those who really grasp the idea and who hold the pencil without the assistance of the little finger, as they should, and you will find that fully 90 per cent. of such will produce practically as good results on first trial, as in the old way.



Cut 5 shows our manner of manipulating the pupil's writing machinery. While the left hand is placed under his arm to determine the exact weight or pressure (thereupon placed), the right overlaps the pupil's right hand, presses each member thereof into position and furnishes the necessary power to propel the same. While thus engaged the teacher can readily determine by a touch and by the amount of force needed to propel the pupil's arm the exact state of the muscular tension. This may be increased or lessened by a word from the teacher.

When the arm and hand become perfectly pliable, and when the pupil's mind and hand seem to be working in harmony

with that of the teacher, the left hand is withdrawn, the pupil instructed to place the same weight upon the desk as that placed upon the teacher's arm, and the work of guiding the pupil's hand continues. Presently the right hand is removed by degrees and the pupil's hand allowed to float alone. WE HAVE TRIED NOTHING WHICH HAS BEEN SO PROTECTIVE OF IMMEDIATE APPROXIMATE RESULTS AS TO MOVEMENT, POSITION AND TIME.

INCENTIVES AND HELPS.

Spin a top upon a book, hold the book in the hand and move it steadily to the right. The moving of the book does not

fishes, faces or fruits are easily traced in script forms. To add the few lines necessary to "bring them out" is not more play, but serves to fix the form in the minds of pupils, and reach many who could never be interested in a stale, analytical description of a letter. If possible, never give a lesson twice alike upon the same exercise. If you possess any ingenuity use it; if not, you have no right to tamper with a thing so sacred as the development of a human mind, and the schoolroom is no place for you.

Had we the space, we would like to enumerate scores of "schemes" for inter-

where the writer teaches evening classes. The running hand seen in the note is advocated in the advanced grades of our graded schools.

This series will close with the current number. We had contemplated a little longer series, but were compelled to yield to the demands of other duties now needing our attention.

We feel that to close this series without a formal acknowledgment of the courteous, generous, patient, loyal and royal treatment of the editorial staff and management of THE JOURNAL, who have spared neither pains nor cash to make our efforts

complimentary communications could have done from less reliable, sincere or authentic sources.

But the sad feature of the whole affair is that the ironic objector to any thing new or re-viewed has not dignified to notice us in his characteristic way. Not one adverse criticism has reached us. We feel keenly this slight.

THE AUCTIONEER'S GIFT.

The auctioneer leaped on a chair and hold and loud and clear.

He poured his catarrh of words, just like an auctioneer.

An auction sale of furniture, where some hard mortgagee

Was bound to get his money back and pay his lawyer's fee.

A humorist of wide renown, this doughty auctioneer,

His joking raised the loud guffaw and brought the answering jeer.

He scattered round his jests like rain on the unjust and the just;

Sam Slemum said he "luffed so much he thought that he would bust."

He knocked down bureaus, beds and stoves, and clocks and chandeliers,

And a grand piano which he swore would "last a thousand years;"

He rattled out the crockery and sold the silverware;

At last they passed him up to sell a little baby's chair.

"How much? how much? come, make a bid, is all your money spent?"

And then a cheap, facetious wag came up and bid, "One cent."

Just then a sad-faced woman, who stood in silence there,

Broke down and cried, "My baby's chair! My poor, dear baby's chair!"

"Here, madam, take your baby's chair," said the softened auctioneer,

"I know it's value all too well, my baby died last year;

And if the owner of the chair, our friend, the mortgagee

Objects to this proceeding, let him send the bill to me!"

Gone was the tone of raillery: the humorist auctioneer

Turned shame-faced from his audience to brush away a tear;

The laughing crowd was ached and still, no tearful eye was there.

When the weeping woman reached and took her little baby's chair,

—S. W. Pine in *The Yankee Blade*.

A Smart Answer Turns Away Cash.

Customer—How do you sell sugar this morning, Mr. Scales?

Greer—By the pound, sir, same as always.

Customer—Well, as I want two pounds this morning, I guess I'll go across the way to Mr. Counter's—Judge.

Have you sent in your subscription for our forthcoming book on Flourishing? If not, and you want it, don't delay. Never mind about the money until the book is ready to mail.

The State of Connecticut has taken the lead in creating a law imposing a fine of \$7 upon a minor found in any public place or in the street smoking a cigarette. This is one of the most encouraging examples of the times in regard to the lessening of the evil resulting to youth from the use of tobacco.

"After a thorough examination I pronounce AMES' COMPASS a most excellent work." Frank Sullivan, Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati.

A very convenient time to have about is a good hand-painted outfit. The expense is small, while the use to which they may be put are practically unlimited. Ingersoll & Bros., 65 Cortland street, New York city, are good people to supply such articles.

\$500.00

Dear Morned Sq.

June 4, '90.

Nine months after date,
value' recd, I promise to pay to
the order of George Washington,
Five Hundred Dollars.

Dr. Hoff

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z
Yankee's
H O F O P Q R S

Illustrations for Prof. Hoff's Accompanying Lesson. (Photo-Engraved from his Copy)

interfere with the whirling motion of the top. The rotary action of the hand when combining such letters as B, L, J, Z, E, or O resembles the whirling motion of the top, while the lateral sweep of the arm imitates that of the book. The S is introduced with a sort of a rocking motion. The rebounding of the muscles in writing the second part of Y is suggestive of the baseball action, while the dropping through base in writing Z reminds one of a wooden ball which falls, strikes the edge of the desk, pushes an instant, then continues the "drop" to the floor. Observe the result of using the former in writing the Z or the latter in writing the Y.

The outlines of leaves, insects, birds,

and instructing both young and old, but we have not. We only hope that the few mentioned will set you to thinking up some for yourself.

If after having called special attention to a number of "points" about the copy upon the board you wish to leave permanent reminders of what you have said, just draw a small dart pointed at the objective points. In "Yankton" they point out the direction of the introductory motion, crossing off loop in y, close tops of a and u and place the small oval in k in a horizontal position.

The alphabet presented herewith shows the leading styles of caps worn by the "practice pages" at Drake University,

succeed, would be to exhibit an ignorance of the rules of common courtesy.

We would also feel that we had shown ourselves equally ungrateful should we neglect to acknowledge here the many highly complimentary letters received from such men as D. T. Ames, H. C. Spencer, C. H. Priere, W. J. Kinsey, W. A. Moulter, C. N. Cramble, L. W. Briggs, J. D. Hulcomb, Geo. I. Miller and others whose names I cannot recall, and some of whose letters I have not yet found time to acknowledge. This unsolicited yet highly esteemed recognition of our efforts have done more to encourage and lighten the labor connected with their preparation than scores of the most extravagant and

The Return of the Hoe—A Comedy of Errors.



FROM DIANE'S MAGAZINE.

OLIVIA JOHNSON, why you so late? Supper has been a splat on a delectable half-hour.

And Aunt Lucy faced her huge lord with stern dignity.

"Old Daddy Moses an' me been a-havin' it out."

"Havin' what out? You ain't been and ha' a fuss wid Mr. Benson, 'Liah Johnson?"

"Yes, I have. Ole skinker. Here I was a-busin' him to de fust of all day, and he mean 'nough to dock me waga ten cents 'cause I wasn't back at noon just at de minute. I waren't late more'n half an hour or three quarters of an hour. But I give him piece of my mind."

"I s'pose he don't want to pay for work he does git."

"Don't git? Why, that was Sam Stevens an' Bill Jenkins; they talk more'n half de time, an' rested on they handles more'n a tridder half, an' did he dock them any? Not he. He got spite 'gain me, I know dat."

"Whard' you git dat new hoe?" queried Aunt Lucy, as 'Liah hung that implement up in the wood shed.

"Nebber you mind. Women always want stick their nose into eberything."

"An' what you done wid your ole hoe you took away this oom?" You didn't trade dat off for new hoe."

"Yes, I did. I got new hoe."

"'Liah Johnson," blurted out Aunt Lucy, as a sudden suspicion flamed in her eyes; "dat ain't one of Moses Benson's hoes? You ain't gone an' changed off yo' ole hoe for one his'n, I hope? You wouldn't do dat if he is a skinker, 'n' you a member of church, 'Liah Johnson?"

"Miss Johnson, you jest 'ten to yo' own business. Don't let me hear not one word 'bout dat hoe."

With closely compressed lips Aunt Lucy completed the preparation for supper. She called in the children—six, of all ages—and they sat down.

"'Liah Johnson, ask de blessing," she said.

The meal went somewhat gloomily off. The overtures of the younger fry to either parent were grumpily met. Super things being cleared away, young Sally sat down to the melodeon in the parlor, and a played Moody and Sankey songs for the Johnson children.

Suddenly, as bedtime drew near, 'Liah rose and went into the house, saying as he went: "Got to go down to de sto', Lucy. I forgot I want to now Dawkins den to-morrow, an' my whetst'n's worn clean down to de bone, an' I've got to start off to-morrow 'fore sto's open."

'Liah had been gone hardly a minute when Aunt Lucy called in a tragic whisper to Paul, her oldest boy, six years of age, who was just deep down in "Only an Amor Bourre," "You Paul, you come here quick, by yo'elf."

Paul, used to obeying, came promptly, and was drawn close up to his mother on the chair. "Now, you Paul, I wonder kin I trust you to do something for me?"

Paul, somewhat distrustful, kept discreetly silent.

"I wish you's a little bigger, but de Lord will hol' you up," Paul's own father said.

A small boy could hardly listen intently.

"When yo' paw comes home from de sto' an' we's all gone to bed an' got 'sleep; yo' hearin', Paul?"

"Yes'n."

"Go up stairs, a mome, an' you got yo' paw's 'new brought home, an' don't you make no noise 'till it down,

an' you kerry dat hoe over to Mr. Benson's; an' yo' take de hoe dat's hangin' dar—dat's our hoe, Paul, da' yo' paw left her by 'stake—yo' took dat hoe an' bring it home an' hang it in the woodshed, an' don' you oebter tell yo' paw 'bout it."

Mr. Johnson chose an early bedtime to insure early rising for the morrow's morning. His guilty conscience did not bring about the proverbial insomnia, but long after his snores had begun to resound through the low chamber, Aunt Lucy's eyes were wide open, and her ears intent on the slightest noise. She crouched unasily in the dark as she heard a slight rustle by the door, a creak or two on the rickety stairs. Her heart leaped as the shed door shut with a loud bang, but 'Liah slept on. The moments seemed hours. At last came the longed-for creak on the stairs, and Aunt Lucy, with a muttered "Bress de Lord!" went soundly to sleep.

The first son's rays were shining in at the window through the morning glories, the early breakfast was smoking on the table, the six young Johnsons were straggling down in various stages of sleepiness, Aunt Lucy was heading over the stove and 'Liah washing at the sink, when a loud knock was heard at the kitchen door, which being opened, disclosed Mr. Benson. By his side stood the village constable. In his hand was an old and much-battered hoe. 'Liah saw the hoe in the upper jaw fell. Aunt Lucy's gaze also was riveted on it.

"Goliath Johnson," said the constable, "you're my prisoner. You stole Mr. Benson's hoe."

"'For de Lord, Mr. Benson, I ain't got you hoe. What you done with mine?"

"You needn't pretend that you left your old hoe in my barn by mistake, 'Liah Johnson," burst in Mr. Benson, "as if you couldn't tell this old thing from my new hoe. What have you got to say for yourself?"

"You may search this place, Mr. Benson, from top to bottom, an' side to side, an' you won't find no silver of yo' old hoe. How you got mine, I 'lar I give yo', but you kin see for yo'elf. Now here's where I keeps my hoe," and 'Liah swung open the wood-shed door.

There hung Mr. Benson's new hoe.

"You Paul!" fairly shouted Aunt Lucy, pouncing on her young hopeful, "what did you do for his night?"

"Did jist what you tol' me. Took back dat hoe an' changed it for de one in Mr. Benson's barn."

"Took back what him?" shouted 'Liah in his turn. "Lucy Johnson, what are you been stickin' yo' fingers in?"

"Well, 'Liah, I 'lowed I wasn't goin' to have no hoe in dis house what didn't b'long to us by rights, 'n' so I tol' Paul to git up his 'n' change de hoe back again, 'n' he did it, how dis one comes back he's me."

"You Lucy Johnson, see what you's been an' done wid yo' meddlin'! I took back that hoe 'for I went to bed, when I made's though I was gittin' de whetst'n, an' then you went'n' changed 'em back again."

"'Liah Johnson, why you keep secrets from yo' wedded wife? Why didn't you tell me 'bout dat?"

By this time Mr. Benson saw that there was something more in the matter than he had supposed, and, sending away the constable, he got from the weary couple, with much circumlocution, the story of the night's mistake. Being a man with some sense of humor, he was quite mollified by the comic details of the situation, and even went so far as to take breakfast with the Johnsons.

"An' after dis, 'Liah Johnson," was Aunt Lucy's moral, "yo'll better think twice 'fore you keep any mo' secrets from yo' lawful wedded wife!"

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

(Contributions for this Department may be addressed to R. F. KELLEY, editor of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 100 Broadway, New York.)

Facts.

The new Republic of Brazil has a educational qualification for suffrage.

The alumni of the University of Paris numbered nearly 11,000 last year.

It has been estimated that fully 30 per cent. of the entire French population are entirely devoid of education.

The standard of elementary education in the Northern States exceeds that of any country of the world, except Germany.

The King of Siam is about to send five thousand boys to the United States to be educated at his own expense.

Compulsory school attendance began in Germany in 1763; in Denmark in 1814; in Prussia, in 1806; in England, in 1870; in Italy, in 1871; in France, in 1882.

Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-five students have attended the twenty universities of Germany during the winter session which has just closed.

Of 17,981 books published in Germany last year, no less than 3983 were educational—a larger number than were classed under any other head.

In 1861 there were in Italy 15,699,701 persons unable to read, out of a population of 21,777,281. In 1886, 10 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 70 per cent. of the brides were unable to sign their names.

In 1878 there was no considerable district in Germany poorer where there was even one per cent. of illiterates. Children must attend school not less than five years.

A returned missionary, who has been many years in Japan, has just been showing some curious effects of culture in that country. It seems that the Japanese have seized upon the idea of school education with great avidity. While only 7003 children go to school where religious knowledge is a part of the curriculum, over 3,000,000 attend where the teaching is purely agnostic.

Fancies.

An American whaler—The schoolmaster. Fanny Man's Little Boy—May I leave the room, please?

Teacher—Why do you want to leave the room? F. M. L. B.—'Cause I can't take it with me, 'cause I forgot my book.

I hear that young Lane passed his examination in anatomy with honors. Did he have a private tutor? "No; he went bathing every day at Ashbury Park."

A Lewis County principal thinks that Zoology and Botany, the Indies, and Saw-Edging and Anatomy for gentlemen, good for physical education.—Normal Instructor.

Visitor to a school—Now, children, what do you suppose was the first thing I did when I went to school?

Small boy on a back-seat—'I'll bet you stuck a bent pin in the teacher's chair!"

In one of the new girls' schools. The inspector arrives to make an examination. "I wish to have the best informed young lady here give an answer." "So is my boy, Bill. He drew a cat up in a tree. He drew it all up himself, too." "Did he use a crayon?" "No; he used a rope."—Times-Siftings.

Fat to Harvard Graduate—How wood you grow up to be a Harvard boy?

Harvard Graduate (with sneering contempt)—"Mac Hoo-ey," of course.

Fat smiling—Yes, we mistake, me, dood, it's "Mac Hoo-ey."

THE ONLY PARALLEL—Lecture on Colorado—Where else in the world will you find one spot outside of our State, such products as marble, iron, fire-clay, chalk, copper, lead, zinc, fruits of all kinds, and, at all manner of grains, and—but why comment there? Where else will you find all these things? Where, I say?

Man in the audience (impatiently)—In my boy's pocket.

Teacher—Why, Johnny, what were you thinking when you did such a naughty thing as that?

Johnny—I was thinking nobody was seeing me.

Teacher—What rewards were given to the victor in the ancient games, Sammy?

Sammy—A little boy was set up on his head. Teacher—A little boy? Where did you get that notion?

Sammy—Why, you told us, yesterday, that a chaplet was put on his head; and if a duck-let in a chaplet, and a booklet, a little book, nint a chaplet, a little chap—so!"

JUST FOR FUN.

The safest way to approach a mile is to go the other way around the earth.—Life.

Dogs are very affectionate. We have even seen dogs that were attached to tin cans.—Burlington Free Press.

"Why not embrace woman suffrage?" asks an exchange. Answer—Stick out the last word and we're with you.—Florida Times-Union.

"If all that is said about Chicago's pedals be true she ought to be able to foot the Fall bills only."—Boston Herald.

Certain to carpet—'Ah, they whipped you, did they?" Carpet—Don't crow. They're going to hang you.—Birmingham Republican.

"I am not fond of the stage, Arranfa," said "Helle," "but I bear your father on the stairs and I think I'd better go before the foot lights."—Berket.

"Papaj," said the little one, "Will there be newspapers in heaven?"

"Perhaps, my child, but there will be a new set of editors and reporters."—Dixon (Ill.) Telegraph.

Whatever troubles Adam had No man could make him sore By saying when he told a jest.

"I've heard that joke before."—Philadelphia Times.

Old Gram, since his daughter has grown up, Says he doesn't get any repose; All the day time he's footin' her bulbs, And at night he is footin' her lemons.

Gally—'How did you get that dreadful cold?" Snuffleton—'Id de datural way, stolep! I s'pose I advertised for plads at snuffleton."—Siftings.

Physician to Mrs. Colonel Hodge, of Kentucky—How did your husband pass the night, Mrs. Blood?

Mrs. Blood—He seemed quite comfortable, sir, and asked for water several times.

Physician (with a grave look)—'Run—still fighty."—Boston Beacon.

Watermen seeds were found in an Egyptian tomb that was 3000 years old. There was no doubt about their being watermen seeds, because the mummy was all doped up.—Times Siftings.

Mr. Hayseed (buying a cigar)—'I hope this ain't one o' those weeds that burn out in no time at all. I want a good long smoke."

Traveler (impressively)—"Mind friend, dot cigar vill not fill you was sick of it!"

Lively Man to a ship passenger leaning over rail with a dejected face—Here's a new condom, Mr. Spiritnick. Why should we be thankful for the food we get on board?

Mr. Spiritnick—You must excuse me, sir, if I have to give it up!

How to Make a Hektograph.

A correspondent of the Scientific American gives the following formula for making hektograph:

	Parts.
Glycerine.....	100
Oil of turpentine.....	25
Finely powdered kaurin or barite sulphate.....	250
Water.....	375

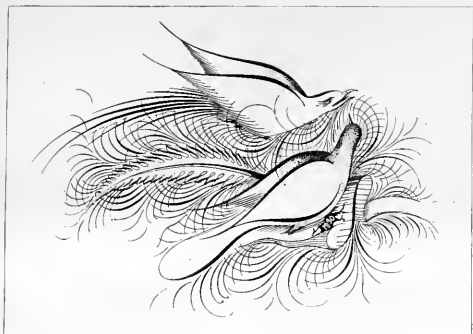
For ink a concentrated solution of Paris violet is recommended.

To remove old copy from a pad a little muriatic acid is added to the water.

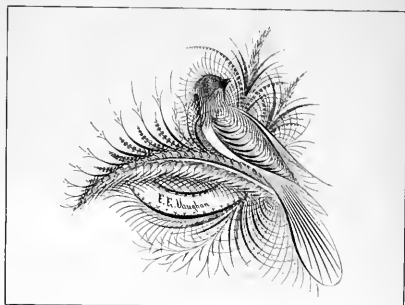
Mrs. Margie Allen arrived in Charlotte, N. C., lately. Mrs. Allen is an English woman, who has been purchased by her husband at his death \$1,000,000 to be used in mission work among the colored people. Mrs. Allen has been in this country a year or more, devoting her time and fortune to the work specified.

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.

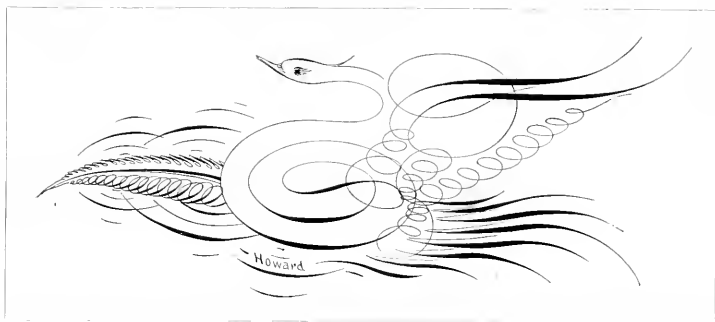
When Business is Over There's no Reason why we Penmen Shouldn't Have a Little Fun as Well as Other Folk, and this is One Way of Having it. (All Photo-Engraved.)



By D. E. Blake, Gatesburg, Ill.



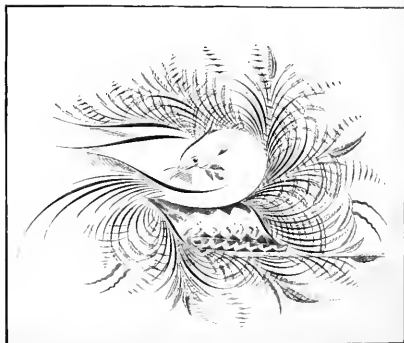
By A. W. Durkin, Syracuse, N. Y.



By H. A. Howard, Rockford, Me.



By J. F. Cozart, Irvington, Cal.



By H. S. Blanchard, Chicago.

Odds and Ends from all About, Grave,
Gay, Humorous, Wise and Other-
wise.



mean particularly the old things that one sees and hears and reads under what different—what marked contrasts—respective surroundings. In the big cities of the North, where, some of the Americans, I have seen, the one could find three thousand miles might have an interesting average "Easterner" about mental impression be retained rugged waste, wilderness of San Francisco, western bit of land territory is about as far as San Francisco is from the astonished, But get out there. Imagine a citizen of standing upon this point of the country and the eastern coast of Maine; separates there is a quarance around the globe. can make a boat and would strike the Gulf of a several hundred miles western point. There, of the extent of Uni-

Speaking of our geographical situation suggests another interesting item. The Russian government, it is said, will begin next spring to build its 4500-mile railroad across Siberia. It is a big undertaking, and the estimated cost is \$220,000,000. This is an age when the cost of any project, however enormous it may be, provided it gives promise of a reasonable profit, is no longer considered an obstacle. Who knows but some of us will yet travel to Europe by rail, via Behring Strait and Siberia?

This relies to quite another part of the earth—a section about which we have all read a great deal lately and are likely to read more soon. For Stanley, the intrepid explorer, is now in Cairo, putting the finishing touches to the book that will describe his perilous journeyings in the Sudan. It is a book of such interest to a public interest so widespread as to demand the simultaneous publication of this book in more than twenty languages—some, I dare say, that you never heard of. Doesn't it all seem clear that when a man dedicates himself to the cause of adding to the sum of human information, he is pretty sure to get his reward? There is no doubt that Stanley has been talked about a tooth as much in the past few months as the hero of the Dark Continent and his fearless followers.

"On the Congo there are no beasts of burden, there existing merely a manual transport, the porters being the natives of the Bakongo tribe, inhabiting the cataract regions. In physique these men are slight and only poorly developed; but the fact of their carrying on their head from sixty to one hundred pounds' weight twenty miles a day for sometimes six consecutive days, their only food being each day a little manioc root, an ear or two of maize, or a handful of peanuts, pronounces them at

"Throughout the catarract region the generally accepted money currency is Manu. The chester cotton cloth made up into pieces of six yards each. The European cost of the cloth paid to these natives for transporting a load to Stanley Pool from Matadi, including rations, amounts at the present day to five dollars for a load of sixty-five pounds. Five years ago the cost was only one-third of this amount; but it has increased on account of the opposition of the various trading houses that have established stations at Stanley Pool for the ivory trade on the upper river."

Now, suppose you were asked what country publishes the greatest number of books a year? I fancy many of The *JOURNAL*'s readers would say of *Holland*. "Why? America, of course." Try again, "England No. Germany, nearly twice as many as any other. And who do you think is second?" Better American now, "England." Every country publishes a long way last year in the actual number of different books published. (I am not speaking of course of aggregate editions). Who would have thought it of Russia, a country we are accustomed to look down on as a veritable region of darkness and semi-barbarism? I confess it surprised me greatly to read the figures in a literary paper of high character. But that is not all. Isn't it difficult to believe that more than 100,000 new titles were published last year than in America and England put together? That's what the booksman says.

How many people know that cloves are the dried and cured flowers of a small tree resembling the laurel? The tree was first found in the Spice islands, but is now cultivated in all the tropical parts of the world. Much the largest crop comes from the island of Pemba, north of Zanzibar, in the Indian Ocean. The flowers are gathered while still green, and smoked, then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts, a round head and four points. If you soak a few cloves in hot

From that time on poor Jones never knew the blessing of an easy conscience. He figured up all the paper about the place, figured the walls of his house black, let the weeds grow and kill his crop while he sat down by the hedge-row to figure or discuss the problem with any chance passer. He went to sleep figuring, and after dreaming all night of crooked-backed 5's and vampire 2's woke up figuring. In short, the poor fellow actually figured himself out of house and home and to the verge of insanity trying to solve the enormously important equation of " $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 is 25 what is 20 to a bull calf." What is the correct answer, you ask? *Urk!* The problem is stated above, but I warn you!

If you have ever been the unwilling auditor of a midnight symphony with Thomas and Maria in the leading roles, it may have occurred to you that the investing of these animals with divine attributes by the ancient Egyptians was a case of misplaced confidence. The Egyptians, like the Greeks, regarded their gods as sacred animals—living, cherishing creatures, not statues. In the long period of written history, the animals had the right of way every here, and no one dared to molest them. A person who took his brother's life might hope for a remission of the death penalty or even absolute pardon, but Pharaoh himself would not be so lenient. If a man were caught killing a cat, by accident or otherwise, he would be put to death. Every school boy knows how the Persian invaders overran and conquered Egypt by putting cats in front of their army. The brave Egyptians who thought nothing of rushing to death on the Persian lances trembled to let an arrow fly lest it might strike a cat. The Persians were forced to miss to annoy the humors and devote

In making some excavations a few months ago at Beni Hassan, Egypt, the workmen discovered tombs holding no less than 180,000 cat mummies. Think of that! It must have been the national grand cat-cemetery-in-chief. And not a cat of them had drawn breath for at least 3000 years. We give herewith a reprint of a sketch of a few types of



“Sensations are transmitted to the brain at a rapidity of about 180 feet per second, and at one-fifth the rate of sound; and this is nearly the same in all individuals. The brain requires one-tenth of a second to transmit its orders to the nerves which preside over voluntary action; but this amount varies much in different individuals, and is the same individual at different times, and according to the disposition or condition at the time, and is more regular than the sustained attention. The time required to transmit an order to the muscles by the motor nerves is nearly the same as that required by the nerves of sensation to pass a sensation; moreover, it passes nearly one-hundredth of a second before the muscles are put in motion. The whole operation requires one-tenth to two-tenths of a second. Consequently, when we speak of an active, ardent mind, or one that is slow, cold or phlegmatic, it is not the mind that is so, but the nerves, and we know and certain that such is the fact, with varying gradations, really exists.”

The paper has a circulation of several hundred copies and is a specimen of what can be done by an enterprising journalist without a font of type. The mode of issuing it is rather peculiar. The matter, instead of being set in type is written in ink with an electric pen on prepared paper.

the rest of the issue being imprints of the original sheet. The paper is new, for its size, contains quite a number of advertisements and is the official paper of the banquet.

Deity's Name in Many Languages.

The name of God is spelled with four letters in almost every language. In Arabian it is Alla; East Indian; Zeul or Eggi; Egyptian, Zeot or Amun; French, Dieu; Hebrew, Adon; Irish, Dich; Japanese, Zaia; Latin, Deus; Malayan, Ezel; Persian, Syra; Persian, Llan; Tartarian, Tyan; Turkish, Adai; Scandinavian, Odin; Spanish, Dios; Swedish, Oudd; Syriac, Adad.

An Elephant's Trunk.

Naturalists tell very quick of an elephant contains more muscles than the entire body of any other creature and no less than seventy-five times as many as the entire body of a man. Cuvier places the number at 40,000, while a man has no more than 327. The proboscis or trunk of the elephant, which contains this vast quantity of small muscles, variously interlaced, is extremely flexible, endowed with the most exquisite sensibility and the utmost diversity of motion.

On Reading Newspapers.

People are usually very quick to select newspapers for printing things that do not interest them. "The Times is too

The total money of the United States is given at \$11,488,500,000 of which \$3,931,300,000 is silver, \$3,711,000,000 is gold, and \$3,946,000,000 paper. He says if gold is the only money metal, silver and paper should be abolished. But it would be impossible to get the \$3,000,000,000 in gold to take their places, or if the silver be turned into paper there would be \$8,000,000,000 of credit money based on less than \$4,000,000,000 of gold, which would be inflation with a vengeance. He says Europe needs all the silver it can get outside of this country and takes \$12,000,000 from us besides. The present paper money of the United States in excess of metallic reserves is \$426,000,000.

Our Deliberate Friend, the Snail.

The snail is blessed with very great power of vitality. A case is recorded of an Egyptian desert snail which came to life upon being immersed in warm water after it had passed four years glued to a card in the British Museum. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they had apparently been dead for 15 years, and snails frozen for weeks together in solid blocks of ice have recovered on being thawed out. The eggs of this creature are as hard to destroy as himself. They seem perfectly indifferent to freezing, and have been known to prove productive after having been shivered up in an oven to the semblance of grains of sand.

the mouth consists of a horny surface, against which the sharp-toothed tongue works. A leaf which is to be operated upon is caught between the two and subjected to a regular file-like rasping on the part of the tongue. So effective an instrument does this form that the tough leaves of the lily may often be found to be entirely rasped off by it.

Now, I think I have talked enough for one person at this time. Let me repeat what I said at the start: Every one of us is invited to talk in these columns about the old, extraordinary things that have come within your information. We will get up a kind of knowledge exchange. No opinions, mind you; no long descriptions, just every day chatter on interesting and preferably unusual topics. Suppose we fix on a subject for discussion—Things that People Eat? That ought to be an agreeable subject. Every one of *THE JOURNAL'S* readers is invited to contribute one or more dishes—to tell what he knows by observation, hearing or reading of any unusual article of food by people of any time or country, as well as peculiar methods of serving food, superstitions connected with various articles of human diet, etc. I must hear from you by May 1 and the grand spread will be in the June *JOURNAL*. Surely you can't decline an invitation to dine, with such a splendid menu in contemplation! JOSEPH.

Work Runs the World.

Remember, my son, you have to work, whether you handle a pick or a pen, a shovel or a set of books; whether you dig ditches or edit a paper, ring an auction bell, or write funny things, you will sweat and you look around, you will see that the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are men who have worked the hardest.

Don't be afraid of doing your work with over-work. More men die who quit work at 6 p. m., and don't go home until 2 a. m., than from over-work, and don't you forget it. Work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumbers, and give you a grateful appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names, even; it simply speaks of them as "old stand-slow boys." The great many world doesn't know that they are there.

So find out what you want to be and do and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The best thing you can do is to harm you are apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, the better satisfied will the world be with you.—R. J. Bissette.

The Shortest Sentence—How Dico

Half a dozen members of the Press Club were discussing the peculiarities of the English language the other evening. F. E. Rice, who, by the way, is a loud man to ring around in the discussion of almost any subject, took *The Arizona* to task for printing a paragraph which read about as follows: "The following is said to be the shortest sentence in the English language containing all the letters of the alphabet: John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of coffee yesterday. This sentence contains less than the number of letters in the alphabet." That is a good sentence of its kind, said the doctor, but I think I will carefully study the sentence. Tuck my box with the doctor's paper, you will find that it contains less letters than the sentence you published in *The Arizona* under the name of the alphabet. It will be seen that the sentence of the doctor's construction contains fifteen letters less than the former and is but six superfluous letters.—*Alfred Aepes*. The shorter sentence referred to was used in *The Journal* about two years ago. It was sent in by a correspondent and was presumably original.

AMER'S COMPENDIUM OF PRINTING. It is the best work on all branches of handwork. I have ever seen, and should be in the hands of every printer, especially those who are learning engraving. K. C. L. H. *London: Prentiss, Virginia Bros. College, Market, Va.* Price, 50 cents. Bound with the New Spencerian Compendium, 75 cents for all.

Mr. Selby: "Doctah, de chine dun gone swaller put out on."

Doctor: "His 'yap' de emulating de de rebled de him."

Mr. Selby: "Es done want 'im put free sheets of blotin' paper, doctah. Was dat rite?"

Life.

If you want a better nest fall or if you want to teach next fall, make your arrangements now. Don't wait until the good places are filled. The only place where you can get nearly one hundred teachers in positions last year. No commission on salary charged. The only place where you can get over cost of advertising. This fee is the same to teachers seeking employment and schools requiring teachers.

"THE JOURNAL" is a great help to me in my work as my paper. I have used it as they much better understanding of what after having read it. I stay very busy. I have been very busy in the month of starting me in this line of work. The small amount I invested in a year's subscription has been repaid many times over. At the end of one year after having subscribed for it I found my salary had increased. I contribute it mainly to THE JOURNAL. At the end of two years I found my salary three times as much as when I first subscribed. W. W. Kinney, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Drugs: I am going down to kill an editor, I sent a communication in signed "Honesty," and the blamed fellow sent me an extra "So it. Terra Haute Express."

The Escherbach Steel Pen Company have demonstrated that pens of the highest grade may be made in this country and compete with the best imported articles. The Escherbach pens, which are sold by every dealer in the land, and are sold by every dealer in the land, and are sold by every dealer in the land.

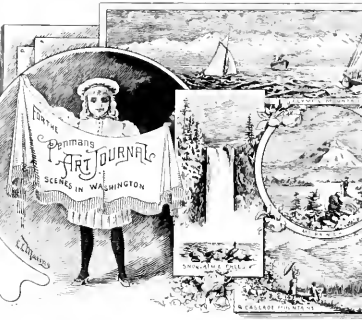
Typewriters

Since the editor of this *Shenandoah* called the attention of the New York Times to the work *typewriters* that paper was it to designate the operator of a writing machine in its columns. *Frank Harrison's Shenandoah* May 22nd.

There's a girl out in Ann Arbor, Mich., To meet whom I never would wish.

And yet with color-shed sermons Told with color-shed sermons

—School Bulletin.



By C. C. Marling, Seattle, Wash. (Photo-Engraved.)

much given to stupid politics," says a lady, "that doesn't interest me at all." If the *Times* would only drop that silly page about women's fashions it would be better worth buying. The latter, it is unnecessary to add, is a purely masculine view. What does it all prove? That the editor of the *Times* is a smart fellow and knows how to make a smart paper. In the following from "Emerson's Talk with a College Boy," in the February *Century*, the Sage of Concord hits the nail precisely on the head:

"Newspapers have done much to abbreviate expression, and so to improve style. They are to occupy, during your generation a large share of attention." (This was said nearly a quarter of a century ago. It was as if he saw ahead the blank editions.) And the most studious and engaged man can neglect them only at his cost. But have little to do with them. Learn how to get their best, too, without their getting yours. Do not read them when the mind is creative. And do not read them thoroughly, column by column. Remember they are made for everybody, and don't try to get what isn't meant for you."

A recent writer in *Longman's Magazine* tells us that the mouth of the snail is armed with a very formidable instrument in the shape of a remarkable saw-like tongue. Probably you have, at some time or another, noticed how cleanly cut are the edges of a leaf upon which a snail has been regaling himself. It is difficult to imagine how such a soft and fleshy-looking animal can have made such clean incisions. But with an examination of the cutting instrument concealed in its mouth wonder on this score vanishes. It resembles a long, narrow ribbon, coiled in such a manner that only a small portion of it is called into use at once. Thickly distributed over the entire surface of this ribbon are an immense number of excessively sharp little teeth, designed in a manner which admirably adapts them to the purpose but which they are intended. The quantity of these teeth is incredible—one species, for instance, has been indubitably proved to possess as many as 20,000 of them. The reason for their disposition on a coiled, ribbon-like surface lies in the fact that by use they become worn away. As this happens, the ribbon is uncoiled, and the teeth which before were wrapped up in it, at the back of the snail's mouth, come forward to take the place of those which have served their turn. The upper part of

SPELLING AS AN APPELLING.


Stand up, ye spellers, now and spell. Spell rhinokeroses and kind. Or take some simple word as chilly. Or gauger, or the garden fly. To spell with words as villageans. And barythene and synchronism. And perambles and saccharine. Apocrypha and ecstasies. Laetitia and ecstasies. Acme and lemnography. Paralysis and chloasma. Blueberry and pterodroma. Metempsychosis, chlorine, basque. Invariably in one tact. Kaleidoscope and Tennessee. Kamehatchia and dispensary. Pyralis and tryptolites. And ethnops and savasars. Infatigable and pyrosh. Swath and rheumatism. And entelechism and bologner. Diphthong and tryptolites. And lots of other words are found On English and on classic ground This helving Straits and Michaelmas. Thorogolia, Cordillera. Sate, lemnography, jib, and Havana. Campofel and pterodroma. And Euphrasim, Schenandoah. And Schenley, and a hundred more. Are words some prime good spellers miss In spellingly lands like this. Nor need one think himself a scrogle If some of these his efforts fail. Nor deem himself unskilful forever To miss the name of other river, The Duapier, Seine or Grindspawer. —Harford Post

Young Skitter: Do you consider that the unobscure of a stamp and addressed envelope with a mailer's return, is return by the editor to whom you submit it? Old Skitter, scoldily: Yes, I consider it. —Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

Talk about Your Small Change! Senator Stewart, of Nevada, says 1,200,000 people in the world use silver for money; not over 200,000,000 use gold.

KINSLEY & STEPHENS say that they are hearing from their new advertisement in THE JOURNAL from all over—received letters from Maine and California by the same mail. That's what JOURNAL advertisements are for. We don't try to attract by cheap rates; we don't want cheap advertising. But we do want to find the

DO YOU WANT-A Teacher?
A Partner? To Teach? To
Sell your School? To Buy
one? The Journal can help you
as it has helped hundreds. This
is the season to make your
arrangements for next school year.
Don't wait until the best teachers
are engaged, the best places
filled. Every applicant (school
or teacher) charged alike, only
a moderate price for the adver-
tising. No exorbitant fees. If
interested, write at once to The
Journal for particulars.



UDGING from the letters received from business college proprietors within the past few weeks the success of *The Journal's* "Business Writing" section seems to be assured. The first fruits are offered on this page. That is just what we want, gentlemen; not what you think or admire or encourage in your pupils, but what you *do*—a solitary fact is worth a hundred theories. Now let be heard from you all along the line. For the full details of the plan we have to refer to the March *Journal*, but here is the heart of the matter:

people read THE JOURNAL every month, and such an audience is worth paying for at a liberal rate—if it is worth anything at all.

J. CLAY JOHNSON, alias "Jim, the Penman," the industrious young man whose feat in forging himself out of jail at Huntington, Tenn., was described in THE JOURNAL recently, is again in the toils of the law. Forgery is such a common thing nowadays that people not directly interested pay no attention to ordinary cases; but we believe Mr. Johnson earned his claim to originality when he succeeded in

once. Every subscriber is requested to examine the address on his wrapper and report to us the slightest inaccuracy. We cannot be responsible for papers gone astray when we have been given an improper address or have not been notified of change of address; nor will we consider complaints relating to alleged irregularities that have not been reported within a reasonable time.

Every Stroke Should Count.

A good article lists. The following, which appeared ten years ago, was clipped

convey no meaning. Let every one who is forming a handwriting keep in mind that it is no more difficult to write legibly than illegibly. Look to it that you ingraft into your writing no unmeaning lines. Handwriting, like printing, should be essentially the same wherever the language is spoken.

B. E. A. Convention.

Editor JOURNAL: Permit the Executive Committee of the B. E. A., A., to say to the commercial teachers of the country through your columns, that the programme

ments which are provided at Chautauqua, the eminent people who will be congregated there, and the beautiful and restful nature of the grounds and surroundings, will, it is hoped, add sufficient attraction to the always interesting exercises of the B. E. A., A., meetings to bring together a larger number of Commercial teachers than have ever before assembled.

The committee is hopeful that a most delightful and profitable work will be the result of the selection of Chautauqua as a place of meeting.

Very respectfully,
L. L. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Ex. Com. B. E. A.

Slates vs. Tablets.

BY DARIUS DARTINGTON.

We are of the opinion that the exclusive use of tablets and lead pencils in the every day recitation in the schoolroom is productive of a very helpless, careless style of writing, as well as inducing slovenly habits.

If a child using lead pencil and tablet makes an error, which is sure to be done, it is a great deal of trouble to get rid of it. He must either draw his pencil through the part which is erroneous, or resort to an eraser. The latter requires time, and oftentimes necessitates borrowing, for they seem to be very obnoxious articles.

With the slate the matter is much simpler; a stroke of sponge or slate cloth and the child is ready to proceed as though nothing had happened.

As to the matter of noise, we prefer the occasional jar of a slate frame to the rasping sound caused by tearing off leaves from tablets. Another point is the difficulty of getting rid of the waste paper, for tablets are a prolific source of untidiness in this respect. The crumpling of paper is a great source of annoyance.

Against the legitimate use of the tablet we have nothing to say. Work intended for preservation should be done on a good quality of tablet paper; the older pupils using suitable pens, and the younger, lead pencils well pointed and of a good grade of hardness.

Why should the results of the writing lesson be neutralized by so much indiscriminate scribbling?

Our Book of Floristics.

Did you read in the March JOURNAL the announcement of our forthcoming book of Floristics? If not, and you are interested in such matters, perhaps you had better hunt up the paper and acquaint yourself with the full particulars. We cannot repeat here all that we said, as it would be waste of space.

The book, you know, will contain about one hundred and twenty-five specimens, thirty-five of them whole page and about seventy half-page, the rest smaller. Last month we gave a list of fifty-four names which will be represented. Since then we have added six or seven and the work is now being made ready for press. The authors endeavor fully months of the best known fancy penmen for twenty-five years back, and the book will be absolutely a new thing—no different, so far ahead of anything of the kind that has been attempted as to admit of no comparison. Mind you, it is not a text-book. It has no business value, but it is of very considerable importance as a collection of the fancy pen work of the admitted masters in this line, to say nothing of the fun you will get out of it.

We requested last month that all who wished a work of this kind should send their names to us in order that we might grade the size of the orders. A large number of responses have been received. If you have not ordered the book, but intend to, please let us know in advance. You must not send the money now unless you wish. We simply like to know exactly how many books are ready to print, and of which binding to print most of.

The size of the page will be 8 x 11½ inches. The very first quality of plate paper will be used. There will be three styles of binding, stiff paper, price \$1, board, \$1.25; fine cloth and gilt, \$1.50. Prices include postage.

We expect to have the book on the press by the 15th of this month, and it should be ready for delivery about two weeks later. Meanwhile, don't neglect to place your order if you are interested, and be sure to specify style of binding desired.

"While I have come to book for improvement in every succeeding issue of THE JOURNAL, I am glad that the March issue reached so near the top of the range a general enjoying all about the line."—Chandler H. Ivace, Keweenaw, Iowa.

Plain, Practical Writing for Every-day Use.

1. *Good business writing is attained by study and practice.*
2. *Good business writing, attained by study and practice.*
3. *Good business writing, attained by careful study and practice.*
4. *Writing for business should be simple in construction.*
5. *Writing for business should be simple in construction.*
6. *Business Writing—simplicity, legibility, ease, and rapidity in execution.*
7. *Business writing—legibility, simplicity in character, ease, and rapidity in execution.*

The Kind Our Schools Teach for Business and the Kind Their Graduates Use in Business.—See page 56.—(Photo Engraved.)

forging himself out of a prison that he had forged himself into.

For full list of valuable premiums offered by THE JOURNAL, see our subscription card ten cents. These premiums include, also, guns, rifles, watches, etc., and hundreds of standard books. Partial premium list on page 60 of this issue.

Notice to Subscribers.

In case you contemplate changing your address, notify us in advance. Our wrappers are written about a month in advance, and it is impossible to sing out an individual wrapper after it has been written. If you miss a single paper notify us at

last week from a paper printed 3000 miles away, and it is as good now as it was then.

As to our business relations we are constantly reminded of the absolute need of some fixed and universally acknowledged style of writing. The gratitantes praise that has been awarded to those who write a "characteristic hand" has had the effect to produce an endless variety of styles, so that to be an adept in deciphering every style extant is to be the professor of an accomplishment of no near value. Penmanship is a branch of education in which individual taste is allowed too much scope. What is required in business is a plain, uniform style, with no superfluous lines. All unnecessary lines tend to make writing less legible, since they catch the eye, yet

of the next convention of that association will appear in the May issue of the JOURNAL. As already quite generally understood, the meeting will be held at Chautauqua, beginning Wednesday, July 23, and the committee believes that all are justified in indulging anxious anticipations regarding that as a place of meeting, as also regarding the interest which will attach to the exercises of the convention.

The officers of the Chautauqua Association have extended our Association a most cordial invitation to meet on its grounds, and in addition to having placed ample buildings at our command, have volunteered certain concessions which will prove of advantage to our members.

The high character of the entertain-

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

Our Young Designers and Illustrators are Progressing Rapidly

The best copy of the ornamental design printed on the first page of the February JOURNAL, comes from N. N. Parry, East Saginaw, Mich., the winner of two months ago. There are scarcely any departures from the original, except that the design is about twice the size in all its dimensions. It is an admirable copy. Then follow three other copies of the same piece of such even merit, that it is difficult to discriminate between them. The authors are: N. W. Clark, huff, Omaha, Neb.; Samuel B. Holt, Fredling Hills, Mass.; and J. Miller, 227 South Robert street, St. Paul, Minn. All the latter copies are of the same size as the original.

We have also three excellent copies of Kilhe's and Zane's ornamental designs, printed in the December JOURNAL. The copies of both are by W. E. Wilson of the Evansville, Ind., Business College. They are somewhat enlarged, and the Kilhe piece, in particular, is to be commended.

F. N. Heath, Concord, N. H., contributes an ornamental specimen that is a free hand copy of something printed in THE JOURNAL last month.

Besides the above, we have received during the past month an unusual number of ornamental designs of a character that warrant our noting them. Two of the best are from A. Philbrick, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. One represents a water scene with a crane in the foreground. The other a sprig of apple blossoms with a miniature portrait.

With a variety of other specimens, A. E. Townsend sends a sketch of a pair of crossed pistols that would make a pretty book illustration. It is the best specimen of the kind received, and we present it herewith.



—The initial letter-power will have attention next month as announced. Several have been received so far and it gives us an opportunity of saying something that we might have said perhaps to more advantage last month. In penning letters of this kind there are certain requirements which must be met. Generally speaking, the idea is to construct a letter that will allow the type to join on from the top. Any considerable indenting, another feature of the letter proper and the type-maker naturally presents an objection and an awkward effect, so that the scheme of decoration should be for the most part made up at the sale of the letter, perhaps a little above the top. Another important consideration is the width of the column. The copy should be produced in such a way, when engaged to it would not be more than 1 or 1½ inches at its greatest width. To be sure, we have not always followed that in making our letters but it is a safe rule to go by. Above all, the form of the letter should be clear and striking. The artistic value of work of this kind is frequently enhanced by so constructing the letter that it may be irregularly irregular. Type matter so broken attracts the eye quicker than a square letter. See, for instance, Mr. Zane's initial on page 35 of the March JOURNAL, on page 36 of this number. We can hardly do better than to refer to the series of initials Mr. Zane is especially designed for THE JOURNAL, as models for the student. You may identify them by

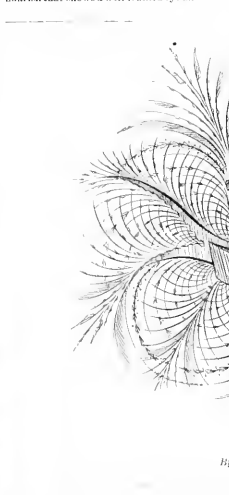
the imprint "Z"—as much of an imprint as should be on an initial.

—We shall not suggest any particular design to be copied this month. There are several in this issue that will serve the purpose. Original work will continue to be in order, and in submitting specimens state whether they are original in whole or in part. Initial letters, start-pieces (like the swallows above), head and tail-pieces are attractive subjects. Use only black ink. Initials being far preferable.

—The most original and altogether the most striking flourish design that THE JOURNAL has received for a long time is from the facile pen of P. B. S. Peters, the accomplished penman, Ritter, N. C. College, St. Joseph, Mo. It is a turkey feathered in white ink on black card-board, size 14 x 16. A handsomely executed set of capitals, also white on black, accompanies it.

—G. M. Evans, of the Forest City Bus, College, London, Ont., is a young penman of versatile genius. He sends us a pen portrait, fine script, a flourish and fancy tail lettering, each of which is excellent of its kind.

—The State of Iowa leads off as many fine penmen probably as any State in the Union. When it comes to delicate hair-line script few can beat C. E. Webber of the Des Moines, Iowa, Bus, College. Some gift-edge specimens have been received from him. F. A. Westrop, Elliott, Iowa, deserves a seat in the same pen in whatever branch of script you take him. In a beautifully written letter W. L. Staley of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, sends a flourish that shows a well trained eye and hand.



—We have received books of visiting cards. The best of this work is from W. G. Bawch, Burlington, Wis., N. W. Carbaugh and S. D. Holt, mentioned above, J. H. Bachelder, Princeton, Ind., who also sends ornamental designs, and W. E. Wilson of the Evansville, Ind., Business College. There are few any where who have got the poetry of motion down better than he. Other good work in this line is contributed by W. J. Elliott, Central Bus, College, Stratford, Ont.; W. P. Martin, Lawrence, Kan.; and A. E. Parsons, Wilton Junction, Iowa. Parsons also sends some excellent script specimens, including a page of the highly ingenious capital combinations that have given him a wide reputation as a signature model-maker. Did you ever have him ring in the changes on your name?

—A handsome wedding invitation in steel-plate style comes from F. E. Cook, Stratford (Ct.) Bus, College. G. Milham, Raleigh (N. C.) Bus, College, sends some script exercises in dashing style, with others of excellent quality by one of his pupils, F. O. Williams. Much exertion for class drill bear the imprint of James O. Wise, Akron, Ohio.

—A clever pen portrait comes from A. An-

derson, Mankato, Minn., a pupil of H. E. Perry.

—L. A. Carter, O'Quinn, Texas, who rejoices in the appellation of "the cowboy penman," sends a letter and photograph of a large ornamental piece, which show that he knows how to slung a pen as well as a lariat. He says that there is a movement on foot among the penmen of the Lone Star State for the establishment of a Southern Penmen's Association, and seeks THE JOURNAL'S advice. Our advice is to form it by all means if penmen interested want it.

—Miscellaneous specimens of merit, including capitals, combs, model letters and ornamental specimens, have been received from the following: O. P. Kostrang, associate principal San Diego, Cal., Com. College; F. M. Sison, Newport, R. I.; R. L. Dickensheets, Boulder, Col.; E. J. Mallory, Postville, R. I.; Belle V. Frazier, principal University Place Public Schools, Des Moines; N. N. Bishop, Camden's Com. College, Lawrence, Mass.; R. L. Scott, High Point, N. C.; R. W. Burgess, Burgess' Bus, College, San Francisco; G. M. Clark, Dana's, W. Va.; H. E. Perrin, Mankato, Minn.

NOTE.—This department is intended for regular subscribers only, and for purchases of occasional copies. It is designed to encourage pen-workers in every department of the art. The editor cannot undertake to acknowledge all the specimens received, not even all the meritorious ones, but does so as nearly as circumstances will allow. Always write your name and full address on the back of speci-



By L. M. Ketchner, Cleveland, O. (Photo-Engraved)

mens intended for notice, as they are liable to get separated from the letter, leaving no clue to the author. Not infrequently specimens come here containing no address whatever. This has happened several times, within the past few weeks, chiefly with flourishes. Such specimens usually go into the waste basket in despair. We have little patience with such catches people.—EDITOR.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

The fifteenth annual graduating exercises of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, occurred on the evening of March 23. The class was unusually large and a great number of people were present at the exercises. "Class of 1895" were present, with flourishes. Such specimens usually go into the waste basket in despair. We have little patience with such catches people.—EDITOR.

—R. B. Rossell is now connected with the steel-plate engraving department of G. B. Barnard & Co., St. Louis.

—Jones' automatic penmanship is getting an international reputation. We find a favorable comment on it in a Canadian paper, the Stratford Times.

—"College Conventions" is the heading of a long article in the Evening Times of Hamilton, Ont., of March 18th, descriptive of an entertainment held by the Canadian Bus, College. More than five hundred people were present and an interesting programme was enacted under the superintendence of Prin. R. E. Gallagher.

—Trin, Treasurer of the Chalmersburgh, Pa., Bus, College, is branching out. He is now personally superintending a branch of his institution at Roanoke, Va.

—C. S. Perry, principal and proprietor of the Winfield, Kan., Business College, is an excellent all-around penman and a good draftsman as well. The circulars of his school are the best work.

—The busy brain of Prof. J. M. Baldwin, Marietta, Mich., has evolved another helpful apparatus for the struggling writer. He calls it a "forearm propeller." We do not know what the apparatus is like, but judging from some specimens executed by its aid it must have a very decided value. These specimens consist of isolated and combination capitals from two to three inches in height, which the author assures us were executed by pure forearm movement, with the aid of this device.

—Ringer, of Lima, is getting up a dangerous reputation not only as a penman, but as a humorist. He had the hardihood recently to make his will in poetry and read it at one of the school entertainments, to the great delight of the honors.

—Our penmanship Cupid has been gunning in Chicago. A neatly engraved card announces the initials of Orville Harsen, the card-writer, and Miss Mikrod Krumm. The ceremony occurred on March 20.

—Penman Peters, of Ritter's Com. College, St. Joseph, Mo., is one of those who with a foundation of ability and pluck aided by judicious advertising has built up a lucrative

mail trade. He makes his announcements in another column and we take this method of directing attention to it. He is worthy of a liberal support.

—A. N. Curtis has left the professional penmanship for a more lucrative one, after the accounts of a large concern at Toledo, Ohio. He writes us that he expects soon to return to the fold.

—J. W. Patton, of the Norfolk Bus, College, is very much encouraged at his prospects. Norfolk is alive, enterprising city, the center of an immense shipping trade and ought to support a good school. Mr. Patton has provided himself with a handsome diploma and has had some decent advertising cuts made. On the general public, from whom it is expected to draw patronage, nothing tells so well as tasteful and elegant stationery, circulars, diplomas, &c., and his fact Patton seems to be well aware of.

—F. S. Heath has removed to Concord, N. H. He requests us to say that any one wishing to purchase his "Penmen's Directory," will find him at home personally, or by letter at 10 Maple street.

—J. W. Brown is an enthusiastic young penman whose headquarters are at Turner's Station, Ky.

—S. B. Williamson, late of Zanesville, Ohio, has assumed control of the Zanesville College, Chillicothe, Ohio, and reports excellent prospects.

—J. A. Vye, of the Curtis Bus, College, St. Paul, Minn., is a good example of what pluck and principle will do for a young man who is

determined to win success. Beginning life in a small country town with few educational advantages he entered the Curtis College as a pupil in '87, and in the short period of four months worked himself into a place in the faculty. At present he is at the age of 23, in entire charge of that portion of the college work devoted to the theory of book-keeping. While not making a specialty of penmanship he writes a strong, plain hand.

J. H. Cottle, Fort Russell, Wyo., who has shied his cursor in the ring and will fight for his share of mail trade, is the master of a smooth, shapely hand that should win him popularity.

—Captain Tyler, the Mexican veteran about whom THE JOURNAL told last month, recently had an order from the teachers of Fort Wayne, Ind., for a hundred dozen cards, to be executed in three weeks.

—E. E. Stevens, principal of the National College of Pen Art, Angola, Ind., gets as handsome an effect in his letters as any one could wish. He has a prosperous school. W. A. Smith, one of his graduates, is also an excellent penman.

—Three new college papers have come to us during the past month—all good. Nothing dignifies a business more good advertising literature. J. R. Goodyear's International Bus. College Journal, Fort Huron, is profusely illustrated and tells the story of a prosperous school. So do *The Practical Bus. Education*, by L. M. Holmes, of the Covington, Ind., Normal School, and *College Life*, which comes from the Lawrence, Kan., Bus. College, with George Foster as editor-in-chief.

—Business is booming in the commercial department of the Western Normal College, Bushnell, Ill. Superintendent McCellan has no time for napping. Besides, he isn't of the napping kind.

—Temple of Hamilton, San Antonio, Texas, are to be congratulated on the accession to their faculty of so skillful a penman as C. H. Clark.

—F. F. Roosevelt of the Lincoln, Neb., Bus. College, recently purchased a handsome four-story building at the cost of \$4,000. It will be the home of the college.

—The Commercial Quarterly comes from Clark's Bus. College, Erie, Pa. Seven members of the faculty are represented by half-tone portraits on the cover. It is a handsome publication.

—C. M. Giles, an old friend of THE JOURNAL, is the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Paterson, N. J., and is connected with the publishing of the *Assault on the Tower*.

—The JOURNAL erred last month in speaking of C. A. French as being connected with a business college. Mr. French teaches in the Boston Evening High School and is also connected with the inquiry department of the Boston post office. He lives at 1241 North Street.

—Kinsey, of Shumanland, Iowa, has now 31 special penmanship students, 400 in three penmanship-drill classes and about 150 in the commercial class.

—W. J. Thesede, who has been connected with the Curtis Business College, Youngstown, Ohio, recently attempted suicide during a period of mental aberration. He had had some trouble with his partner, C. W. Campbell. The school has since been purchased by Douglas & Parsons, of Geneva, Ohio.

—That the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Maine, is prospering is well attested by the fact that on the first day of March every seat in the theory and study department, accommodating one hundred and twelve students, was filled and further admission refused for two weeks. This thing has happened twice before. Professor Capen took charge of the college in 1871, and by and by we hope to see him take the roof or make more room in some way to accommodate those who wish to attend.

THE EDITOR'S CALENDAR.

Current Literature

—The Century only leads the March magazines, and is particularly rich both in text and pictures. A nice list of the topics and authors would take nearly half a column of our space. Among most timely articles perhaps none will be more widely read than the paper by Professor Powell, director of the United States Government Geological Survey, entitled "The Frigilare Lands of the Aral Region" of the U. S. Two other papers on the same subject will follow.

—The production of Ernest Reyer's new opera, "Salomé," at Brussels, is the most important musical event that has thus far happened this year in Europe. A comprehensive account of this remarkable work together with the estimates placed upon it by the best European critics, a bright person

sketch of the composer, an admirable portrait of him and a reproduction of the music of one of the gems of the score constitute the leading attractions of *The Transatlantic* of March 15. Almost equally remarkable is a review in the same issue of the Socialist party in Germany, which the recent elections in that country brought forward so prominently. The conclusion of Guy de Maupassant's "Vagant Life," the continuation of the serial "On the Mountain," a new criticism of Zola by the great Russian reviewer, Michailovsky, and an account of the discovery of a new Rembrandt in

Trial," told by Harry Perry Robinson. Two miners light a pack of ravenous wolves with dynamite, blowing the brutes into what the boys call "smotherers." Mr. Taber illustrates the story with vigor. A delightful story is "Jack's Cure," by Susan Curtis Redfield. Jack runs away from home, and having been forced to take a place as "mail of all work" soon concludes, as Dorothy's nancy song reminds him, that there is "no place like home." W. A. Rogers has drawn the excellent illustrations to this story. There are but two or a dozen or more bright features.

A TRAVELING PENMAN.



By A. C. Webb, Nashville, Tenn. (Photo-Engraved)

France complete an attractive table of contents. \$18 Washington St., Boston. \$2.00 a year.

—The Art Amateur for March more than fulfills the promise of its past both in its illustrations, which are of the same high degree of excellence as usual, and in its reading matter, which is this month exceptionally attractive from the topics of living and general interest with which much of it deals. Indeed this magazine seems to have the gift of combining the specialty and the generally interesting in such a way as to make it equally satisfactory

to the March *Wide Awake* opens with a charming biography in miniature, by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey, of "The Beautiful Emily Marshall," a famous young lady of Old Boston. The frontispiece gives her portrait, pointed by Chester Harding, and owned by her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Hiett. Among the illustrated articles are "Annals at School," by Eleanor Lewis, and "Among the Date Palms," by Frances H. Throop, with her own drawings made in Africa recently. "Poor Lady Utrah," by Lucia Revere, is a true story of the fate of a young Englishwoman



New House of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago.

to the amateur and the general reader. When we add that a beautiful picture of Notre Dame, by no means, which, framed and hung up, would be an ornament to any room, and a graceful design of co-ops for china decoration, accompany, and are included in the price of the magazine, we may well consider it a remarkably cheap production. Price, \$4 a year. Single copies, 35 cents. Montague Marks, publisher, 25 Union square.

—The March St. Nicholas begins with an exciting adventure, "On a Mountain

who come to Maine in the early days; the early days" of another portion of the country, California, furnishes the material for another story, Mrs. Gertrude Fremont's "A Picnic Near the Equator." "The Collier that Kicked Up" will delight little people, and young and old will read with interest Mrs. Poulsson's "Early America in Clay."

—Educational and Technical. —The first of a series of "Pedagogical Frames" comes to us from the press of C. W.

Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Its title "School Management" is a complete guide to its contents. The book is divided into two great fields of useful matter into forty-five chapters.

—The American Stenographer is announced to appear this month from 95 Lexington avenue, New York. It will be published monthly at 25 cents. Editors, Charles R. Gentry, George O. McKibbin and James P. Condit constitute the board of editors.

PRACTICAL TYPEWRITING.—By the All-finger Method, Which Leads to Operation by Touch. Arranged for Self-instruction, School Use and Lessons by Mail. Containing also General Advice, Typewriter Expedients and Information Relating to Allied Subjects. By Bates Tutor, author of "A Plan of Instruction" in Shorthand. Bound in cloth, price, \$1.00. New York, Fowler & Wells, Publishers, 77 Broadway.

The above is a well-printed book that lives fairly up to its title. From the cursory examination which we have so far been able to give it, we believe it to be a work of real value in acquiring speed and accuracy on the typewriter, and operating the machine with a minimum of wasted energy.

SELECTED WORDS AND PHRASES FOR SHORTHAND LEARNERS.—This is a systematically arranged list of the words and phrases (about 2700) occurring in the "Packer Lessons in Shorthand Photography," each followed by a blank line with ample space for phonographic outline, printed in large type on good paper, suitable for pen or pencil, stitched at top, with manila cover, and dimensions and general appearance of the ordinary photographic note-book.

It removes the necessity of writing these words in shorthand, thus saving considerable time and enabling the student to make rapid progress with less mechanical labor than formerly.

It compels the student to present work in most convenient form for examination and corrections by the teacher, whose eyes and hands are often sorely tried by faint and illegible writing.

When properly prepared, it constitutes a phonographic key to a vast number of words and phrases in general use.

In short, it saves time, money and vexation.

Palatial Home of the Metropolitan Business College.

The magnificent building represented by the accompanying cut is the new home of Mr. D. M. Powers' Metropolitan Business College, Chicago. The entire premises are owned and controlled by Mr. Powers. The lot was secured and the edifice erected expressly for the use of the college, and all the study halls, classrooms, coal-rooms, lavatories and offices were specially arranged and contracted for in the construction. The edifice is of brick and iron seven stories and basement, with a south frontage of 172 feet. The interior is beautifully finished with hard wood and marble, with a marble entrance of 20 feet wide. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity throughout, has two large passenger elevators and is supplied with speaking-tubes, electric bells and all the improved appliances of the best modern office building. The cost of the structure itself was \$100,000; the cost of the furniture, \$100,000. The college occupies the four upper stories.


The location is upon the famous lake front, the proposed site of the World's Fair.

THE JOURNAL heartily congratulates Mr. Powers on so remarkably an achievement. Any comment on his enterprise and progressiveness, or on the prosperity of the school of which he is the head would be superfluous in view of the facts and the sketch given.

Fine Prints for Specimen Collectors.

Several slatcatchers have written to know what kind of board was used for the ornamental specimen prints in the pages of THE JOURNAL last month. The board was gray—somewhat lighter than the specimen as it appeared. It may be added that the specimens are more than suggest the beauty of the original. Plates of the same size are shown their real value when printed with greatest care on the best quality of plate paper. While it is not a handsome illustration as printed, last month's specimen falls out of the paper, holding out its real beauty much more effectively. For the present a copy will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

We have heard much said in commendation of "Kane's Day Book Transactions for Journalizing," an aid to students of bookkeeping. It is practical and covers the whole subject without being complex. The book is offered for sale in our advertising columns.


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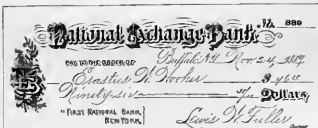
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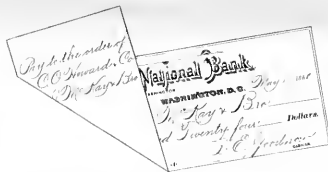
This book contains just those features of arithmetic which every business boy and girl should understand. Not only that, but it cultivates facility in performing arithmetical calculations. Its drill exercises, designed to render the pupil expert, are a distinguishing feature; and the clearness of its statements and analyses, and its unique treatment of the more practical features of the subject have contributed to the popularity it has secured. Retail price, \$2.00; wholesale, \$1.00.

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is another wonderfully popular work. It is yet a new book, but it has secured a hold on the commercial teachers of this country that is a source of unusual gratification to its publishers. It has been highly complimented on account of the clearness of the language employed, the directness of its statements, the careful selection of topics and its typographical appearance. Retail price, \$2.00; wholesale, \$1.00.



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This little book has had so wide an introduction, and has sold so largely, that almost every teacher knows all about it. It contains about 500 difficult, yet common words, and gives the definitions of unusual ones, as well as their pronunciation. Retail price, 30c; wholesale, 20c.

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THE Penman's Journal

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.

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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1890.

VOL. XIV.—No. 5

Handwriting of Famous Men.

Some of them Pretty Fair Penmen, but others Woefully Deficient.

Dion Boucicault is a favorite with collectors of dramatic autographs. He writes a large, clerical hand.

Murk Twain's handwriting would not

Bret Harte writes a most minute hand, but clear and careful. Seen through a microscope, the writing is legible, but it is very trying to the unaided eyes.

Gen. R. E. Lee wrote a fine, aristocratic hand—legible and determined in the down strokes, but thin and hairlike in the up


John Ruskin writes a characteristic, eccentric hand, with vicious flourishes and one word running into another. Few of his letters are correctly constructed, and slope in all directions at once.

Henry M. Stanley's writing is fatally fluent, looking as if the great explorer had to get it done before he shot the next

graphy is absolutely commonplace and an original—from *alpha* to *omega* it is a characterless school boy scrawl.

Points on Haising Girls.

Charity Visitor: "But doesn't your husband do any work?" Mrs. O'Brien: "No, indeed, mum. You see,



Ames' Book of Flourishes.

125 Designs by 72

Leading American Penmen

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Title Page of "Ames' Book of Flourishes." Photo Engraved From Design Made in the Office of THE JOURNAL. The Book is the Same Length as the Width of this Page and the Same Depth as the Space Between the General Reading Matter on the Upper and the Lower Parts of this Page. Now Ready for Delivery.

secure him a \$200 clerkship. No poet ever wrote such a scrawl. It is essentially a *fannyman's* hand.

Beaconsfield wrote a bold, flashy hand, very characteristic of the man, and it changed with his changing fortunes, from his early Italian days to the time when he was a triumphant Tory Premier.

lines, as though written with a pin. His penmanship suggests strong determination and staunch integrity.

Cardinal Newman's autograph is small, legible and compact. He writes with care, from the beginning to the end of a letter or manuscript. It is not a fluent or a vigorous hand, but studied and slow.

rapids or an approaching tiger. He ties up half a dozen words together like true lovers' knots.

C. H. Spurgeon's penmanship would have puzzled Cardinal Richelieu, who professed to be able to read any person's character after seeing two lines of his handwriting. This popular preacher's hand-

mun, it's the example that himself is taken of. He don't mind the worruk in itself, mum but it's the example."

Charity Visitor: "The example?" Mrs. O'Brien: "Yes, mum. Himself do want to raise up his girls so they won't have to work, and he do fear that if he worruk himself, they'll be corrupted by the example, don't you see, mum?"—*Boston Transcript*.

History in Autographs.

You May Find Plenty of It, if You Look, and Considerable Cash Besides.

OWARD K. SANDBERSON writes entertainingly in *Hobart's Magazine*, Lake Village, N. H., of pieces fetched by autographs of people who took a distinguished part in the making of American history.

During the years 1776 and 1777 there were no more stirring events than those which finally led to the surrender of the haughty General Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

The eyes of the Continental Congress and all the people watched with interest the one-sided campaign conducted by a few patriots on one hand and the strongest men of the British army on the other. But the few uniforms of the King in the end proved no match for the homespun of the Continentals, and the leader of his forces was finally compelled to lay down his arms and ask terms of the rebellious subjects.

While at odds associate with this Northern campaign the names of Stark, Gates and Wayne, there was no man who did more to make Burgoyne surrender than Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler of Albany.

An ardent patriot, he was early commissioned by the Continental Congress, and was often a leader in the councils of war held among the various military men of the day.

His portrait shows a tall, slender man with an exceedingly good-natured face; the conventional wig gives him a royal appearance, the sword and high boots assuring us of his martial tastes.

That General Schuyler was often looked to for advice, and that his acquaintance embraced nearly all the prominent men of the American army, has lately been made apparent by a sale of autographs in Boston.

While writing the history of the Revolutionary War, a distinguished historian had access to the private papers of the General, and selected for use a large number of most valuable letters.

The history having been completed, these precious papers have all recently been sold, the writer having attended the auction and had the privilege of examining the entire lot.

It will not be interesting to many to know what price such a rare collection of fine autographs brought, and appended is a description of a few of the principal letters and the figures realized.

A beautiful letter of Ethan Allen, three pages folio, April 6, 1773, concerning his mission to Canada, brought \$45, and a deed simply signed by himself and brother Ira went for \$21; a two-page letter of Wm. DeLafayette, who commanded Fort Mifflin, when Ethan Allen caught him asleep went for \$36. This letter was written from prison, giving a list of the things he left behind at the Fort, and is excessively rare. Three letters of Dr. Benedict Arnold to Gen. Schuyler, one of them five pages quarto, realized \$32.50, \$82.50 and \$47.50, and a letter signed by Joseph Brant, the famous Indian warrior, was knocked down at \$25.

One of the gems of the entire sale was a beautiful letter of General Burgoyne to the General of the British, refusing favors from his captives. This was sold for \$53, a low figure. Three letters signed by Lord Cornwallis went for \$12.50, \$9, and \$11. A letter simply signed by Brig. Gen. Roche De Fermoy, one of the very

rare names in the set of revolutionary generals, commanded \$74, and a similar letter signed by Baron De Waeltke, who is the rarest of all the eighty odd brigadier-generals whom Congress commissioned, went up to \$135, being purchased probably for the great collection of Dr. Emmet, in New York. Two choice letters of Gen. Nathaniel Green brought \$40 each, and one of Gen. Gates \$16. A good letter of President William Henry Harrison for \$13 was a high price. A letter signed by Gen. Nicholas Birkmeier, who was killed at Oriskany, brought \$23, and the lawyer seemed pleased that he was not obliged to pay \$50. A letter of Thomas Jefferson went up to the unusual price of \$13, and another to \$14. A magnificent letter in English from Gen. Lafayette to Jefferson, four pages, quarto, 1781, covering the movements of the British in Virginia, was sold for \$25, while two others commanded each \$20, and another \$17.

One of the priceless gems of the sale was a full autograph letter of Gen. Ebenezer Learned, of Massachusetts, to Gen. Schuyler. It is very rarely that his name is found ever signed to a paper, but this was a complete letter. A letter of \$85 was paid that it might go into a New York collection. Closely followed it was an autograph letter of six full pages written by the famous Gen. Richard Montgomery from Quebec six days before he was killed, giving a complete account of his expedition and expressing his determination to take the town before returning home. For this \$85 was paid.

The name of Israel Putnam at the end of a letter was sufficient to sell it for \$23, while three letters of General Schuyler himself, brought \$23, \$22 and \$14. A neat little autograph letter of Gen. Washington netted \$44, another \$51, and a letter simply signed, but of four folio pages, written while on the march to Yorktown, brought \$42. A letter of "Mad Anthony" Wayne was sold for \$20.

It will be seen, then, by these prices, that Revolutionary names are held at a high premium, and the prices given are, as a rule, higher than ever known before. The greatest jumps in prices, though, have been on the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of late, so many have been gunned well impossible task of securing the names of these venerable patriots, that every scrap of paper bearing their names is held for its weight in gold. As an example, look over these few prices realized at this sale. To be sure, the specimens were very fine, and the much sought-for date of 1776 was on several, but the figures have never been reached before. A three-page folio letter of Samuel Chase, 1779, \$23; a two-page quarto letter of William Floyd, bearing the date of January 29, 1776, was knocked down at \$67.50; and a superb letter of Buj. Franklin, May 29, 1776, brought \$57.50. A short letter of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our President, cost \$21, and a letter of Francis Lewis, of New York, dated January 1, 1776, brought the same figure. A badly stained letter of Lewis Norris, dated July 1774, brought \$25, and would have gone much higher but for its condition. A very fine letter of Robert Tipton Paine, two pages, January, 1776, soared up to \$68, and a shorter one but dated 1784, \$38. A short letter of George Read, a very rare name, went for \$47.50, and a two-page folio letter of Edward Livingston, July 1773, went for the high price of \$72.50. The great sensation of the sale came at the very last, however. A four-page quarto letter of Signer Oliver Wolcott, written in March, 1776, and of the greatest interest, went for \$47.50, and a two-page quarto, an equally good letter sold in 1883 for \$20.

If any one intends to start a collection of the Signers, the above may serve to encourage him.

The sale was of much interest, and the prices realized must have been highly satisfactory.

Portraits on U. S. Stamps.

In conversation with a representative of the *Washington Post*, Gen. Hazen gave some interesting details of the stamps used by the United States.

The ultra-marine blue one-cent stamp bears the vignette of Franklin, who was thus honored because he was the first Postmaster-General. Singularly enough, too, he is the only Postmaster General who has been thus honored.

Washington's bust, which ornaments the new six-cent stamp, is a tribute to one who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

A change has been made in the three-cent stamp, which formerly contained the head of Lincoln, but out from the purple tint there now peers the rugged features of "Old Hickory," as Andrew Jackson was called by his admirers.

Lincoln's familiar countenance is shown on the four-cent stamps, which are chocolate colored, and his contemporary, Gen. Grant, adorns the brown five-cent stamps, which are used for foreign postage.

Shortly after the international postal conference at Bern, Switzerland, in 1874, Postmaster Jewell wanted to place General Grant's face on this stamp. Upon mentioning the matter at a cabinet meeting one day the President vetoed the proposition in the most emphatic manner, and it was reserved to his administration to do honor to him.

Claret-colored is the term that would be applied to the six-cent stamp, upon which appears an excellent likeness of Garfield.

The famous utterance of Webster, the union one and indivisible, was thought entitled to a place on the green ten-cent stamp.

Henry Clay has been honored with a place on the fifteen-cent stamp, which is very appropriate, as the blue tint is strongly suggestive of the grassy slopes of Kentucky.

On the black thirty-cent stamp there is a reproduction of the face of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence.

Probably the handsomest, as well as the most valuable stamp, intrinsically considered, is the orange-hued ninety-cent stamp, upon which Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, is depicted.

A Western Echo from Bro. Packard's Crusade.

Now that ladies are so generally employed as stenographers and typewriter operators, the columns of some newspapers are larded with those attempts at humor in which the pretty annunciations and her alleged flirtations with the business men are the inspiring theme. Perhaps these jokes on account of their insipidity, are harmless, and do not deserve the dignity of a remonstrance, but, nevertheless, we enter our protest against any attempt to place in a ridiculous or improper light the honest and worthy occupation of a woman. All honor to the girl who has the energy and pluck and determination to qualify herself to be self-sustaining and make herself useful in the great world of business. There are enough actual follies, weaknesses and foibles of men to laugh about without making innocent women the subject of ridicule by making them figure in incidents entirely the product of an impure imagination. The shafts of ridicule should be aimed only at those who deserve punishment, and wit and humor lose their charm when indulged in at the expense of anything that is good or useful. A woman's reputation is too delicate to be roughly handled and any light treatment of her occupation injures her who is identified with it.—*Western Phremon*.

B. E. A. Official Announcement.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

The executive committee of the Business Men's Association of America met in Buffalo on the 23d of December, and, in deference to a very general expression by members at the last convention, and by power vested in it by such convention, decided that the next annual meeting shall be held at Chautauque, N. Y., during the week preceding the meeting of Chautauque Assembly. Since the Chautauque Assembly convenes about August 1st, it has been decided that our convention shall occur during the last week of July, opening on the 24th.

The committee determined to change the plan of the meeting by devoting alternate days to school work and general exercises, and to have but one school session at a time. To this end it was decided to divide the school days into five periods of ninety minutes each, holding sessions from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.30. It is believed that this plan will promote interest in all of the schools, and will remove the cause of complaint that members, while attending one school, lose all that is transpiring in other schools. Somewhat more time may be secured for the school exercises, if desired, by working evenings and part of the days set aside for general exercises.

It was thought best to confine the section work to five schools, devoted to penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, English and correspondence, and short-hand and typewriting, to be assigned the five periods of the school days in the order named. It was thought best, also, to place the subject of civics in the category of general topics, and to have the discussions of the subjects embraced under that head occur on the days set apart for general exercises.

The following assignments of officers of the various schools have been made and the positions have nearly all been accepted:

PENMANSHIP.—Chairman, S. C. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.

ARITHMETIC.—Chairman, A. D. Will, Dayton, Ohio; vice chairman, W. A. Warner, Jamestown, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDENCE.—Chairman, Byron Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; vice chairman, Enoch Spencer, Louisville, Ky.

SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING.—Chairman, C. M. Miller, New York; vice chairman, A. J. Barnes, St. Louis, Mo.

CIVICS.—Chairman, G. W. Brown, Jacksonville, Ill.; vice chairman, J. M. McLean, Des Moines, Iowa.

L. L. WILLIAMS, R. E. GALLMOR, H. M. BOW, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

Never you mind the crowd, bid,
Nor fancy your life won't tell;
There's a room at the top for all that,
To him who doeth it well.

Fancy the world's a hill, bid,
Look where the willows stop;
You'll find our room at the top, bid,
But there's always room at the top.

Courage, and faith, and patience!
There's a square in the old world yet;
You shall enter that chamber, bid,
The further along you get.

Keep your eye on the goal, bid,
Never despair or drop;
Be sure you reach the top, bid,
There's always room at the top.

—*Colman's Echoing*.

Here's the health to the new Packard Pen!
Subtle the fine youngster and then
Gladly use a true friend's pen,
They're a quater a box—
You'll be certain to buy them again.

Can anyone give us the present address of one S. Kimball, late of Flint, Mich.?

A Voter from the Antipodes.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Allow me to offer you my meed of praise for your well conducted Journal. I welcome it as a true friend, and a valuable help and cheering word to one of the devotees of an art, the most useful and elegant of all.

Yours fraternally, JAS. BRUCE,
Smyth, New South Wales.

When Penman was Penmaker.

One Venerable Quill that did Duty for Forty Years.

It is a common saying, "The older the goose the harder to pluck," when old men are unwilling to part with their money. The barbarous practice of plucking live geese for the sake of their quills gave rise to the saying. It was usual to pluck live geese about five times a year. Quills for pens were much in request before the in-

For seven long weeks you daily wrought;
Till into light our lives you brought,
And every falsehood you avoided
While by the hand of Hutton guided.
June 8, 1779.

In conclusion, it may be stated that Philomena Hottelard, the celebrated translator, wrote one of his books with a single pen, and recorded in rhyme the feat as follows:

With one sole pen I wrote this book,
Made of a gray goose quill;

'hank,' but he feels lonesome in the endeavor and soon abandons it, to the permanent detriment of the 'hank'; but I feel sure that if a healthy emulation could be imparted to the effort he would succeed. Your American boys and girls hate to be beaten. So they spend all their pennies and nickels and dimes at the little candy, toy and even tobacco stores that thrive on school children's trade, vying with one another as to who can buy the most. If this competition were turned by

Has the Problem of Type-Writer Adjusting Spacing been Solved?

We learn from the *Scientific American* that an attachment for typewriters, by means of which the shifting of the characters and the spacing may be effected without using the hands therefor has been patented by Robert Durrie and Rosecrans Sheldon, of Streator, Ill. To the under side of the stand are hinged two bell-crank spring pressure levers, the horizontal arm of one lever being connected to the capital shifting key by a rod, shown in a dotted line, while the horizontal arm of the other lever is connected with the spacing key by a rod, having at its lower end a loop entered by a pin carried by the lever, so that as the lever is thrown by the knee the spacing key will be drawn down, and will return to its normal position after the spacing has been effected. The figure-shifting key is connected with a horizontal lever beneath the table. To throw the capital characters into printing position the operator presses a knee against one side lever pressing the opposite side lever when it is desired to space, while to throw the figures into printing position the central lever is pressed by the knee, the latter lever being adjustable to any desired height.

If You Want to Be Loved.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't regret gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go mildly on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't over or underdress.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Don't get in the habit of vulgarizing life by making light of the sanctity of it.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Don't outdo others as you would be done by.

"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*"

Stealing Bro. Cook's Thunder.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

In reply to the article on page 55 of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for April, 1900, would say that the shortest sentence mentioned in said article was sent you by me a year or two ago. It is original, and was sent you by me about the time other correspondents were trying their hands at the same thing.

If Dr. Rice or the Albany Argus had given THE JOURNAL credit for it, I would have said nothing about it, but I don't like a man to "steal my thunder," as I seldom "get out" anything worth repeating.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

Corpus Christi, Texas, April 16.

A POEM COMPOSED.

I want to tell you about my kitten—
The prettiest kitten that ever purr'd;
But I've lost my kitten through and through,
And I can't discover a single word
That rhymes with kitten.

Excepting nigger,
And that is old, and too absurd,
So the only thing for me to do
Is just to send you what I've written,
And wait till she grows to be a cat—
There are ever so many for rhyme, so that I

—*Henry C. Burdick, in St. Nicholas for April.*

MARY'S MISLUKE.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece as white as snow;
It strayed away one summer day
Where lambs should never go.

Then Mary sat her quickly down
And tears streamed from her eyes;
She never found the lamb, in case
She did not see it.

And Mary had a brother John,
Who kept a village store;
He sat him down and smoked his pipe
And waved the men with oar.

And as the people passed along
And did not stop to buy,
John told all down and around his pipe
And blinched his sleepy eye.

And so the Sheriff chased him out,
But still he lingered near,
And Mary came to drop with him
A sympathetic tear.

"How is it, sister, can you tell
Why other merchants have not
Sold all their goods so readily
And have from me a new year?"

Remembering her own bad luck
The little maid replied:
"Those other fellows get their hock,
Because they advertise."
—*St. Louis Republic.*



COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
This Certifies that

Has completed the regular course of studies in the above named department of this Institution and upon final examination is found **WORTHY OF GRADUATION** and he is hereby recommended to the favorable consideration of the public.
In Testimony Whereof We have hereunto affixed our signatures this _____ day of _____ A.D.

Principals

—*Design of Queen Elizabeth II. 1900*

Reduced Fair-Sample of Diploma, Recently Made in the Office of THE JOURNAL, and Submitted as an Example of Artistic Diploma Work. Size of Diploma, 18 x 22. (Photo-Engraved)

roduction of steel pens. One London house, it is stated, sold annually six million quill pens. A professional pen-cutter could turn out about twelve hundred daily. Considerable economy was exercised in the use of quill pens. Leo Atticus, after writing forty years with one pen, lost it, and it is said he mourned for it as for a friend. William Hutton wrote the history of his family with one pen, which he wore down to the stump. He put it aside, accompanied by the following lines:

THIS PEN.

As a choice relic I'll keep thee,
Who saved my ancestors and me.

A pen it was who I took,

A pen I have it still.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

To Teach Children Thrift.

"There ought to be a savings bank system in every public school of this city," said a shabby New Yorker the other day, as he leaned over the cigar counter. "My boy will never learn thrift from his mother's example. I'm sure, any more than he would learn grammar, but the one can be taught just as well as the other, and the former's the more useful. I've tried to teach him to save his pennies in a little

the teachers into the right channel, the children would soon be just as keen to distance each other in the size of their savings, and thus habits of thrift and economy would be formed in the minds of the young people, which are sadly needed.

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Alas, No!

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

Can you tell me where have not received the reports of the last B. E. A. Convention? It seems to me that we should have received them before this time.

J. M. FRASHER,
Wheeling, W. Va., Box, College.

Money by the Carload.

How a Hundred Million Dollars a Day is Handled at the New York Clearing House.



IS A VERY difficult matter to get an adequate mental impression of so vast a sum as a million dollars. "So and so is a millionaire" is such a common expression that it has come to sound cheap and no longer does duty in conjuring up before the imagination the enormous wealth involved.

I remember, when a small boy, my father promised me a million dollars if I would count a million in a week, and never was taken more bravely or eagerly undertaken—but, alas! never finished. The recollection of it heightens my respect for what "million" stands for every time I hear or see the word.

At the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, New York, about four blocks from THE JOURNAL office, stands a modest brown building, that sinks into insignificance by the side of some of its magnificent neighbors. This building is the home of the New York Clearing House, where more money passes daily than in any other institution on earth. More than one hundred millions a day is the average! I think our young people who are being educated for business will be interested in a description of the workings of this great institution. The following is from an excellent account by George O. Brown, printed in the New York Star.

Such is the demand for the service and gain maintenance beyond the heavy swinging doors and the struts, he finds himself at the end of a large, well-lighted room, divided into sections by tall wire screens. Long rows of high desks extend the length of the room, and these desks are also separated by screens.

At each portion of the desks so divided stands a clerk whose sole object in life seems to be to add up a seemingly endless number of figures as rapidly as possible. The clattering of pens and the rustle of crisp Treasury notes, varied now and then by the rattle of silver or gold coin, are the only sounds to be heard.

At the opposite end of the room, on a high platform, from which he can overlook the entire room and its army of workers, stands a shrewd "business-looking" man with a number of assistants, also busy on long columns of figures.

Such is the demand for the service of the New York Clearing House during the time from 10 o'clock until 11 or 11:30. The clerks at the desks in the room are representatives of all the banks in the city, and the man who is on the platform, keeping a general oversight over all the work and noticing each detail, is Mr. W. A. Camp, the manager of the Clearing House.

This association of banks is a comparatively new institution, being only about thirty years old, but so rapid has been the increase of business in New York city that today the New York Clearing House is the largest institution of its kind in the world—greater even than the Bank of England.

When the Clearing House was first organized, in 1853, there were in the association fifty-five banks, and for the year ending September 30, 1894, the daily exchanges averaged \$10,104,284.94. At the present time there are sixty-four banks in the association, and last year the daily average of exchange at the Clearing House was \$101,192,415.11. So, during the time which it has been in existence, the total exchanges amount to \$843,806,456, 478.62, and the total transactions amount to \$881,155,273,210.16. In order to form some idea of how vast this amount is it may be stated that it would take nearly

six thousand years to count it, at the rate of two hundred and forty a minute, day and night.

The largest transaction for any one day through the Clearing House amounted to \$295,822,422.37, and the smallest daily transaction was \$8,300,694.82. So large are these figures, however, that one can scarcely realize the amount of money which they represent, and yet, to the credit of the management of the Clearing House, be it noted that since the first day

In case an error is made by some clerk in recording the amount received from or paid to some bank, the slip at once shows where the mistake is, and a correction ticket is at once sent to the proof clerk, who rectifies the error. So rapidly are the exchanges made that it takes only about ten minutes for the delivery clerks to make the entire rounds, thus practically having visited every bank in the city, and making the necessary exchanges; and over 4000 packages of checks have been dis-

There are clearing houses in all the principal cities of the United States, doing a yearly business amounting to over \$25,000,000,000, while the total amount done by English clearing houses is about \$38,000,000,000. As showing what amount of money is represented by the New York Clearing House, the amount of money handled through this institution during the past year was over \$33,000,000,000, while the London Clearing House did over a billion dollars' worth of business.

Such is a brief outline of the work which is done each day through this institution, and shows in a measure the most complete system of banking exchange in the world.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to B. F. FAY, Editor of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. Brief educational notes solicited.]

Facts.

Students in the University at St. Petersburg rebel, and 500 are arrested.

Industrial drawing is now taught in 291 cities and towns in Massachusetts.

North Carolina has sold 200 acres of swamp land to sell for the benefit of her education fund.

Electa Quinney, the first school teacher in what is now the State of Wisconsin, was a Stockbridge Indian.

Never before has the number of ladies who applied for admission to the courses in gymnastics arranged in the royal central gymnasium in Berlin been so large as this winter. There is only room for one-half the number of applicants.

There are two wars in the English language that contain all the vowels in regular succession, and if a person will live abstemiously and not regard this statement facetiously, he will see what the wars are.

It is said that the oldest living college graduate in the United States is Amos F. Farkor, who was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1875, and is now ninety-eight years of age.

Alluding to the fact that eight colleges have been built in Kansas during the past year, the Kansas City (Mo.) Star observes: "This is the first time since the foundation of the State will have to import all of its farm-hands and kitchen girls from Missouri."

The Government has sent six of its brightest young men to be educated at Westminster College, a United Presbyterian institution located near Madison, Wis. Six of the young men come from the highest caste and represent the best of the nation.

Their expenses. They will be clothed by a medical missionary based at Bangkok, by whom Westminster was recommended.

Facts.

Sunday School teacher. "My little boy, can you tell me what is the reward of him who follows righteousness?"

Little boy: "He has a chance to become Postmaster-General."

Teacher: "What part of speech is 'hat'?"

Miller: "It is a conjunction."

Correct. Now give me an example of its use."

"See the goat and the boy." "But" connects the goat and the boy."

Grammar Lesson.—Teacher: "Now, James, what makes the apples fall from the tree?"

James: "Worms."

A Freshman knows everything; he has explored the universe and has proved all things. A Sophomore has the wisdom of an owl, but, like that scold, keeps still about it. A Junior knows a little, and is very much doubtful about it. A Senior knows nothing.—*Ex.*

On a leaf from a copy book owned and used in youth by Abraham Lincoln is written, in a boyish scrawl, the following stanza, supposed to be original with the owner of the book:

"Abraham Lincoln,
His hand and pen,
He will be good,
But God knows when."

Young man: "I understood you want a young man to help you write paper."

Editor: "Yes, sir; have you had any experience?"

Young man: "I have taken one term in Journalism at Harvard University and I can write."

Editor: "That will do you. You may take my desk and go to work and I'll go and run the elevator for you. Please be true to the rest of the staff as you can."—*Julius.*

"You are the twentieth in the class, Hans. That means you are the twentieth of your class."

"Well, papa, how can I help it if there are no more boys in the class?"—*Pierrette Bitter.*

"John," said a New York school teacher to a boy who had come from the West, "you may parse the word 'town'."

"Town is a noun," said Johnny, "future tense."

"Think again," the teacher interrupted, "a noun couldn't be a future tense."

"I don't know about towns out here," said Johnny stoutly, "but hell the towns where I came from are that way."

JUST FOR FUN.

A most laborious task.—*Washington, Va.*
A letter is worse than some people. It never attempts to give information till after it has been posted.—*Biographical Encyclopedia.*

What has become of the old-fashioned man who believes in a hell?—*Johnston Globe.*
Come to verify his belief, probably.

A woman who favors equal suffrage wants to know if it is a crime to be a woman. No.

*The purest, the most material power
Flows millions by its will.
So purest life flows many a shower
If thought drops such to the ill.*

The Editor has rarely seen more delicate lines than the copy from which the above was photo-engraved (by C. P. Zaner). This copy was not intended for reproduction and not at all adapted to photo-engraving, so that the plate conveys only a hint of the beauty and extreme delicacy of the original.

when it opened for business, so much as a penny has never been lost, nor has a mistake ever occurred.

One quite naturally asks how all this business is transacted during one or, at the most, two hours daily, making exchanges of notes, bills and drafts between the eighty odd banks in the city, and never a mistake made. The answer is simple enough, and the work appears quite easy when one really knows exactly how it is done.

In the first place, each bank in the association sends two representatives to the Clearing House promptly at 10 o'clock each day, the few banks not in the association making their exchanges through some bank belonging there. When all the clerks are in their places in the big hall of the Clearing House, exactly at 10 o'clock the manager cues in, and a gong sounds the signal that work is to begin at once.

One clerk from each bank is known as a settling clerk, and the second as the delivery clerk. It is the duty of the settling clerk to receive from the delivery clerk from each of the other banks whatever exchanges there may be on his own bank—drafts, notes, checks, etc. When the various delivery clerks have handed to the settling clerks of other banks all outstanding items, the settling clerk records them as received, crediting each bank with its proper amount. A proof of this sheet is then delivered to the proof clerk, as are also little slips from each bank showing exactly the amount which it has sent to the Clearing House. These tickets, known as credit or debit tickets, as the case may be, should, and always do, as a matter of fact, balance.

tributed and receipted for by the proper representatives of the banks.

After the exchanges are all made and the proofs are found correct, the delivery clerk takes, each to his own bank, the amount received in exchange, while the settling clerk remains to complete his proof sheet and compare it with that of the proof clerk on the platform, who works under the direct supervision of the manager. Thus within an hour work has been done which, before the institution of the Clearing House, used to occupy three and four hours daily, and afterward, as business increased, used to be done only once a week.

Under the present system, each bank has deposited as a fund in the Clearing House an amount proportionate to its capital, thus enabling each bank to make its exchanges at once and in the Clearing House. The greatest balance resulting from any one day's transaction at the Clearing House amounted to \$2,509,134.15. The greatest amount of exchanges ever made through the institution in any one day by any one bank was \$31,772,391.51. The least balance paid by the Clearing House by any one bank was ten cents, and the least balance paid to the Clearing House by any one bank was paid on September 22, 1862, when a certain city bank scrupulously sent around and paid a balance of one cent.

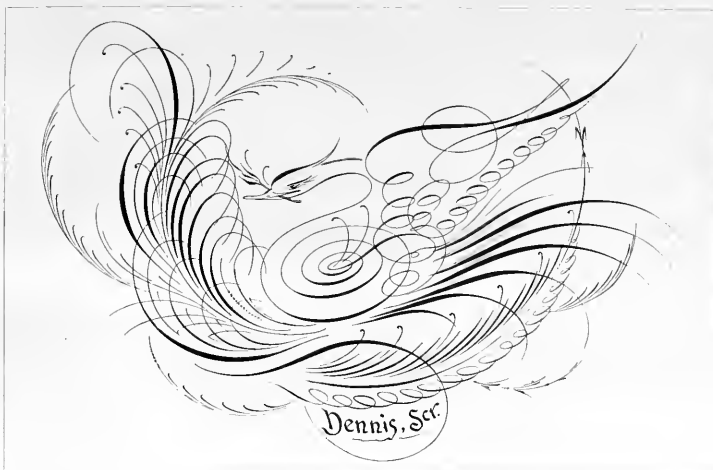
At one time gold was largely used in payment of settlement of balances, and on November 11, 1879, the sum of \$8,315,000 in gold, weighing about fifteen and a half tons, was received in payment of balances; but since the latter part of 1882 the Government has issued gold certificates, so that now there is very little gold coin received in settlement.



Design for Book Illustration.

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.

When Business is Over There's no Reason why we Penmen Shouldn't Have a Little Fun as Well as Other Folk, and this is One Way of Having it. (Both Photo-Engraved.)



By W. E. DENNIS.



By C. P. ZANER. (Both the Above Cuts are from "Ames Book of Penmanship," for which they were Specially Made.

but it is not mainly. We will say no more.—*Boston Transcript.*

The coat-tail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled coat-tail, bearing dusty toe marks, means: I have spoken to your father.

Servant: "Yes, sorr, Mrs. Jones is in. What's yer name, sorr?"

Visitor: "Professor Vanderspinkenhoeimer."

Servant: "Och! Sure ye'd better go right in, and take it wail ye."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

"Ma, the minister is coming."

"What makes you think so? Did you see him?"

"No; but I saw pa take the parrot and lock it up in the stable."—*New York Sun.*

"Pa," she called upstairs, "this clock-down here in the hall isn't going."

"It isn't, eh?" he returned; "well, don't let that be an example to Adolphus."—*Vander's Gazette.*

Henry VIII. differed from other men as a sutor. He married his wives, and axed them afterward.

District messenger boys grow up to be good and useful men. They are never fast.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Young Miss Wilgus: "Where are you going, papa?"

Rec. Mr. Wilgus: "To the temperance meeting. We intend to inaugurate a movement to save the young men of the country."

Young Miss Wilgus: "Try and save a real nice one for me, will you papa, dear?"—*Lehigh Herald.*

Edward Bellamy has earned \$30,000 by Looking Backward. This is better than Lot's wife, who merely made her salt.

Fine Drawing Paper.

We call special attention to our new roll drawing paper. We believe that there is nothing in the market at the price that is equal. This is in roll 30 inches wide

and of any length desired. It is specially adapted for flourishing, pen drawing, engraving and all large specimen work. We will put up four yards of this paper on straw-board roll and send by express for \$1, for trial. We prefer not to send it by mail, owing to the risk of its getting injured. Penmen should give it a trial.

Genius' Work, Rather

Alexander Hamilton once said: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the

fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

We have carefully examined the electric pen-holder advertised by the Electric Penholder Co., Waterbury, Conn., and are so much pleased with it that hereafter our desk will not be without one. It has many points of advantage, being graceful and simple in construction and weighing less than a quarter of an ounce.

The holder is the invention of a physician who has given years to the study of nervous diseases, and is an authority on that subject. Finally, the price of it is so little in advance of the price of an ordinary holder as not to stand in the way of anyone's possessing it.

Mr. Kibbe's illustrated papers on pen drawing, which have given so much pleasure to THE JOURNAL readers for two years past, will be resumed next month.

The Round Table.

Odds and Ends From All About, Grave, Gay, Humorous, Wise and Otherwise.

THE INTERESTING bird to the left has long done duty as a symbol of wisdom and mental profundity. Do you know how he comes by this reputation? Merely on the strength of his looks. I can never look an owl in the face without thinking: "O you rare old mouse-eating hypocrite! You cannot sing, but of all feathered things your voice is the most dismal and forbidding. You have neither grave of form nor grace of flight like the swallow, the pigeon or even your nearer relative, the hawk. Few of your family wear good clothes and the very shandies among you are eclipsed by the gorgeous raiment of the peacock, the pheasant, the flamingo, the cardinal gros-beak and hundreds of others. You dare not even show yourself in the beautiful sunlight, but must go slinking around, shivering and hooting under cover of darkness."

To be sure, our eccentric friend is not without his good points. Imaginative writers have used him to advantage from remote times. If he were to drop out of literature there would be some gaps that it would be difficult to fill. Besides, he is not over garrulous and is content to look his wisdom without preaching it, as a good many human humbugs do.

No frailty is commoner to mankind than this propensity to preach, to lecture, to lay down a code of ethics drawn presumably from the richer experience and endowments of the preacher. This crops out everywhere. It is all right when the preacher knows what he is talking about, but he usually doesn't. The author of "The True Poetical Art; or, How I Write my Odes," is not Tennyson, or Swinburne or Whittier, but T. Theophilus Pippus, whose name has enriched the columns of the *Skilletown Epitaphist*.

Here is a case in point. The article appended was published about a year ago in a New York monthly magazine of national reputation. I have read it since in half a dozen newspapers and it is now going the rounds of the commercial school journals.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN EXPRESSION.

It is a fundamental truth [in rhetoric] that strong thoughts are expressed in few and simple words. When the speech is profuse and swelling, it is safe to infer that the ideas are scanty and shallow. The reason for this is obvious; [or] when the speaker has something to say worth hearing, he is able to rely solely upon its interest and force, and there is an occasion to *try to direct his listeners with splendor or prettiness of style*. In fact, any attempt to overlay a thought with ornament, or prevent its immediate apprehension by the glosses of an artificial rhetoric, is an impertinence which is sure to be rebuked by the weariness and distaste of all judicious persons.

If the principle that force of thought implies simplicity of expression, which is acknowledged by rhetoricians as the basis of all good style, were applied to the ordinary speech of these days, we should be forced to conclude that we live in an epoch of excessive mental weakness. Not only are the speakers of public assemblies, lecturers, and writers, in their speeches and documents, *brisk in the quantity and size of their words*, but men in their ordinary conversation are guilty of the same fault. The rhetorical defect of the average orator, lecturer, and publicist, has been long since ascribed to his true cause, the habit of specifying details in the writing of his thought through knowledge of the subjects. Abundance of words with them often supplants the simplicity of ideas.

The present unsatisfactory state of conversation is also owing to meagerness of thought. One of the results of the general use of the telegraph is that we have so good reason to be proud, in a great increase of talkers. Everyone nowadays is conversant with a daily newspaper, and therefore versed thoroughly, as he thinks, in all political, social, literary, artistic, and

financial subjects, ventures to express an opinion upon them. The necessary consequence is a great deal of ignorant talk, or many words empty of thought. Before these happy days of universal information, the great majority of men and women knew, and professed to know, only what immediately concerned their daily life. Of this they had a thorough knowledge, and they opened their mouths solely for the purpose of conveying it. They accordingly spoke in a few direct words to the purpose. You might in these times get from the cobbler, for example, some facts, simply uttered, about leather; or learn from the housewife the processes of pickling, clearly expressed; but nowadays you must necessarily "slink the shop," and cord-wainer and dame must only be questioned upon the affairs of state and manners of society. You get words in answer, but console yourself for want of ideas with the profound reflection that knowledge is becoming universal.

thought, that anyone who indulges in a profusion of large and inapplicable words will be sure to incur the suspicion of ignorance and mental weakness. All, therefore, [but] the young especially, should set a watch on their lips, and avoid extravagance in expression.

Dear, dear! I am no "stickler" for fine-spun grammatical distinctions. The chief glory of any language is its idioms; but wouldn't it be as well for the doctor to take a dose of his own medicine and stop "speechifying, etc., without thorough knowledge of his subject?"

The brackets above are used to indicate some entirely superfluous words, and the italics to emphasize even more serious offences against the purity of the mother tongue. Suppose we glance at a few of them.

The title is a misfit to begin with, and

The adjectives quoted ("splendid," "magnificent," etc.) are good, strong English words. When misapplied they may be "exaggerating" words, but are they "exaggerated?"

At a time when "language purists" are denouncing their invention for means of checking the corrupting influence of slang, it is worth while to read an article like the above, for the humor of it. Most slang words have at least the merit of being expressive, while such stuff as we have quoted does not even rise to the dignity of pedantry. It is almost hard enough to have justified the impertinence of cutting it out and sending it to the magazine that printed it, with comments as above, and this explanatory note:

EXPLANATION AS TO THE CRITICISMS.

Dear Editor: The article appended is from a recent issue of a leading magazine, in which the writer is interested to the extent of buying one copy each month—and paying for it. It is respectfully recommended as an "awful example" of the extravagant and singularly inappropriate use of English words; of awkward, infelicitous, slovenly and vicious forms of expressing ideas. In the entire article there is not one clear cut, unobjectionable English sentence. Very respectfully, etc.

In the course of time the Editor returns it, gravely expressing his regrets that it is "unavailable."

Dracabooks of Rhyming.

Now here is a different kind of lecture. It isn't even in the form of a lecture, but wholesome advice crops out of every sentence. Says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in the *Atlantic*:

"I wrote not long ago to an unknown young correspondent, who had a longing for seeing himself in verse, but was not hopelessly infatuated with the idea that he was born a 'poet.' 'When you write in prose,' I said, 'you say what you mean. When you write in verse you say what you want.'"

I was thinking more especially of *rhymed prose*. Rhythm alone is a tether, and not a very long one. But rhymes are iron fetters; it is dragging a chain and ball to march under their incumbrance; it is a clog-dance you are figuring in, when you execute your metrical *pas seul*. Consider under what a disadvantage your thinking powers are laboring when you are handicapped by the incoercible demands of our scanty English rhyming vocabulary! You want to say something about the heavenly bodies, and you have beautiful lines ending with the word *stars*. Were you writing in prose, your imagination, your fancy, your rhetoric, your musical ear for the harmonies of language, would all have full play. But there is your rhyme fastening you by the leg, and you must either reject the line which pleases you, or you must whip your hobbling fancy and all your limping thoughts into the traces which are hitched to one of three or four or half a dozen servicable words. You cannot make any use of *stars*. I will suppose, you have no occasion to talk about *stars*;—the red planet Mars has been used already; Diogenes has said enough about the gallant *bars*; what is there left for you but *bars*? So you give up your trains of thought, capitulate to necessity, and manage to lug in some kind of allusion, in place or out of place, which will allow you to make use of *bars*. Can there be imagined a more painful process for braking up all continuity, for robbing the thought of vigor, all the virility, which belongs to natural prose as the vehicle of strong, graceful, spontaneous thought, than this miserable subjugation of intellect to the clink of wheel or ill-matched syllables?"

A. T. Stewart as a Friendship Teacher.

Many of THE JOURNAL's readers, I fancy, will be surprised to learn that A. T. Stewart, the old Merchant Prince, was once a teacher of penmanship. This is from a recent issue of the New York World:

The story of A. T. Stewart's early life in Ireland and in America, as it has come



THE JOURNAL OF THE ART JOURNAL

Title Page of Artistic Menu, Made in THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

The tendency to conceal poverty of ideas by an opulent show of words is greatly to be deplored; and also that those intense expressions, "splendid," "magnificent," "awful," "delightful," "frightful," "horrible," "charming," etc., are so much more frequently used by women than by men. It would appear as if the critical faculty of some women were restricted to the superlative degree, and that their taste, whether in regard to what is material, spiritual, or intellectual, consisted only in the indiscriminate use of certain loud sounding adjectives. Thus they will speak of a "splendid" ice cream, a "sweet" prayer, a "magnificent" fart, a "frightful" bouquet, a "delicious" sermon, an "awful" fine man, and a "pretty" statue. These and other equally *capricious words* are applied, without apparently attaching any precise meaning to them. Thinking [however] that something must be said expressive of sentiment or emotion, the first loud-sounding word which rises to the lips is allowed to gush out.

Precession of language is so much the proper accompaniment of exactness of

is an example of the very fault which the writer seeks to remedy. It gives no real idea of the subject matter, and would apply just as well to a criticism of a picture as to a criticism of language.

"Lavish," "equally liberal."

A "publicist" is an expert in international. The word has so other meaning.

"Supplies a scarcity" is decidedly refreshing.

"The necessary consequence;" but isn't the consequence precisely not necessary, though it may be inevitable? Perhaps in plain English it is only natural or reasonable.

"A great deal of talk" is better than a "big hunk of talk;" at the same time it is rather difficult to realize how "talk" can be "ignorant."

As if "was" was "are" that their "consisted." Try to parse this sentence.

down to this generation, is made up of nearly equal parts of fact and fiction. It is conceded that he had a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, having been sent to a classical school by his parents, who intended him to be a clergyman. But it is by no means clearly established that he was a student in Trinity College, Dublin. He was born in 1802. He came to the United States in 1823, and the tradition goes that he found employment as an assistant teacher of the classics. An old gentleman who remembers the seminary of learning in which Stewart taught says it was merely a school for penmanship, and that it was "pothooks" and not Greek roots that Stewart taught to the young New Yorkers of nearly seventy years ago.

"You would never suppose," said this old citizen of Manhattan, "from Stewart's hand-writing that he had been an expert with the pen. It was a jumble of letters, but, when he signed the name of the firm, the formation of nearly every character gave traces of the old writing-master."

Civilized Man to the Earth-Worm, Dr.

It is a rather singular thought that the earth would not be worth living on but for the lowly earth-worm. Scientists tell us that they work over the entire surface of the earth once in about eight years. The great Darwin spent years in observing these little animals and devoted hundreds of pages to telling of their habits and the debt man owes them. He estimated that worms, by swallowing earth for the sake of the vegetable matter it contains and forming castings, bring to the surface as much as ten tons of earth per annum on an acre. Worms are great promoters of vegetation by boring, perforating and loosening the soil, and rendering it porous to rain and the fibres of plants, by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs into it, and most of all by throwing up such infinite numbers of mounds of earth called worm casts, which form a fine manure for grain and grass. The earth without worms would soon become cold, hardfrozen and void of fermentation, and consequently sterile; this occurred in many cases where the worms have either accidentally or intentionally destroyed, and the fertility of the soil this loss has only been restored when the worms had again collected and resumed their fertilizing work.

Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

India rubber and gutta percha are supposed by many people to be the same gum differently treated. This is a mistake. Gutta percha is the gum of the gutta tree and is found only in the East Indies. It is of a brown color and solidifies on exposure to the air.

Rubber trees are found in different parts of the world, and are of many species. Stanley reports great quantities of them in the Congo forest. If they turn out according to expectation they will give a tremendous impetus to the work of civilizing the dark continent.

Counting them as an unknown quantity the tree that yields for the best and largest proportion of the elastic gum to the world is to South America. The forests of Brazil are particularly rich in these trees and vast quantities of the gum are shipped from Para, the chief Brazilian city after Rio.

To guard against a possible failure of the supply the British Government have made strenuous efforts to introduce the culture of this tree (*Castillon elastica*) into Ceylon and elsewhere in their Eastern possessions. So rapidly do the seeds dry that only 2300 out of 50,000 sent from Brazil were able to plant. These were sown and the young shoot appeared with such astonishing rapidity that in a few days some of them were 18 inches high. In two months a small quantity of gum of excellent quality was obtained from some of them. There seems to be no doubt that

the experiment will prove an entire success.

The fruit of this tree resembles a green pear. Sometimes the seed, resembling a coffee-berry in shape, germinate in the pulp that surrounds them, so great is their vitality.

The process of extracting the gum is by an incision in the tree, much in the same manner that maple-sugar and turpentine are extracted.

Everybody knows to what infinite uses rubber is put, and these appear to be increasing daily.

A Walked-In Country

We were talking last month about some geographical peculiarities of Uncle Sam's farm. Who imagined that there existed in it an area as large as the State of Dela-

ware that such a tribe could have existed in this mountain country without their presence becoming known to the white men, no man has ever ascertained that it did not exist. White men, too, have only vague accounts of any white man having ever passed through this country, for investigation of all the claims of travelers has invariably proved that they have only traversed its outer edges.

The most generally accepted theory in regard to this country, is that it consisted of great valleys, stretching from the inward slopes of the mountains to a great central basin. The theory is supported by the fact that, although the country round has abundant rain and clouds constantly hang over the mountain tops, all the streams flowing toward the four points are insignificant, and rise only on the outward

\$12,000,000. What a proof this gives of the value of first-class human brains! Here is a business aggregation that springs from the brain of one man. A few years ago Thomas Edison was a poor and obscure telegraph operator. To-day, by devising machinery of advantage to the human race, he has made himself a potent means by which others acquire immense wealth. Yet no one is injured. The new returns come from fields of observation and mechanical invention, and not from the brain of one poor wise man. There are mines of the mind that are richer than any of the earth's, and more precious gems are hidden there than can be dug from the rocks or washed from the streams of the wilderness.

Riding by Rail Half a Century Ago.

We have progressed. If you doubt it, read the following graphic account (author unknown) of a railroad trip in the early days of land travel by steam:

It is some fifty years since the first trip was taken on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. The cars were crowded with passengers, and the coal-bodies from an Albany livery stable, mounted on trucks. The trucks were coupled with chains, leaving two or three feet slack, so that when the train started and the passengers were "jerked from under their hats," and in stopping they were sent flying to their seats. The locomotive fuel was pitch-pine, and a dense volume of the blackest smoke floated toward the train. Those on top of the coaches had to raise their umbrellas, but in less than a mile the clouds were off and the frames thrown away. The passengers spent the rest of the time in whipping each other's clothes to put out the fire, the sparks from which were as big as one's thumb-nail. Everybody had heard of the trip and came thronging to the track as though a presidential candidate was an exhibition. They drove as close as they could get to the railroad in order to secure a place to look at this new curiosity. The horses everywhere took fright, and the roads in the vicinity were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles. At first the old stage company of "hooking" passengers—entering their names in a book, but if it fell into disuse. One list reads: "Boy, Lady, Stranger, Friend, Whiskers." A Boston paper said that a railroad to that city would be as useless as one to the moon. A member of the Massachusetts Legislature opposed it on the ground that nobody ever heard of such a thing, and it would be improper to take people's land for a project that no one knew about.

Scientific Sales.

The following items from *Notes and Queries*, Manchester, N. H., one of the most interesting publications that come to THE PENMAN OFFICE:

Most iron bars, such as form the vertical bars of windows, or of picket fences, etc., or any iron bar in a vertical position, that has stood perpendicularly for some time, will be found to have become magnetic.

Any bar of soft iron, suspended sufficiently long in the air, will become magnetic, and no matter in what position it has been balanced it will eventually assume a north and south direction.

If a bar, devoid of magnetism, is placed with one end on the ground, slightly inclined toward the north, and then struck one sharp blow with a hammer upon its upper end it will immediately acquire polarity and exhibit the attractive and repellant properties of a magnet.

Astoric can readily and infallibly be detected by heating the suspected powder or substance. If astoric is present it vaporizes with a strong garlic odor, a property not possessed by any other metal.

If a living human body is stretched on a board and the feet are pointed it will assume a north and south position. This quality becomes lost after death, and will gradually lessen as the body grows cold and rigid. The body is then tested for death actually having set in. This experiment was repeatedly tried at Paris some years ago, and was found to be correct. Then turned to the north, and it is not possible that death could be made easier in that position.

You will not forget that we are all in due together next month. The new designs on the card and the preceding page are to sharpen your appetite. If you haven't already contributed to the fund, send in at once, and it will be too late.

For July, I suggest a general talk about animals, natural history, etc. Every reader is invited to contribute. If everyone would tell the curious, unusual things that he knows about birds, beasts, etc., by observation or reading, it would make a very interesting chapter. Letters must be in by June 1.

Joquiu.

Just Board of Governors.

Locke W. Winchester.

Henry W. T. Kaki.

Henry L. Freeland.

William S. Callender.

Samuel Badd.

Edward S. Arthur.

Edmund Hendricks.

Abraham Garrison.

John C. Siffing.

T. D. Oakley Rhineland.

Henry S. Fremaine.

James I. Burnett.

Joseph S. Lenthion.

Edward C. Anderson.

Charles L. Fleming.

Page of Artistic Memo, Made in THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

were, so completely fenced in by Nature as to be inaccessible!

Washington, says the *Seattle Press*, has her great unknown lake, like the interior of Africa. The country shut in by the Olympic mountains, which includes an area of about 2,000 miles square, has never, to the positive knowledge of old residents of the Territory, been trodden by the foot of man, white or Indian. These mountains rise from the level country, within ten or fifteen miles of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca (*San Juan de Fuca*) in the north, the Pacific ocean in the west, Hood's conical in the east, and the basin of the Quinault (*Quinault*) Lake in the south, and rising to the height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, shut in a vast unexplored area.

The Indians have never penetrated it, for their traditions say that it is inhabited by a fierce tribe which none of the coast tribes dared molest. Thought it is improb-

able that such a tribe could have existed in this mountain country without their presence becoming known to the white men, no man has ever ascertained that it did not exist. White men, too, have only vague accounts of any white man having ever passed through this country, for investigation of all the claims of travelers has invariably proved that they have only traversed its outer edges.

The most generally accepted theory in regard to this country, is that it consisted of great valleys, stretching from the inward slopes of the mountains to a great central basin. The theory is supported by the fact that, although the country round has abundant rain and clouds constantly hang over the mountain tops, all the streams flowing toward the four points are insignificant, and rise only on the outward

Romance of a Working Boy.

The saying that "blood will tell" is as old as the hills. Sometimes it seems to be true and sometimes it doesn't. One is pretty sure, though, in asserting that blood will tell. This rarely fails. The *Dumfries*, Dover, N. H., sees a pretty romance in the announcement that the four leading Edison companies are to consolidate into one general electric company, with a capital of

* That is to say no business college need recommend young people who are unable to write a good business hand for office work or accounts to an intelligent merchant with the expectation that they can do acceptable service for they will surely be able to do so. A merchant who has no use for the ordinary business ink and pen or for the ordinary in the handwriting of his clerks will not do so. It will not do to say to the merchant: 'This young man has a good foundation; he has good form and movement and will make a good business writer by practice.' A business man is too busy to make a schoolroom or practice-room out of the counting house. He can find some one else to do that sort of thing and such a one will get the place every time. If of course he will improve in speed afterwards and degenerate more or less in legibility.

* Good business penmanship embraces, legibility, speed, uniformity. The speed of a merchant's clerk, to commerce, should be at least an average of twenty-five words a minute. Legible handwriting, with absolutely correct penmanship.

"Can business colleges bring the grade up to this point? Yes, in most cases in from six months to a year, depending upon the qualifications before commencing and the tact and application of the student, and the zeal and ability of the teachers afterwards.

"The policy of the school that I am now connected with is to recommend no students to the business community except competent ones, and one of the chief points is ability to write a good business hand—a hand that is established and shows maturity and ripeness. We accomplish this in the time named above and in scores of cases in girls and boys of sixteen and even in some cases fifteen years of age. I inclose you several samples which will indicate to you the grade that we find in-

the minds of many business men as to the ability of business schools to turn out business penmen."

Of the specimens received from this school we have engraved several. The first is by a former student, now assistant penman, A. D. Skeels (Mr. McLachlan himself is head penman). The second is by T. L. Staples, a graduate of three years ago, now teacher of mathematics. His speed is stated at from 40 to 45 words a minute. George Thompson is a late graduate. Willerton Young is just passing his of his fifteenth year, and has been in the school since September. He is said to have a speed of 37 words a minute. Hugh Lamont has been engaged in office work since his graduation, two years ago.

We wish to repeat here the invitation before given for business schools to send a specimen of the kind of writing they use for copies, and a specimen embodying the same matter from some graduate who

would, that you have sharp, fine cuts for fine printing. The old soft-metal photo-engraved plates are as much out of date-to-day as the old stage coach. No other process begins to give the results that are obtained by improved methods of zinc-etching. Besides being much finer and cleaner, these plates, if properly made, have the additional advantage of being deeper and twice as durable. We have worked some of these cuts containing delicate hair-lines for from 15,000 to 30,000 impressions without electrolyzing, and the last impression was as clear as the first. Of course, though, where so great a number of impressions is required, it is safer to use no electrolyte and so preserve the original intent.

The cost of making the improved zinc-etched plate is a trifle more than that of the ordinary photo-engraved plate, but it is mighty poor economy to try to save money in this way. The difference may

expert could reasonably expect from the copy. But the difficulty is that the patron is usually not an expert and has expected something better. Result: He throws away the plates in disgust and makes it cost him, or he puts it in his circular and loses very much more than the engraving bill.

This applies with just as much force to the printing of his circulars—press work, paper, ink, skilled labor and good material, are simply indispensable. How ridiculous, then, to attempt to do so slovenly, simply advertising literature printed on cheap paper. Such efforts are sure to be of culture and lack of sense on the part of those whose patronage it is hoped to attract. It would be just as sensible for a merchant to send around samples of rough paper to his neighbors in the hope of securing their custom.

In answer to question number 2: The JOURNAL has no printing plant and does not care to take orders for printing. We occasionally do have orders executed for our friends as a simple matter of accommodation, when the local facilities are just equal to fine work. In that case, we put out the order just as we do our own—give it to printers who understand their business with instructions to do the work as it should be done. If they fail, the work must be done over, and the loss falls on them. Of course, we take pains to get the lowest market price, but never seek a reduction at the expense of first-class work.

As we said, it is no object to us to handle orders for printing. There are good printing establishments in most of our large cities and in many towns. Our friends, Kinsley & Stephens, of Shenandoah, Iowa, are turning out some of the best and are reliable people to deal with. But wherever you get the work done, whoever may do it, the important consideration is that it shall be first-class in material and execution. Nothing short of that will meet the demands of a discriminating and intelligent public.

In the Same Boat.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

"Can you tell me where and how I can get copies of April and November, 1889 JOURNAL?"

[No, we would like to get some for ourselves of any of the following issues, 1889: April, May, June, September, November.—Ed.]

Friends That Count.

The second largest club received by THE JOURNAL this year comes from O. M. Powers' Big Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, out of whose home we printed last month. It numbers 177 names. The first—fine club came from the Euclid Ave. Bus. College, Cleveland, Ohio. It represents 125 of the students at that prestigious institution, sent by E. L. Gillick, Principal. Cullen and his teachers say they appreciate what THE JOURNAL is doing and express their appreciation in a substantial way. From George F. Page, of the Troy, N. Y. Bus. College, came another fine club of 92, and still another of 36 from I. W. Pearson, of Bryant's College, Chicago, who has sent three or four other large clubs this year. Twenty-six more of Sadler's boys, Baltimore, join the ranks through Patrick, giving them grand total a good start toward the second hundred. Other large clubs came from: U. H. Clark, Temple and Hamilton Buss. Coll., San Antonio, Texas (27 names); W. H. Shrivver, Richmond, Ind.; Bus. Coll.; C. H. McArthur, Ottawa, Ont.; Joss, Coll.; and A. McDaniel, Prairie Lake, Minn., College.

It will be seen that THE JOURNAL's friends have not been inactive, and our thanks are heartily extended. The friend who sends the paper one new subscriber is worth much more to us than the friend who sends ten, for he congratulates us on "what the paper is doing for the profession."

Shading-Pen Work.

When "autobank" or "sliding-pen" work is used, it is usually done by the pen of E. J. Jones, of Chicago, who does more of this kind of work perhaps than anyone else in America. His work is wonderfully clever at it. The bright colors of these specimens are very much to the advantage of the shading. The penmen and workmen are acting wisely in making themselves proficient in this branch of the art which is an extraordinary commercial value for ornamental placards, etc. It is of the highest importance that this kind of work be clear and bright in color and of the proper consistency, otherwise the work will be muddy and unattractive, and not very showy. E. J. Jones is, of course, an expert in making this work. As we would not like to see a sliding pen, with not a single duplicate as to color. If it is worth while to do anything at all, it is worth while to do it right.

"Shall" and "Will"—A Quadrant Worth Memorizing

"In the first person, simply, shall foretells; in the second, shall or else a promise dwells; in the second or the third shall threat, will simply then foretells the future best."

—The Writer.

The Kind of Writing Our Business Colleges Teach for Business.

Our style of copy used in teaching business writing.

Specimen of my rapid business penmanship, muscular movement

Staples.

This is a specimen of my rapid penmanship, written while a student.

Geo. Thompson

This is a specimen of my rapid business writing

Willerton Young

This is a specimen of my rapid penmanship.

W. B. Lamont

Specimens from the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont. See Accompanying Explanation. (Photo Engraved.)

variably satisfactory to business men for ordinary purposes. They were not written for the occasion. They are samples of the every day work of our students in the finishing grade of the school—average samples. I can send you much better ones, but they would be above the average."

We have had a few lines from several of these specimens photo-engraved and present them elsewhere. Further comment is not necessary.

Another live teacher, W. McLachlan, principal and proprietor of the Canada Bus. College, Chatham, Ont., writes:

"I think THE JOURNAL is making a move in the right direction, and no doubt the result of its illustrations will do much toward dispelling the doubt which exists

Journal from the same style as shown in the copy and has been in business at least one year.

Full particulars of the scheme are given in the February for next year, but the italicized words above give the most important part of it. It is not likely that hereafter we should be able to give more than one specimen of each kind from a school.

These questions, taken from a recent letter, have been asked as many times that a general answer seems in place:

(1) Why is it that your cuts don't show up smooth and clean like yours in THE JOURNAL and in your catalogues.

(2) If I buy the cuts from you will you take the order for printing any circulars or letter-heads, etc., as the case may be?

To the first: The cuts are not first-class, or they have not been properly handled, or the paper and ink used in printing are not suitable. It is not only important, but es-

pecially so, that you have sharp, fine cuts for fine printing. The old soft-metal photo-engraved plates are as much out of date-to-day as the old stage coach. No other process begins to give the results that are obtained by improved methods of zinc-etching. Besides being much finer and cleaner, these plates, if properly made, have the additional advantage of being deeper and twice as durable. We have worked some of these cuts containing delicate hair-lines for from 15,000 to 30,000 impressions without electrolyzing, and the last impression was as clear as the first. Of course, though, where so great a number of impressions is required, it is safer to use no electrolyte and so preserve the original intent.

The cost of making the improved zinc-etched plate is a trifle more than that of the ordinary photo-engraved plate, but it is mighty poor economy to try to save money in this way. The difference may vary from one to three cents a square inch, according to the size of the plate. Take a plate 4 x 5 inches, for instance, and the maximum difference would not be very great. Yet there are people who, in trying to save this fifty cents, lose five dollars easily in the difference of value between the two kinds of plate. Another thing to be borne in mind is that a fine plate cannot be made from poor copy, no matter what the process. An expert may in some cases touch up a different copy so that it will give a good effect, but weak broken lines will not come out smooth, sharp and continuous on the plate any more than water will rise above its level. Almost any kind of a dark mark will leave some kind of a line on the plate, so that almost any copy will make some kind of an engraving. The average engraver, therefore, will make a plate of anything that may be sent him, and argues that he has done his duty when he has made as good a plate as an

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

E GOOD enough, kind friends who have responded to our request for photographs, to accept *The Journal's* best bow. Presibly you think our hat a trifle narrow, but at least that is a debt better than to have to stagger under an abnormally enlarged cranium. Those who have sent photos during the month are F. E. Cook, Stockton, Cal.; B. S. Coll., J. E. Morris, C. A. E. Memorial College, Oberlin, Kan., and J. W. Jones, Osnago, Ohio, penman, postmaster and author of love sonnets. The initial above is by C. W. McNeill, South Wales, Ind.

—The *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, mentions R. C. Spencer as a promising Congressional candidate on the Republican ticket. He had been warmly urged to become a candidate for Mayor on the city's ticket, but declined. Col. Spencer is a man of brains with the courage of his convictions, of fine presence and address, a hard worker and a ready debater. In honoring him the citizens of Milwaukee were doing the greatest honor to his friends.

—Now that the migratory season has opened it is pretty hard work keeping track of our penmanship teachers, but this is nothing to what it will be next fall, when the new school year opens. Each year will be glad to have notice of a change made by any number of the fraternity as a matter of interesting information.

—W. L. McNeill has become a member of the faculty of the National Bus. College, Roseton, Va. He is an easy, fluent penman.

—J. H. Osborne has assumed control of the penmanship department of the Capital Bus. College, Austin, Texas. Principal Neumann writes that his work is highly satisfactory. We have received some very pretty photographic advertising cards from this school.

—J. F. Jewell is teaching writing and other penmanship in the public schools of Peineville, Ohio. Judging from his letters, he seems to be a worthy successor of E. L. Wiley.

—G. E. Weaver, a graduate of Utah, has opened a studio of penmanship and art at Mt. Morris, Ind. There is considerable of the Zerkowian flavor in his work.

—G. Milman, who two or three months since opened the Raleigh, N. C., Business College, has disappeared suddenly, and we learn quite unexpectedly. The citizens of that enterprising community, however, are not discouraged in their efforts to establish a reputable school of business. They have engaged the services of Mr. J. E. Matheny as manager.

He is assisted by a board of directors, composed of half a dozen leading citizens, with N. B. Broughton as president. Mr. Matheny has been engaged for some time past in directing the shorthand department of the Southland Bus. College, Richmond, Va. He is informed that negotiations are in progress looking to securing the services of Mr. Southland for the Raleigh Institution.

—A. J. Dalrymple, whose work has been shown in previous columns, transfers his services from the Fort Smith, Ark., Coll., to the Western College of Commerce, Menominee, Mich. His place is filled by L. M. Thornburgh, whose connection with the Richmond, Ind., Bus. Coll. we well know. At Fort Smith the Fort Smith College is highly pleased at this accession to its faculty.

—The class of '90 of the B. S. N. Bus. Coll., Providence, R. I., held their first annual business banquet at the Hotel Marlborough. The evening was passed, copy of which we have received through the courtesy of E. L. Burnett, the penmanship director. The invitation has been sent to all penmen in gold and silver. It is fastened by yellow silk cord with a microscopic lead pencil attached.

—W. J. Ives, who long ago won his spurs in the profession, is teaching with marked success at the Fort Smith, Ark., Coll.

—Bro. Bixby, of Worcester, Ohio, comes to the fore with a brand new publication, which has the dazzlingly alluring title, *Manifestations of Diamonds*, or, *The Road to Wealth and Prosperity*. Bro. Bixby will point the way, in which you will only give him a shove.

—Finn O. P. McLand, Bus. Coll., Appleton, Wis., sends his compliments in a club and wishes occasion to speak of the way in which his pupils have been benefited by the Journal.

—E. E. Morris has become connected with the National G. A. R. Memorial College, Oberlin, Ohio. We don't know if there is another institution in the country who propose to give a free education to the children of Union soldiers and sailors, and such an enterprise ought to be cordially encouraged.

—J. J. Leysing has a flourishing school of penmanship, 129 Post street, San Francisco,

—Finn G. B. Mallory, of the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Normal Bus. Coll., is an enthusiastic business man, who believes in modern methods. Of course he takes pains that his pupils read *The Journal*, and sends clubs.

—C. E. D. Parker, late of the Central Bus. Coll., Leavenworth, Kan., has bought the *Emporia (Kan.) Bus. Coll.* from W. W. Miller, who has been in charge since 1882. He is reorganizing and reestablishing the school, and reports excellent prospects.

—G. W. Moothart, a recent graduate of the Dixon (Ill.) Normal School, is teaching penmanship at Morris, Ill. Specimens received show him to be a clever writer.

—The work of W. H. Lamson, special instructor in drawing and penmanship in the public schools of Bridgeport, Conn., is warmly commended by the *Evening Post*, of that city.

—A. J. Willard, a clever penman with a penchant for art, has established an art department at the Stuart, Va., Normal College. He also holds a band at the penmanship classes.

—E. L. Chick, who recently joined forces with W. M. Charters' Paris, Texas, Bus. Coll., Ohio, is described by his friends as a "buster." He is certainly a very accomplished penman, we having had the opportunity of seeing considerable of his work. In conjunction with L. M. Kerkow, Mr. Chick holds a penmanship team that train way up in the thoroughbred class. It is altogether a happy combination. *The Journal* takes this occasion

to send him good wishes from W. A. Johnson's Interlake Bus. Coll., Lansing, Mich., and the Mountain City Bus. Coll., Chattanooga, Tenn.

—"That Boy of Ours," is the title of a business pamphlet got up in taking style, which comes from Temple & Hamilton's Bus. Coll., San Antonio, Texas.

—The announcement of the Bell-life, Ott., Bus. Coll., is handsomely printed in a variety of colors with scarlet and gold cover. A fine quality of book paper is used, and the letterpress is unexceptional. Prim. Swayne must have been educated in a printing office.

—Another shrewd school catalogue sets forth the advantages of the Canada Bus. Coll., Chatham, Ont. It also is printed in colors, and contains a number of fine script and ornamental specimens engraved from pen and ink, besides general illustrations. A good portrait of Prim. McLaughlin greets the reader on turning the first cover.

—We neglected to note before receipt of an attractive card from pen and ink copy writer Hildy E. M. Charters' Paris, Texas, Bus. Coll. The work is by E. L. Ellis, a student of that institution, and is highly creditable to him.

—W. A. Warriner has given up the principalship of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Bus. Coll., which he has successfully conducted for two or three years. He returns to Canada and will become principal of the Canadian Bus. University and School of Shorthand, Toronto.

—A neatly printed announcement sets forth in a business man's way the attractions of the Buffalo Bus. Coll., of which C. A. Johnson is president, and J. H. Steadman, secretary. The home of this school is in a very attractive building in the modern style.

—"What I do, that I know," is the motto of Steadman's Bus. Coll., Toledo, Ohio. Prim. H. Steadman is an enthusiastic teacher and a hard worker, and says he is bound to win success in the best acceptance of that term.

THE EDITOR'S CALENDAR.

—The *Century* for April is remarkable for the variety of its contents. Two of Mr. Cook's charming artistic engravings accompany a paper on Giovanni Bellini, by Mr. W. J. Stillman, in the series on Italian Old Masters. One of these engravings is printed as a frontispiece, and the eschotus of the magazine claim that American wood engraving has never before been put to such important use in this series.

Another number is particularly rich in descriptive notices, stories and serials. The April 28, *Nichols* contains the first of several important papers by E. K. Glave, one of Stanley's pioneer officers on the Congo. It is called "Six Years in the Wilds of Central Africa," and is so told as to vividly present the lights and shadows of the explorer's life. Both young and old readers will find what they are seeking; the former facts and adventures,

\$2575—*Edson Iowa, Sept. 1890.*
Received from John W. Anderson—
two thousand five hundred and twenty-five—\$2575 in full of account.
J. W. Anderson.

Model Receipt, by U. E. Webber, Davenport, Iowa. (Photo-Engraved.)

son to return thanks for many favors, a receipt being a fine club elsewhere acknowledged.

—Mrs. W. Kinsley, of Shenandoah, Iowa (the one who was introduced in our first introduction), is an accomplished versatist. The paper has had high praise for a solo, from "Boar of Seville," rendered by her during a recent entertainment. Miss Lucia W. Raynes distinguished herself on the same occasion, in the role of "Pauline" in "The Lady of Lyons," affording an opportunity for the expression of her histrionic talent.

—C. E. Chase, late of Hawatta, Kan., has accepted a position as superintendent of the commercial department of the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.

—The Lookout University is a new institution at Chattanooga, Tenn. It has a strong financial basis, and is incorporated. We note D. W. Agey, well known in the connection with the Mountain City Bus. Coll., of that city.

—J. B. Duryea, of the Iowa Bus. Coll., Des Moines, has been only used as a good penman and story teller, but for his scholarly attainments as well. We recently had the pleasure of reading the charming mythological story of Theseus, the legendary hero of Attica, as related by Mr. Duryea, for the benefit of the readers of the *Des Moines Leader*.

—W. H. Shrawder, penman of the Richmond, Ind. Bus. Coll., was recently prostrated by severe illness, but has happily recovered his health so far that he is able to resume work. The attendance at his school during the past winter was the largest in its history.

—An enthusiastic devotee of the art is J. H. King, principal of the Conn. Dept. of Grayson College, Whitebridge, Texas. The first number of his *Conn. Coll. Journal* is ornamented by a front view of the college buildings, three in number and quite imposing.

—An catalogue full of beautiful engravings comes from Parson's Business Colleges, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Duluth, Minn. Others of

Associated with him will be Thomas Bengough, who has a wide reputation as a shorthand expert. Mr. Warner retains his interest in the Jamestown College.

—William Allan Miller, of Packard's, the Old Roman of the profession, has returned from an extended tour of recuperation on the Pacific slope. Mr. Miller brings back tales of bracing climate, sea-laden atmosphere and majestic scenery that make one feel like emigrating. His marked improvement in health will be good news to a wider circle of friends than most men can boast of.

—Milton C. Palmer, B.S., is at the head of a prospering educational institution at Sing Sing, N. Y.—Palmer's Collegiate and Bus. College.

—T. T. Wilson, a Musclemann, is training the young business elite to climb at the Dixon (Ill.) Bus. University.

—Dakus has won a \$9 prize offered by G. B. Jones, of Rochester, for the best set of capitals.

—A. M. Wright has taken charge of the commercial department of the Albion (Ill.) Normal University. He came from the Princeton (Ind.) Normal College.

—E. K. Isaacs has been at his old place at the N. Y. Normal School, Yalapan, Ind., much improved by his long vacation. He had the deep sympathy of a host of friends in the great bereavement, which befell him and completely prostrated several months ago—the loss of two bright children.

—Howard Keeler, of Packard's, is a man of varied attainments, and like most men of the kind, makes no display of his learning and abilities. Besides being an excellent teacher and penman, plain and ornamental, he is a man of liberal general education, with a liking-very of humor that one would hardly expect from his "plain and dignified exterior." But Keeler knows how to say a good thing, and has said many through *The Journal* during the past four years over one or another convenient *non de plume*.

and the latter information as to Stanley's methods and achievements. Enthusiasts will illustrate it. This is one of many attractive features. *St. Nicholas*, to our way of thinking, is not a what behind the "mature" magazines in point of interest.

—The *Art. Amateur* for April gives evidence, in abundance, of the liberal policy which characterizes its management. The proprietor evidently is determined to maintain its position as the first authority in this country in art matters, and spares no expense to attain that end. Its beautiful typography, the number and excellence of its illustrations, and the practical art itself contains each month make it a delight to every person who is at all conversant with art. Its beautiful typography, the number and excellence of its illustrations, and the practical art itself contains each month make it a delight to every person who is at all conversant with art. Its beautiful typography, the number and excellence of its illustrations, and the practical art itself contains each month make it a delight to every person who is at all conversant with art. Its beautiful typography, the number and excellence of its illustrations, and the practical art itself contains each month make it a delight to every person who is at all conversant with art.

—It would seem that *The Transatlantic* must win the support of the musical public all over the country, judging by the succession of attractions which it has offered to that class of readers. In its issue of April 15 it adds another to its brilliant strikes in this line by giving a selection from Camille Saint-Saëns' new opera, "Arioso," as well as a fine half-tone portrait of the composer, accompanied by a personal sketch, delightful extracts from his letters, a synopsis of his libretto, and analytical estimates of his works by the best French critics. Another attraction of the number is a collection of brilliant articles from the En-

reopen press on Bismarck and the significance of his retirement. A very clever and startling piece of work is the sequel to Walter Besant's story to Henrik Ibsen's "Doll House," from the pen of G. Bernard Shaw, which stands in the lead of *The Transatlantic's* social omelette. Mr. Shaw is a young Irishman, who is rising rapidly in London literary circles as a *literateur*, a musical critic, and a Socialist. An article by Max Muller on "Thought and Breathing," which will interest the Theosophists and mystics, and a poem, "O Lovely Child," rendered from the German of Paul Heyse, are prominent among numerous other interesting features.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

ALL THINGS considered, the best fancy initial letters sent by any young person in answer to our invitation in March are from C. M. Werner, South Whitley, Ind. We show one of them at the beginning of this paragraph and another at the head of "Personal." We may say of these artists. There are certain requirements that he has not better than any other contributor, notably laying out his initial so that the joining type matter would not be too far removed or too far above or below it. Other designs deserving mention were sent by J. W. Jones, Osmars, Ohio; Harry V. Fountain, Wm. New Brighton, N. Y., and S. L. Green, Cress, Tex. We shall not specify any particular design for notice in July, but know nothing more attractive than initial letters.

The best copy of any ornamental design which appeared in the JOURNAL for March is from F. W. Costello, Severn, Pa., who has before been named in this connection. It is an exact copy of the design printed on page 38, and is scarcely inferior in any respect to the original. A little design of considerable merit is from F. M. Sisson, Newport, R. I.

Our young friends who admire graceful pen sweeps when embodied in flourishes have not been idle. We have a good strong design from S. L. Smith, Creston, Iowa, Bus. Col-



Model for Class Drill

By J. O. Wise, Akron, Ohio.

By L. H. Jackson and A. J. Withard, Stuart, Va., are each represented by creditable work. So are P. A. Hurtwile, Eastman College, Fond du Lac, Wis.; G. H. Holt, Norwich, Conn.; R. L. Dickelbush, Denver, Col.; Bus. College, describes a variety of plain writing and flourishes. Other designs of this character are from J. W. Intcliffe, Butler, Tenn.; a penmanship teacher of 35 years standing, A. L. Fleming, Edmondson Station, Ark., and E. L. Dusley, Waco, Tex.

Cards, capital combinations and general specimens come from Eugene Ayers, Deckerstown, N. J.

E. F. Richardson, late of Base Cave Ky., sends numerous graceful specimens by himself and his pupils at West Plains, Mo., where he has a large class. Among the specimens the work of E. J. Polakowsky, special penmanship teacher of 25 years standing, A. L. Fleming, Edmondson Station, Ark., and E. L. Dusley, Waco, Tex.

Well written cards come from W. J. Priddy, of the Corry, Pa.; Bus. College, E. McPherson, Stuart, Texas, and G. A. Pierce, Artliff Penman, Woodland, Cal.

General script specimens and letters written in a striking style are from J. B. McKay, Dominion College, Kingston, Ont.; W. C. Allison, Nevada, Mo.; L. Morris, Central

Bus. College, Sedalia, Mo.; E. J. O'Sullivan, Ashland, Wis.; F. M. Howell, Hamilton, Ont.; Bus. College; D. J. Egelson, Plymouth Union, Vt.; G. A. Holman, Potter Hill, R. I.; Commercial Department of Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio (no name attached); and two enthusiastic teachers of writing at the other end of the world, Walter Edmunds, High School, Launceston, Tasmania, and James Bruce, Sydney, Australia.

Some pretty back-band cards enclosed in an envelope beautifully inscribed with a shield.



By R. B. Purley, Teraton, N. J., a Chip of the Old Block. This is the Best Specimen of Drawing the JOURNAL Ever Received from Anyone Under Fifteen Years of Age.

ing pen are from C. A. Faust, Decatur, Ill.; W. E. Potter, Huntstinger's Bus. College, Hartford, Conn., also sends some slow examples of this class of work.

Students' Work.

From Eugene & Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal., we have a large number of specimens showing the writing of the pupils. The work is graceful, orderly and very legible. Some of it is up to the professional standard. The specimens are sent by W. H. Beeson, a graduate of Prof. Crandall, Dixon, Ill., who gives us a taste of his own skill in this line. He is master of a strong and striking style and shows decided ability as a designer and engrosser. Three or four photographs of ornamental designs by him are our authority for this assertion.

Elsewhere we notice the business writing of some of the students at Bryant's Bus. College, Chicago, sent by Prof. C. C. Cochran. Besides those represented in the engravings the following will earn a mention for excellence: A. Hinson, Jacob Glick, James F. Baranish, N. C. Schmeider. These boys write like experienced business men.

We have other specimens of the same kind from the pupils of De W. Miner, of the Canton, Ill., Com. College. If anybody really has a doubt about the kind of equipment our commercial schools of the better class give in the writing line such a doubt would be dispelled by the most current examination of the specimens we have referred to. They are in the form of business letters and are admirable. Without disparaging others these names may be mentioned: Mary Miller, F. B. Woodcock.

A. F. Bandolph, Nora Lyons, Geo. Betz. We have assumed the names signed to the letter to be the names of the writers, but the point is not quite clear. Mr. Miner himself can turn a hair line as dexterously the next one.

America's Most Active Shorthand Author.

Mr. Andrew J. Graham, the author of "Graham's Standard Pictography," has been a conspicuous figure in the shorthand world for many years. During a greater portion of which time the editor of THE JOURNAL has enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship. Mr. Graham

has devoted his active life to the study and practice of shorthand. It is the proud boast of the advocates of his system that it represented such painstaking care and thought when first put into a text-book over thirty years ago, that to this date it has not been found necessary to revise it in any particular. While most other shorthand methods have been busy correcting and adding to their systems, Mr. Graham has been strengthening his by a supplementary literature far more extensive than any other American system enjoys.

Here's a Chance for a Good Man.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

There isn't a business college in Ogden. If you have a friend who would like a taste of Western life, there is a splendid opportunity for the right man.

Ogden, Utah.

"Did everything pass off pleasantly to-day, John?" "Yes, mother, but your head boy, persuaded me to play truant." "You mean they tried to persuade you, John; if they had persuaded you you would have gone off with them." "That's what I did."

Stranger to hard clerk—What are all those strange marks on this register? It looks as if fifty lions had been walking over it.

Clerk—Keep quiet, mate; those are the autographs of the Nebraska editors.—Exchange.

Chapter on Movements.

Finger Movement.



Combined Movement.



Muscular Movement.



Correcting Bad Movement.



Ames' Book of Flourishes. 72 Pages, 8 x 11 Inches.

(Initial by C. M. Werner; End-Piece by A. Philbrick.)

WE TAKE this method of announcing to the subscribers for our book of flourishes that it is now in the hands of the binders and will be ready for delivery in a few days. The work will be sent on request of price, \$1.00 for the paper binding, or \$1.50 for the cloth and gilt binding. In making up the book, it has been deemed inexpedient to carry out the original intention of a third style of binding in boards.

Some other departures from the original announcements have been found necessary, notably a rearrangement of cuts and the addition of nine pages to accommodate many new specimens, specially engraved for the work, giving 72 instead of 64 pages. The name has been changed to Ames' Book of Flourishes. See title page elsewhere in this issue for list of authors and other particulars.


It is under the mark to say that this work contains five times as many flourishes as any book before printed, and perhaps twice as many as all other similar publications now in print combined. Perhaps the best known of such works now in print are "Williams and Packard's Gems," "Ames' Compendium," and the "New Spencerian Compendium." These three works, at a cost of \$17.50, together contain only about one-fourth the variety and number of flourishes designs to be found in "Ames' Book of Flourishes," price \$1.50 in fine binding. The work also contains instructions and exercises in flourishing.

All who want this work should order it at once. The number of cloth-bound books in particular is limited. Those who can afford this binding will find it more economical, because of its better appearance and in crossed durability. The book is printed on the very finest quality of heavy plated paper, and our presses have never turned out a more sumptuous volume.

Designed and Drawn for THE JOURNAL, by J. F. Tyevel, Policy Writer for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. This Series Wins Our Prize for the best "Comic" from Young Pen Workers.

Spencerian

N. B.—We beg to call attention to our No. 300 E.F. gold plates, which is especially adapted for rolling Alao to our No. 101, an enlarged edition of our No. 100 Double Elastic (the original "Double Elastic" type).



THE DAY SPACING OR SHADING T SQUARE.

The accompanying cut represents the head with a section of the blade of the square, and several specimens of ruling and shading, photo-engraved direct from work done by aid of the square with a common drafting pen, the lines being separated at perfect intervals, and executed as rapidly as those made free-hand. The space between lines may be varied by turning a thumb-screw from zero to seven-eighths of an inch and made horizontally or upon any desired length or material. We give herewith specimens of Tinting photo-engraved directly from the head of the cone with

Endorsed by Engineers, Draughtsmen, Architects and Artists everywhere. Circulars with prices and full description sent upon application to THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS

Are still growing in popularity and influence and extending in circulation. It is conceded on every hand that these are the most practical, most teachable and the handsomest text books on commercial subjects that have ever appeared.

BOOKKEEPING.

In a series of four elegant books, of which 165,000 copies have been sold during the past eight years. We believe that no other book has done so much to promote interest in the study of this subject, and it is certain that none has ever before received such enthusiastic commendations from commercial teachers.

Complete Bookkeeping

is at the present time the favorite with the business colleges of the country, being at present in use in a much larger number of such schools than any other work, and its introduction is steadily extending and its sales are increasing. Retail price, \$2.50; wholesale, \$1.35.

BOOKKEEPING AND INTRODUCTORY BOOKKEEPING are abridgments of COMPLETE BOOKKEEPING, and are designed for schools that do not require so extended a course as the complete edition provides. Retail price, \$2.00 and \$1.25 respectively; wholesale, \$1.10 and 75c respectively.

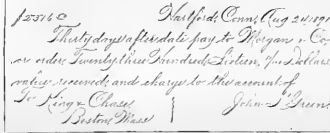
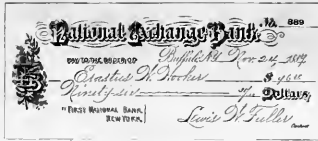
FIRST LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING is a very elementary book. It is devoted chiefly to single entry, but explains and illustrates the process of changing from single to double-entry, and also contains a complete explanation of double-entry, with some practical exercises under that method. This book is designed for a young class of pupils, such as are usually found in district schools, yet it may be studied with profit by older classes. Retail price, 75c; wholesale, 50c.

Commercial Arithmetic.

This book contains just those features of arithmetic that every business boy and girl should understand. Not only that, but it cultivates facility in performing arithmetical calculations. Its drill exercises, designed to render the pupil expert, are a distinguishing feature; and the clearness of its statements and analyses, and its unique treatment of the more practical features of the subject have contributed to the popularity it has secured. Retail price, \$2.00; wholesale, \$1.00.

Commercial Law

is another wonderfully popular work. It is yet a new book, but it has secured a hold on the commercial teachers of this country that is a source of unusual gratification to its publishers. It has been highly complimented on account of the clearness of the language employed, the directness of its statements, the careful selection of topics and its typographical appearance. Retail price, \$2.00; wholesale, \$1.00.



Four-sample Business Forms (reduced size) from Williams & Rogers' Publications.

Practical Grammar and Correspondence

is a unique combination of lessons designed to impart knowledge of the practical features of the language, and their application to written communications. It contains just enough grammar to enable those who have not given the subject much study to obtain knowledge of the more important facts; and to impress upon those who have devoted some time to the study of grammar, and yet are careless in their utterances, the importance of accuracy of expression. The correspondence portion of the book contains hints upon the arrangement, construction and literature of letters that are invaluable to every business man and business woman. This book is having great popularity and a large sale. Retail price, 75c; wholesale, 50c.

Civil Government.

Williams & Rogers have placed no book on the market with greater confidence that it would meet popular favor than they felt in issuing Civil Government, and their experience has amply justified that confidence. "As interesting as a novel," "A charming book," "Our pupils are now delighted with the study," "We feel that we can now successfully teach this important subject," are samples of expressions which are received from teachers in every mail. Retail price, \$1.50; wholesale, 80c.

Seventy Lessons in Spelling.

This little book has had so wide an introduction, and has sold so largely, that almost every teacher knows all about it. It contains about 4000 difficult, yet common words, and gives the definitions of unusual ones, as well as their pronunciation. Retail price, 30c; wholesale, 20c.

Commercial School Supplies.

It should be understood, also, that we carry a large stock of Finescap Paper, Pens, Rulers, Pen-Holders, Figuring Pads, Blotting Pads, Blank Books for Book-keeping, Business Forms, etc., etc., which are excellent in quality and cheaper than the cheapest.

Circulars, Price Lists, &c.

Specimen pages of the books, and also our Catalogue, containing a complete list of our publications, with introduction, wholesale and retail prices of our text-books and testimonials regarding them, as well as prices of the commercial supplies which we have in stock, will be mailed to the address of any teacher or school officer upon application. Address.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS, Educational Publishers, Rochester, N. Y.

THE END of the school year is near, and many graduates will leave their desks in their school-room for those of the counting-room. Give them a diploma which, when framed, as it is likely to be if worth it, will prove an attractive advertisement for your school.

We have a great variety of blank diplomas in stock which will suit any school, business college, commercial college, technical institute, public or private school. Samples and catalogue with prices mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents.

But why not let us make you a special diploma? It will cost you less in the long run than buying blank diplomas, besides saving you a world of trouble in filling in the name of your school with a pen.

We have made a specialty of diploma work for years and have a cart-load of pen originals embracing about every word and combination (in various styles) that any one would be likely to want for a diploma. By cutting, rearranging, trimming a little here and there, we can get up the body of a diploma in half an hour. No charge to you for doing this; all you have to pay for is the new matter, which is usually the name and location of the school, with perhaps a few minor changes.

This is the reason our prices are scarcely half what is charged elsewhere. Or we can get you up an entirely new diploma from A to Z, as in the case of the design shown on page 67, and still be at least 50 per cent. under the market. Compare our designs and prices with those of any other house in this country and we shall be certain to handle your order.

Don't put it off. We can serve you better and more expeditiously before our "rush" season begins, which will be in a few weeks.

We have thousands of cuts in stock suitable for every species of newspaper, catalogue and circular advertising and illustrating. Five dollar's worth of these cuts from us you couldn't have specially made for \$25; yet as we register all sales and give the purchaser a field free from competition, they give him as much service as though made by his order. Send for our stock-cut catalogue if you haven't one. Every species of artistic engraving made to order, from your copy or cuts, by the best process known. The illustrations in this issue are offered in evidence. No wonder we are happy!

D. T. AMES & SON, 202 Broadway, New York.

We supply every thing a commercial school needs. If you don't see what you want ask for it



SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD!

The Richard Pen

is the Best Pen yet. Send 2c for a 3-donors box to S. S. FACKARD, 101 E. 24th St., New York.

The Richard Pen

is the Best Pen yet. Send 2c for a 3-donors box to S. S. FACKARD, 101 E. 24th St., New York.

The Richard Pen

is the Best Pen yet. Send 2c for a 3-donors box to S. S. FACKARD, 101 E. 24th St., New York.

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is the Best Pen yet. Send 2c for a 3-donors box to S. S. FACKARD, 101 E. 24th St., New York.

IT TOUCHES THE SPOT!

Penman's Journal

DEVOTED TO PENMANSHIP
PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL

AND

PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

Published Monthly
at 202 Broadway, N. Y., for \$1 per Year.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1890.

Entered at the Post Office of New York
N. Y., as Second-Class Mail Matter.
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VOL. XIV.—No. 6

Lessons in Business Writing.

BY C. N. CRANDLE, PENMAN IN THE
NORTHERN BRANCHES NORMAL SCHOOL
AND DIXON BUSINESS COLLEGE, DIXON,
ILL.

Business Writing.



BUSINESS writing is of the utmost importance, and should receive careful study and practice. In all your work there are two essentials to be kept constantly in mind—legibility and speed. After a dozen years' actual experience in teaching, the author of these lessons has

learned that the pupils have no time to spend in learning the old methods of analysis. We desire our pupils to be ready for actual practice the first lesson, as time is precious and we must improve it.

During the next six months we propose to give a series of lessons in business writing for the benefit of the boys who are unable to secure the advantages of a business college, and no pains will be spared in making them practical. All the copies will be photo-engraved from our own *manuscript movement* work, thus producing copies absolutely practical.

ATTENTION!

First-class materials must be used if you desire satisfactory results; 14 lbs. foolscap is none too good. For easy and accurate work, I would recommend the oblique holder. Ames' Best Pen is as good as the best. Use black ink—not muddy water.

POSITION.

In the accompanying cut you have a very good likeness of the author as he appeared before the camera in his Sunday clothes and natural position for writing. Study the position of body, arms, hands and feet. Keep the body from leaning



Correct Position at Desk. (Portrait of C. N. Crandle.)

table, and point of little finger rest on the paper—these are the only parts that should

Movement.

With the arm on the table, as described above, practice working the wrist in and out of the sleeve without sliding the arm on the table. This produces what is termed *manuscript movement*.

motion, observing the position of each stroke. Make all your work the size of copy. After you can make the first quite well change to No. 2. Nos. 3 and 4 are excellent for developing power in the strokes, but don't make the lines heavier than copy.

In exercises 5, 6 and 7 you get practice in sliding the little finger across the page with each form. Make the *a's* in rapid succession, closing each one at the top. In Nos. 6 and 7, stop at the top of *a's* though you were going direct to another letter. Don't be afraid of giving them too much practice.

Slide the hand in making each part of the letters in Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11. Study proportion of letters; the distance between the downward strokes in *m* and *n* is equal to the height of the letter; each part of *m* round at top; *n* sharp; get a loop in each; make them rapidly; practice the word *mine*; don't omit finishing stroke.

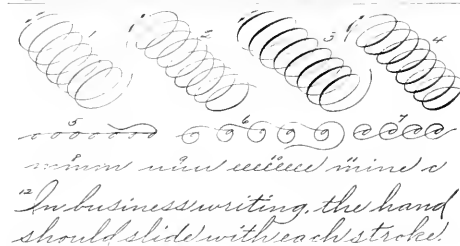
Practice copy No. 12, observing slant, spacing and size. Compare your efforts with copy, and use the greatest care in all your work.

I would like for every boy and girl who expects to follow these lessons during the coming months to write form below in his best hand, sign his name and address, and send to C. N. Crandle, Dixon, Ill., by July 1, 1890.

A Sympathetic Offering to Secretary Tracy from his Townsmen.

The following notice of a handsome memorial album, engraved in the office of THE JOURNAL, is from the *Brooklyn Eagle*: "The memorial which the Board of Supervisors authorized to be engraved some time ago, and presented to Gen. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, expressing their sympathy and confidence with him in his recent terrible affliction, is now complete, and is a magnificent work of artistic illumination. It is bound in black seal, with gold silver clasp, and has the word 'Tracy' in the same metal on the covers. The inscriptions are engraved on card neatly torted with gray. There are in all six pages. On the first, which bears the dedicatory inscription, there is a miniature view of the Capitol House; the second and third, which contain the preamble, are tastefully illuminated, and the introduction to the resolution is written in a tablet, and is in royal purple ink. On the fourth page the first resolution is inserted, and among the decorations is an artistic representation of the Death Angel, with the grain shaft, while at the bottom of the page is a representation of a scythe and an hour glass, and the entire page is decorated with Easter lilies and other floral devices.

The sixth and last page bears the names of Supervisors William Watson and Martin F. Conly, the committees who had charge of the matter, and who will present the memorial to



against the table. The thick part of right arm just below the elbow rest on the touch. Hold the paper firmly with the left hand.

For development of movement, take exercise No. 1, and practice it with a rapid

Gen. Tracy in person. The work is the property of D. T. Ames & Son, of New York, and cost upward of \$500.

Dixon, Ill. June 1, 1890.
Six months after dated I promise
to be a better plain writer
than I am to-day, value recd.
No. 6472.
Will Tr.

The Inventive American Mind.

Uncle Sam Just Granting Patents at the Rate of Over 20,000 a Year.

(Initial by C. M. Weaver.)

CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* draws attention to the fact that the Americans, who are so fond of centennial celebrations, lately allowed a very important one to pass with scarcely a notice.

The first hundred years of American invention was completed last April. Patent number one was issued April 10, 1790. The century closed with No. 425,395.

In the first half of the 100 years the patent laws were not so encouraging. In fifty years only 12,431 patents were issued. But we are now making up lost time. There were issued last year 22,080 patents. The United States Patent Office paid expenses from the fees taken in and laid up a balance of a clean \$250,000 in the year 1889.

Instead of American ingenuity exhausting itself, the exercise of it seems to make it more prolific. Every year shows a larger number of inventions than the year which preceded it. Here are a few of the novelties which have been patented since 1890 began:

The approach of fly time has suggested an idea for a cow-tail holder. A clamp like a clothespin catches the bushy end of the tail, and two cords with a snap attachment fasten the tail to the cow's leg, to a post, or to the milking stool.

The same day that the Nebraska man got his patent for a cow-tail holder a man in Maine got one also for the same end. The Maine man's tail-holder is made of a single piece of wire coiled so as to connect the tail with the cow's leg.

"A candle for killing insects" is a mixture of insect powder and tallow, or something else that will burn, molded around a wick.

The estimable wife of President Andrew Johnson once accounted to the British Minister for an awful cold in the head by telling him that "the General had kicked the kickers off" the night before. There is no longer any excuse for people who "kick the kickers off." A clamp and a spring are now patented for attachment to the headbed. By this simple device the covers are fastened down. The spring gives sufficient play, so that there is no danger of one getting choked in the act of turning over.

Any one might guess that a Kentucky man is entitled to the credit which attaches to the invention of a "combined inlaid, pistol case and burglar alarm." No Kentucky editor's desk should be without it. The application may be illustrated. An editor sits at his desk writing. One of the Hatfields or one of the McCoyes enters to ask a correction of the report about the new cover on Shesh-Sartin Creek. The editor reaches forward as if to dip his pen in the ink. He touches a spring in the top of the inkstand. A shallow drawer flies open toward him and his hand drops over the revolver. At the same time the alarm goes off like one of those new devices to call people at 5 a. m. in country hotels. The mountaineer jumps back as if he heard the be-er-r of a rattle, and before he recovers he is covered. The editor is master of the situation. This inventor lives in Louisville.

A handcar which moves along the tracks and mows weeds 15 feet away is one of the innovations in railroad machinery. It will do to go very well with the rotary snow plow as an illustration of automatic intelligence.

Press reform is sweeping away the barriers. The Patent Office has been called upon this month to protect the idea of a bifurcated skirt, and has done it.

There is a genius in Cohasset, Mass., who spends his time in getting up startling effects for the stage. He has recently taken out two patents. One of them is for an arrangement of slides and springs by which a man, or rather a dummy, goes all to pieces. At a signal the head flies toward the ceiling, the legs move to the sides, and the arms drop to the floor. The body remains in the chair.

A heading system is another of this inventor's shifty devices. The axe drops into a socket in the block and the head drops.

The arrangement of mirrors at the proper angles in a tube so as to enable a person to see what is going on in a room at some distance has been patented within a month. The mirrors may even be moved so as to bring into view various portions of the room.

The uses of electricity extend. An electric flatiron is one of the new things under the sun. The iron is hollow and the wire passes into the center and is so arranged that when the electricity is turned on the flat face of the iron is kept at an even degree of heat—just sufficient to do good work.

The idea of combining various uses in a single article is a favorite one with inventors. "The combined cap, pillow, and life preserver" is to be made of some airtight material. As a cap it looks like the double-vented headgear which is considered the thing for steamer wear. The center pulls out. What appears to be a ventilator in the top proves to be a mouth-piece. You blow into it until the interior is about half-filled with air, and you have a very fair imitation of the air pillow. If you awake at night and find that the boat is sinking, you blow some more air into the cushion, and have a life preserver as big as a water-tight bladder. There is even a piece of tape attached for tying the preserver to the breast.

One of the first contributions from the new State of North Dakota is a machine for burning prairie grass. The driver mounts his seat in front, turns on the gasoline, strikes a match, and moves across the prairie, leaving a broad, black line. The grass over which the big sheet iron box is drawn is entirely consumed, but it never escapes outside of the box.

The magnificent and wonderful frosting with which the caterer's art covers the wedding cake is now removable before the cake is cut, so that it may be used again and again.

Who ever heard of a man lifting himself by his boot straps? Only small children believe in the performance of "The Seven League Boots." Well, the Patent Office has just granted a Russian upon a device which is a combination of the bilboes and the most impossible boot strap act, with a little of the "Seven League" business added. The Russian lives in St. Petersburg. He calls his invention an "apparatus for walking, running and jumping." The apparatus consists of bows and springs fastened to the feet, the legs, the waist and shoulders. As the knees are bent other to walk or run or jump, the tension of the bows and springs is increased, and the man shoots upward and forward. At least that is what the drawings and specifications of the invention say will happen. The Russian did not send over any actual samples of his contrivance, and the Patent Office people have to act upon theory only.

Comparative Bank in Population of U. S. Cities in 1880 and 1890.

Rank in 1880	Estimated rank in 1890	Rank in 1880	Estimated rank in 1890
1. New York	1	1. Cleveland	11
2. Philadelphia	2	2. St. Louis	12
3. Chicago	3	3. Baltimore	13
4. Brooklyn	4	4. Detroit	14
5. St. Louis	5	5. Pittsburgh	15
6. Cincinnati	6	6. Washington	16
7. Boston	7	7. Milwaukee	17
8. Cincinnati	8	8. St. Paul	18
9. San Francisco	9	9. Kansas City	19
10. New Orleans	10	10. St. Paul	20

Queer Facts About Money.

The Largest Greenback, and a Good Excuse for Not Having One.

How many people know how much there is in this country of what people call "money," how much in gold and silver coin, and how much in greenbacks and other paper currency bearing the stamp of the United States Government? Very few. Inquiry at the Treasury Department discovers the fact that there is, all told, just a little over \$2,000,000,000, or between \$30 and \$40 apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States. Of this a little over one-half is in gold and silver coin, and a little less than one-half in various kinds. Of the metal money about two-thirds are in gold and one-third in silver. Of the paper about one-third is in U. S. notes or greenbacks, one-fourth in silver certificates, one-sixth in gold certificates, one-fifth in national bank notes, and the remainder in various denominations.

But the \$2,000,000,000 of U. S. currency are not all in circulation among the people. More than one-third is locked up in the Treasury buildings, and that is the normal state of things. One-half of all the gold and three-fourths of all the silver is locked up in the Treasury. The circulating medium in use among the people is three-fourths paper, the largest volume being in greenbacks, with silver certificates next, then national bank notes, then gold certificates. But we would not be doing gold justice if we did not say that there was more gold in circulation than any one kind of paper.

There is a discrepancy between the amount of wealth and the amount of money in the United States! All the money in the country, including what is locked up in the Treasury, would not be sufficient to buy the real estate and the personal property in the city of Washington.

Americans are not in the habit of carrying all their wealth in their pockets, and that is why American money is worth cent per cent all the world over.

The largest greenback extant is worth \$10,000,000, and there is only one such note in existence. Of \$5,000 notes there are seven; and when you come down to the ordinary, everyday \$1,000 note, 'there's millions in it.'—Washington Critic.

Know Your Business Thoroughly.

Mr. Vanderbilt pays his cook ten thousand dollars a year, my boy, which is a great deal more than you and I earn—or at least a great deal more than we get—because he can cook. That is all. Presumably because he can cook better than any other man in America. That is all. If Monsieur Sauvegarde could cook tolerably well, and shoot a little, and speak three languages tolerably well, and keep books fairly, and sing some, and understand gardening pretty well, and could preach a fair sort of sermon, and knew something about horses, and could telegraph a little, and could do light porter's work, and could read proof tolerably well, and could do plain house and sign painting, and could help on a threshing machine, and knew enough law to practice in justice's courts of Kickapoo township, and had once run for the Legislature, and knew how to weigh hay, he could not get ten thousand a year for it. He gets that just because he knows how to cook; it wouldn't make a cent's difference in his salary if he thought the world was flat and around his orbit on wheels. There is nothing like knowing your business thoroughly, my boy, from withers to clear, whether you know anything else or not. What's the good of knowing everything? Only the sophomores are omniscient.—Bob Turle in Brooklyn Eagle.

"Excuse being a bad Pen," as the convict remarked on breaking jail.—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

Smiles in Verse.

A YANKEE VIEW OF A BRITISH POET.

I've been a-rindin' Brownin'; our schoolmarm said he writ the tale 'n' kin'er poetry the wares 'n' discovered yit!

Now I like poetry better 'n' play, an' any kin'er sass. An' 'bunker for 'like water cows a-bankers' for grass.

I took the book down to the brook; I see I 'll hev it rich. I'll sock myself in poetry an' 'sentiment, an' sich;

The brook'll kinder keep in tune, the hobobin an' birds. Will sing their song, an' so keep time with this 'great poet's words'.

An' so I started in to read. 'Twas jest like ridin' round.

In a big, bumpin' dingle cart, right over new-ploughed ground;

An' 'tween the axle 'n' the ex'd break, an' down you go kep'up.

Then two or three more wheels 'ud bust, and then the boss 'ud stop.

An' then he'd start off on a rash, an' go a-whirlin' round;

Sometimes the cart wuz sideways, an' sometimes upside down.

An' then there'd come an awful jolt, a kinder crazy crash,

An' fast ye'd know, the dingle cart 'ud bust an' go to smash.

I s'pose that when the poem stopped; I didn't read no more;

My bones wuz mistle permissus-like, an' all my jints wuz sore;

The hobobin flew up a tree, an' never raised a yip.

An' I went home, an' 'thirteen wheels wuz laid up 'th' the grip.

—S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

POEMS VERSUS PEANUTS.

My love brings peans Thursday nights And peanuts every Monday;

He writes from early morn till eve, Except, of course, on Sunday.

He sings of sweethearts long drawn out, Of hopes cut through the middle.

And once he tried to weave in rhyme The hoary Sphinx's riddle.

He's very gay, then taciturn, And scathingly sardonic

When peaching Plato's school— (That's where he got "platonic")

For themes he sears the country through From Cicero's bay to Fanny's;

But really, if the truth were told, I'd rather see him Moodays.

—De Witt C. Lockwood in the April Century.

A REVOLTING TALE.

Quoth the waiter

"What is yours, sir?"

"Sind the guest, 'I'll have a pie."

Returned the waiter, by-and-by,

"Austrian, lemon, or mince."

"Apple, pumpkin,

Peach, or mince, sir, will you try?"

Said, facetiously—

"Give me currant,

Alternating currant pie."

"Vanned water hurriedly,

Soon returned he

With the currant—

"Alternating currant-pie."

First a currant,

Then a fly.

"North the crust alternate he,

Periodic water

Hurriedly.

—Life.

SOME CURIOUS SIGHTS.

Who's seen the cat fish in the stream, Or the mouse hair in the grass,

Who's seen the wind fall in the cream, And the tree bloom as we pass?

Who's seen a monkey wrench a nail Or the peanut stand and smile,

Who's seen the wagon tire and fall, While the fish bails all the while?

—New York Herald

First Duple: "See how badly my dog pants."

Second Duple: "Y'alls; his pants are nearly as loud as yours."—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

Instruction in Pen-Work.

BY H. W. KIDDER.

XXIV.



Make a careful outline copy to pencil and then transfer it to the sheet on which you wish to work by laying under it a piece of light paper, blackened with pencil or crayon, and going over the lines with a hard, smooth point. Outline the shadows and lay on the first coat of lines, working from the neck to the forehead.

venient thing. It is probably unnecessary to remind the student that nothing but India ink is suitable for this work, and that it should be ground black.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, office of THE PENMANSHIP ART JOURNAL. Brief educational items solicited.]

Facts.

Nathaniel Eaton was Harvard's first principal. Cornell has doubled its student membership in four years.

In 1860 America had more colleges, in proportion to the population, than she has now.

The first school in Iowa was taught in 1830 just above Keokuk by Berryman Jennings.

The total number of graduates of the Iowa State University from all its departments is 3632.

McGill University, Montreal, has received donations to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the departments of the arts, sciences and law.

The new gymnasium for Columbia College is to cost \$400,000. The money will be worse than wasted if it produces gymnasts instead of students.

term of service as teachers, must resign. The action was held to be illegal by the District Attorney.

Fancies.

Papa: "I hear you were a bad girl to-day and had to be spanked."

Small Daughter: "Mamma is awful strict. If I'd a known she used to be a school teacher, I'd a told you not to marry her."—*Rockester Paper.*

"What is woman's sphere?" asked a lady teacher on examination day.

"Rate!" squeaked a bad small boy, and the teacher hopped up on a chair and screamed.

A Sioux Indian, studying in the Yale Law School, intends to practice among his people when he has graduated. There probably won't be a blanket left in the tribe.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Teacher: "Now, my children, we will parse the sentence, 'John refused the pie.' Tommy Jones, what is John?"

Tommy: "A big fool."—*Binghamton Leader.*

Schoolmistress: "Tommy, what did you disobey me for?"

Tommy: "Cos I thought you'd whip me." Schoolmistress: "What did you want me to whip you for?"

Tommy: "Cos pa said he would if you didn't, and he hurts."—*Exchange*

Johnny: "Honest, I ain't, ma. I was bad in school to-day, so teacher made me put this in my mouth to get me sick, for a punishment."

Country school trustee to young lady applicant: "Have you ever teased?"

Young lady: "No, sir, but I think I am qualified."

"C. S. T.: 'Twent do, 'twent do. We want some one here with a policeman."

Visitor: "In the South here, is that attendance at the public school pretty fair?"

Native: "Well, some of them are very fair, but most are rather dark malinois."

"I is——" began Tommy, when his teacher interrupted him.

Mr. de Style: "You should say 'I am.'"

"All right," said Tommy. "I am the ninth letter of the alphabet."

JUST FOR FUN.

Society Note.—The ciphers are as two to one in any 400.

"Was Washington a polished writer?" "Well he had to knock the king's English silly."—*Life.*

Mr. de Style: "Let's go to the theater tonight."

Mr. de Style: "I have nothing to wear."

"That is very true," you should say "I am."

—*New York Weekly.*

Miss Decollette: "Do you go to the opera often, Miss Anna Gular?"

Miss Anna Gular: "No; I cannot bare to go to the opera."—*Puck.*

Stern Papa: "Ah, going?"

Late Goer: "Yes, sir. Your daughter and I have enjoyed a feast of reason."

Stern Papa (moving his right foot with great velocity): "And now you have a flow of sob."

—*Massachusetts Weekly.*

Mrs. Youngwife: "Did you ever try any of my biscuits, Judge?"

Judge: "No, I never did; but I dare say they deserve it."

"I hear," roared the Gilly to a friend, "that you received an ovation at your lecture the other night."

"Yes," replied the lecturer, "I did receive an ovation, but some of the ovation were very stale."—*Time.*

"Marriages are made in heaven," quoth Miss Antipope.

"Then there is some chance for you yet," was the cruel response of her younger sister.

A New York fashion paper says: "Nothing but coral ornaments will be seen this season upon our belles." This would seem to be a good time for cough medicine men to get in a few calumet "ads."—*Life.*

Sharply: "Seems to me, Maad, that young Mr. Hankenson stayed pretty late last night. Did he have any pressing business?"

Blushingly: "No! Gif just before he went away, mamma."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Shorthand Gave Him a Start.

Mr. John F. McClain, who has been for the past five years business manager in the New York office of Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, resigned his position a few weeks since to accept the management of the Hammond Typewriter for the States of New York, Connecticut and Northern New Jersey, a position of great responsibility.

Only a few years ago Mr. McClain commenced his career as a stenographer, and it was through his alidity as such, together with rare business qualities, that he attained the position he now holds.

Possibly there are few young men better known in typewriting circles than "Mac," and the Hammond people have made a wise selection in securing the services of one who will undoubtedly promote the interests of their machine.

By the way, the Hammond has been greatly improved, and within a few weeks persons interested in writing machines are promised a revelation.—*N. Y. Shorthand Review.*

New Stock Diplomas.

We have made several recent additions to our long list of stock diplomas that may be used by any college by lettering the name of the college in the space provided. These are in stock suitable for a "Business College," "Commercial College," "College of Commerce"—in fact for any kind of a school, including special Shorthand Diplomas. Samples and terms sent on receipt of twenty five cents.

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Principal

Turn the paper and lay on the second coat working from the forehead to the neck. Make the lines light across the light portion of the face, and as you cross the pencil line with which you have outlined the shadows make them heavier.

After this retouch such lines as necessary to bring out the light and shades. The copy from which cut is made is about three inches from top of cap to bottom of picture, and that is about the size for the student to work it.

For enlarging faces, or any design, a pantograph will be found the most con-

For the new Methodist University, at Washington, D. C., a tract of ninety acres has been bought on the Northwest Heights, three and a quarter miles from the White House.

Statistics claim that Bulgaria is the most undecoded country in Europe. Out of a population of 3,150,575, 2,816,602 are unable to read.

A California school matron, who was dismissed by the School Committee in 1887 without any assuagew case, has been reinstated by a decision of the Supreme Court, with \$500 for pay in the interval.

The School Board of the District of Columbia has been obliged to rescind its recent decision that women who married during their

Teacher impersonating with his pupil in the field.

"Nature's works are marvelous!" exclaimed the pupil.

"Yes, indeed," the teacher replied; "when you come to think, for example, that the humblest insect has its Latin name."

Kitty: "How far have you got on your graduation essay?"

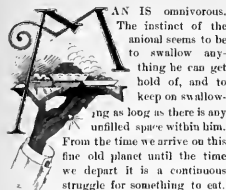
Nellie: "Oh, I haven't begun to think about writing it yet. Why, I haven't even selected the color of ribbon to tie it with."—*Lancashire Advocate.*

Mrs. Blinks: "O, Johnny, you naughty little boy! The idea of your chewing tobacco!"

The Round Table.

It's Loaded Down this Time with Every Sort of Vicious, More or Less Appetizing—Hup up your Plate, and if You Don't See what you Like, Ask for It.

[Initial by C. Z. Penner.]



AN IS omnivorous. The instinct of the animal seems to be to swallow anything he can get hold of, and to keep on swallowing as long as there is any unfilled space within him. From the time we arrive on this fine old planet until the time we depart it is a continuous struggle for existence to eat.

No doubt the wise old bird who remarked that "we eat to live, not live to eat," was right from an ethical point of view; but if eating is not the sole business of life, at least our fleshly bodies are such that it certainly may be considered an indulgence.

And with what stuff do we load our stomachs! Almost everything that lives and breathes and moves has supplied food for some part of the human family at some period; nay, does so to-day. A few plants cannot be eaten on account of their poisonous juices, and the flesh of some fishes are said to possess poisonous properties, though the most venomous reptiles may be and are eaten with impunity.

The sight of worms eating a piece of meat fills us with disgust. If the worm were endowed with sufficient intelligence very likely he would entertain the same feeling toward us, who do the same thing. A Hottentot or New Zealander would eat meat, worms and all and be glad of the chance.

Don't turn up your nose! We're going to have a good long chat about things that human beings use for food. The bill of fare is a large one, and, I should think, includes many items that any sensible repulsive to those of fastidious tastes. But, after all there is a vast deal of humbug about taste in eating, it seems to me. We scoff at the eaters of rats and horses, yet the flesh of swine, the scavenger of the animal kingdom, is savory to our taste and in entirely proper article of diet. It makes our flesh creep to hear of men eating insects—beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, etc. At the same time we roll the (naturally repulsive) oyster on our tongue as a morsel fit for the Olympian gods, and greedily devour him alive, bowels and all. Among our most esteemed delicacies are the deformed, crawling crustaceans, the crab, lobster, crawfish, shrimp, etc. These animals are not so much cleanly in their habits of food than those insects which live on vegetable matter, and are not above the flesh-eating spider. Our dainty stomachs are almost overturned with nausea at the shocking practice prevalent among many savage peoples of eating the intestines of animals with the rest of the body. I have already spoken of the oyster. Nor are we troubled with such compunctions when we sit before a well prepared dish of tripe (the stomach of one of the most uncleanly of animals), or titillate our palates with a plate of chitterlings (intestines, pure and simple). Think of a stomach used to terapion and frog disgusting a choice bit of roast guinea-bird rat!

The menu given on the next page represents a very respectable dinner of our day and country; but these articles are altogether too conventional for discussion here. Passing by the traditional red herring, corned beef and cabbage, &c., to such, we will begin a different sort of diet.

People who Eat Earth and Clay

From remote times clay or dirt eaters have been known in various sections of the world. In some of the wilder mountainous sections of the Southern States is found a light clay, said to possess nutritive properties, which the more ignorant natives eat to some extent. This could hardly be called a steady article of diet, but the natives are often addicted to chewing it. The practice is a very old one and probably came from the aborigines. Sir Samuel Argyle, writing of his explorations in Virginia in 1813, speaks of a name of peculiar earth that the Indians ate for physic. Humboldt tells of an Indian tribe living on the Rio Negro, in South America, that lived chiefly during the rainy season upon a fat, unctuous clay, consisting of a red earthy matter they called "hole." The Japanese also have a species of edible clay which they make into thin cakes called "tanampu." These are eaten not so much for their nutriment as for the alleged effect of giving women a slenderness of form that is much admired.

In some portions of Northern Europe abounds what is known as "bread meal." This consists largely of minute shells of diatomaceous infusoria and is still eaten to a large extent. A similar substance found in North Germany, and known as "mountain meal," is also eaten in times of food scarcity. Certain Central American tribes are said to eat clay in the intervals between their meals, preferring the clay of ant hills. The colored inhabitants of Sierra Leone are likewise extremely fond of this particular kind of earth. In Guinea a yellowish earth called "carne" is devoured with gusto by the negroes. A white earth, resembling ordinary pipe clay, found in the West Indies, is also eaten and is said to possess exhalant properties like an alcoholic stimulant.

Rats, Wags and Lads at Table Delicacies.

What are the little girls made of!
Snails and pigs are eating nice,
That's what little girls are made of.

What are little boys made of!
Rats and snails and puppy dogs tails,
That's what little boys are made of.

Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known traveler and newspaper writer, points out that the latter verse is particularly applicable to the habits of thousands of little pig-tailed Chinese. These are often not better in the world than such creatures as they are represented. The Chinese usually run a sort of restaurant attachment to their butcher shops. The hungry purchaser thus has the chance to pick out his own portion of dog, rat or cat, with the head or part of the hide still on to prevent a rascally dealer from palming off a rabbit or squirrel for genuine pussy, and wait until it is cooked before his eyes. A black cat is prized more than any other color. Black cat's flesh is also preferred. Cats eyes broiled to order can be had for a trifle of two cents each. Everybody knows of the Chinese fondness for soup made from the gelatinous nest of a certain sea swallow. This is said by epicures to be really delicious.

But one doesn't have to go to China for bird's nest soup, or for the meats named either. In the Chinese quarter of New York, ten minutes from the Police Department office, one may see in Black Diamond, a fricassee of rat's tails and prime ribs of black puppy to his heart's or stomach's content. The writer has set down to a restaurant just to contain these luxuries among many others, served in two or three dozen courses, but his rebellious stomach made little progress beyond the rice which is the good floor of the Chinese meal.

The French doctor, Caille, tells of a man that was served him in Africa by a Dumbie woman. The basis of the dish consisted of yams, which were smothered in thick sauce. After half of it had been eaten with relish the sauce was discovered to be a sort of chopped mouse stew, a tell-tale paw having come to view. Being

very hungry Caille did not allow this trifling incident to interfere with his appetite and continued the meal.

During the siege of Paris by the Prussians in 1870, over 5,000 cats were slaughtered and eaten. The kittens are said to taste very much like squirrels, except that they are more tender and sweeter. To such necessity were the Parisians reduced for food that besides cats they ate rats, mice and about every species of animal until they could get their hands on nothing else. In the severest of that time was quite a profitable occupation, for a rat was good for a franc and a half. Twelve hundred dogs were butchered and their flesh sold at from 40 to 60 cents a pound.

The Appetite for Horse Flesh.

Thousands of horses were also eaten at that time; in fact the French have long taken kindly to horse flesh as a steady article of diet. It is a staple commodity with all the butchers. Nor is horse eating confined to the French. It is said that the Indian horsemen of the South American pampas taste scarcely any other flesh. The Icelanders have been horse eaters for centuries. The Russians have always eaten horse flesh, and it has been staple in Denmark since the beginning of this century. For 50 years the Germans have been gradually acquiring the taste. According to Pliny the Romans at one time ate the flesh of the ass, and in Persia and other Eastern countries the wild ass is considered peculiarly gratifying to the palate.

Tidbits of Savage Feasts

Almost everywhere in Africa the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, monkey—in fact the flesh of any animal is eaten, and is said to be very good. The negroes of Africa are very fond of crocodile, and the same thing may be said of the crocodile with respect of the negro. A sort of omelet of crocodiles' eggs is considered a great delicacy. Various species of large lizard, especially the Iguana, and all kinds of snakes are greedily devoured by certain tribes of American Indians, also by the Chinese and Australian bushmen and other savage tribes. When the Indian sees a rattlesnake the idea of dinner immediately presents itself. If he succeeds in killing the snake instead of being killed by it, the reptile is at once boiled or roasted just as he is and greedily devoured, poison and all. This produces no uncomfortable consequences as the venom so deadly when injected in the system has no effect when swallowed.

Toads and various other reptiles are eaten in Africa. When some of the tribes are preparing for war they have a great feast, the main dish consisting of a sort of curry of toad with snakes' livers. This is supposed to give those who eat it greater courage and is a favorite dish with the more warlike tribes.

Perhaps every species of fowl known is an article of food in one part of the world or another. Even the vulture are eaten by the Chinese and the African and Australian bushmen.

Insects as a Steady Diet

Various kinds of insects, worms, grubs, &c., are well known as dietary articles in many parts of the world. The practice of eating is far from uncommon, being indulged in to a great extent in Africa, the West Indies and Central and South America. Howells tells us that a certain Central American tribe keeps ants in yards and breeds them for food. Many travelers have eaten ants, some unwittingly, but others with full knowledge of what they were about, and the consensus of opinion is that they have a very good taste.

The Hottentots hail with joy the appearance of locust swarms, though the practice of eating up every vestige of green growing thing. During the process the Hottentots simply gorge themselves with the locusts. They also gather the

eggs and make them into a kind of soup. Smoked and dried locusts are eaten extensively in Greece and Turkey and in most Eastern countries. A favorite manner of serving them is to sprinkle with salt and pepper and fry, adding a little vinegar. The Arabs grind them in a hand mill or pound and mix with flour into a kind of dough which they make into loaves as ordinary bread.

As a matter of fact there is no reason why a locust or grasshopper should not be a wholesome and desirable article of food. They subsist entirely on leaves and vegetables and even in the Bible are commended as an article of food, as in Leviticus xi, 22; "Even these of them ye may eat: the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind." The food of John the Baptist is said to have been locusts and wild honey. Locusts are now eaten in the Crimea, Greece, India, Arabia, Persia, Africa, Madagascar and in most Eastern countries.

Not content with the honey some rude tribes are very fond of bees. The Hottentots particularly esteem young bees in the comb. The Chinese are very fond of the silk worm grub. The dwellers in the lake regions of Central Africa make a sort of cake out of small dead insects which are washed up in myriads on the shores of the lakes. In Central America the natives make bread of the eggs of a huge moth. The galls of several species of fly are much esteemed for food in the East for their rich, fatty flavor and are sold in the markets of Constantinople. Spiders nearly an inch in length are roasted over the fire and eaten by the natives of New Caledonia. Even educated Europeans have been known to eat and relish them.

Snails, Sea Snakes, Worms and Other Rare

Snails have been used as food from remote times. According to Pliny the Romans liked nothing better. They cultivated snails for the table, fattening them on meat until they attained great size and excellent flavor. At this day snails are largely used as food throughout Europe, especially in France, where they are cultivated in special snail preserves. Snails are a delicacy though not to so great an extent. The fire worms, larvae of a small beetle, is eaten in large quantities by Turkish women.

The natives of the Samoan Islands, which came into great prominence a year or two ago on account of international complications involving our country, England and Germany, have a curious table delicacy which they esteem very highly, known as "palolo." It is a tiny sea slug about as thick as a strand of yarn and from five to eight inches in length. Only once a year (toward the last of November) does the reptile appear off the coast. At such a period the sea seems fairly to swarm with them and the eager Samoans, men, women and children, take to their boats or swim out and scoop them up with nets, buckets, buckets and everything else they can get. Out of the water the "palolos" die in a few minutes like fish. Many natives eat them raw, others roast or boil them.

In the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Southern California, grows a certain outcreeper tree, the fragrant fruit of which attracts great numbers of a species of butterfly. In August the ground under the tree begins to be covered with green worms as thick as a man's finger, and from 2 to 2½ inches in length. The worms soon develop into butterflies and fly into the trees. They are very strong, the silken web and the wings fall off and the ground is covered with them. The Indians are extremely fond of these nut fattened worms, and build great trenches among the trees to prevent their escape. After gathering them in bags the Indians heat stones and

dry them, in which condition they are preserved for winter use when other food is scarce. They are usually eaten in a kind of soup, and are said to preserve the rich and oily flavor of the nut upon which they feed.

Some of the wild tribes in the interior of Australia live chiefly upon earth worms, which they devour alive. Repulsive as this it scarcely equals instances noted on our own continent. Herold tells of Indian children in Central America who he saw digging for centipedes from 18 to 20 inches long, which were immediately devoured with evident relish.

Cannibalism Gradually Dying Out.

The affection of the South Sea Islander for the pale face, or for his own cousin of an opposing tribe, when rolled in plaitain leaves, sufficed with yams and barbequed to an appetizing brown, is well known. While cannibalism is undoubtedly becoming less common, the process of extinction is necessarily slow. Hundreds of tribes in Africa and Oceania are man-eaters, and likely to remain so for an indefinite period. The practice is not wholly dead in some portions of South America, and is even said to exist to a limited extent among the negroes on the island of Hayti.

Some Arctic Delicacies.

While blubber and oil from the walrus, seal and various other aquatic animals is the chief food of the Esquimaux. They have a way of burying their fish until they become disgustingly putrid, when they are considered very delicious.

The first mammoth ever found in anything like a state of perfect preservation was thawed out of an iceberg on the Northern coast of Siberia in the year 1799 in an almost perfect state of preservation. It had been there a thousand years. The natives at once attacked it and had half eaten it before the news of the discovery reached the ears of scientific men, who at once proceeded to investigate.

A Few Entrees and Side Dishes.

Two centuries ago whale with green peas was considered a great delicacy in England. It is now not so common, though by no means unknown. The tail and the tongue are the parts most esteemed. There are two or three places in London to-day where whale milk is sold at a shilling a glass, fresh from the whale, which is kept for the purpose in a monstrous tank. It is claimed to be efficacious in case of weak lungs.

In China, Japan and Korea fish is eaten raw almost entirely. It is not uncommon for the fisherman to take a bottle of pepper sauce along with him and eat the fish as he takes it from the hook, sprinkling a bit of red hot chill over it and gulping it down without cleaning anything of except the scales. These people are by no means dainty as to the manner in which their food is served. The entrails are sold and eaten as well as the rest of the meat, and a common dish at a particularly big dinner is chicken baked feathers, entrails and all, and served whole on the table. Human milk is also sold in China.

Most people, perhaps, fancy that chocolate is a comparatively modern drink. The fact is it far antedates either tea or coffee in English countries. Tea was not drunk in England until 1610 and coffee was introduced in 1652.

We hear a good deal about truffles now adays in connection with high-class dishes and most every one has eaten them. What they are, however, is not generally understood. The truffle is also sold in China, though fungus-tuber, from a corruption of which word it probably received its name. A peculiarity of the plant is that in its matured state it is apparently free from all shoots or connections, resting like a stone some distance below the surface of the soil. The best article comes from France and Algeria. It may be imagined that

truffle hunting would be attended with difficulties, and so it is, no shoot or vine betraying the presence of the concealed tuber. Nature has kindly stepped in by investing the plant with an aromatic odor. This, while too delicate to be detected by human nostrils, does not escape the acuter scent of dogs trained for the purpose, and it is mainly through these sagacious animals that truffles are gathered. Superstitious as to the effect of certain vegetables on the mental as well as physical constitution of those who eat them are as old as the hills. Even at this day we find people who pretend to believe that catlog fish strengthens the brain on account of its phosphorus properties. In our grandfathers' days water-cress was believed to restore the bloom to young girls' cheeks, and I need not say was an ex-

covered the country is one of the reasons for believing that there was communication between the continents ages before that period. The banana has no seed, therefore could not have blown over or been brought over by birds, or washed over as coconuts have done. It is propagated by shoots or suckers as they are called. It has been estimated that it is possible to grow as much as 175,000 pounds of bananas upon a single acre of ground, and the tree fruits before it is a year old and needs no cultivation or attention of any kind. Humboldt estimates that ground which will grow twenty-three pounds of wheat would grow ninety-nine pounds of potatoes or 4000 pounds of bananas. In other words the relative produce of banana to wheat is as 175 to one and to potatoes as 44 to one. Not

torpid condition until what they have swallowed has had time to digest.

The Hottentots, bushmen and savage South Africans generally are enormous gluttons. Ten of them, says Barrow, ate in his presence the whole of an ox, all but the hind legs, in three days, and the three Boesmans that accompanied his wagon devoured a sheep in less than twenty-four hours.

In cold climates such feasts as these would be only trifles. Parry and Ross have recorded cases that were they not well attested would pass belief. Sir Edward Parry once tried the capacity of an Esquimaux scarcely full grown, and this interesting young savage contrived in 24 hours to devour four pounds, four ounces of the raw hard frozen flesh of a seal, a like quantity of a boiled, one pound, 12 ounces of bread and bread stuff, a pint and a quarter of rich gravy soup, a tumbler of strong grog, one glass of raw spirits and nine pints of water. Sir John Ross was of the belief that the daily rations of an Esquimaux were twenty pounds of flesh and blubber, but in extension of so enormous a consumption as this the severity of the climate must be taken into account.

Captain Cochrane, on the authority of the Russian Admiral Sirtheiff, tells how one of the Yakuts had consumed the hind quarters of a large ox in twenty-four hours, together with twenty pounds of fat and a proportionate quantity of melted butter. As the man had hardly gorged himself in this fashion it hardly seemed possible that he would be able to consume any more, but the worthy Russian Admiral to test him gave the savage a thick porridge of rice boiled with three pounds of butter, weighing altogether 28 pounds. The glutton sat down to this abundant banquet, although he had just partaken of a hearty breakfast, and without stirring from the seat or showing any sign of inconvenience got through the whole. Captain Cochrane adds that a good large calf weighing 200 pounds will just make a meal for four or five Yakuts and that he has seen three of them consume a whole reindeer at one meal.

Frank G. Carpenter, who has been pretty much over the whole world, thinks the Germans are the greatest gluttons to be found anywhere. The average man the country over eats everything he can get his teeth on, and he will take a dozen meals a day if he have the chance. Mr. Carpenter had sixteen chair-bearers in a trip which he took into the interior. These bearers stopped at almost every house to rest and feed. They would drop off one by one into the fields of turnips by the wayside and for the next half mile would go along eating raw turnips. The bigger a man's stomach is in a word the more wealthy he is supposed to be, and you see pot-bellied youngsters everywhere you go.

There are plenty of well authenticated instances of stone eaters. Fr. Paulian, a French Savant, gives this account:

"In the beginning of May, 1760, was brought to Avignon a true lithophag or stone eater. He not only swallowed flints of an inch and a half thick, but such stones as he could reduce to a powder, such as marbles, pebbles, etc., he made into paste, which was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. This stone eater was found three years ago in a Northern inhabited island by some of the crew of a Dutch ship. Since I have had him I make him eat raw flesh with his stones. I could never get him to swallow bread. He will drink water, wine and brandy, which last liquor gives him infinite pleasure. He sleeps at least 12 hours a day, sitting on the ground with one knee over the other and his chin resting on his right knee."

A writer in *Good Health* points out that the number of illustrious persons who have fallen victims to appetite is appalling to one who has never given the matter attention. Henry I died of indigestion occasioned by a surfeit of eels. The death of



A Good Dinner of To-day.—Artistic Menu Made in THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

truly popular article of diet among the fair sex. Green ginger was good for the memory and conserve of roses was a capital posset against the cold; conserve of rosemary and sage, according to Vermeil, should be used by students as it "doth greatly delight the brain."

Banana, King of Food Plants—The Blessing and the Curse of It.

In some tropical countries the banana constitutes almost the sole article of food. It is eaten raw, cooked, pounded into a pulp and mixed with water, distilled into a kind of liquor and in various other forms of preparation. Indeed the banana tree is said to be the greatest single obstacle to civilizing the countries in which it flourishes. It grows pretty much everywhere between the tropics, but is said by botanists to have originated on the Malay Peninsula. The fact that it was found in tropical America when the Europeans dis-

only this, but the fact that people can subsist entirely with no other food proves that the banana possesses peculiar nutritive powers which wheat and even potatoes lack.

Man's Food-Storage Capacity—Some Value of Gluttony.

The average American Indian, though a natural glutton and possessed of a stomach that will stop short of nothing that can be masticated, like the Arab, has the happy faculty of preserving his strength on extremely short rations. Indians have been known to go for days without touching food of any description, apparently little weakened by the abstinence. On such occasions they wear abet which they draw tighter day after day as their unfilled stomachs recede. When at last they do come to food they will gorge themselves like a beast of prey or snake, and throughout the day remain in an almost

Pope was implored by his friends to a certain silver sauce-pan in which it was one of his chief delights to prepare potted lampreys. King George I died in a fit of indigestion, the result of his habitual gourmandizing. Charles Dickens was a great gourmand, and doubtless owed his premature death to this cause. Della Porta, Maunius, Dujardin and many others, justly celebrated as scholars, painters, architects and in the various professions, are set down by their biographers as having died of dyspepsia, caused by overeating and improper food.

Some Things That We Drink

How many of THE JOURNAL readers would imagine that more than \$2,000,000,000 are invested in the dairy business in the United States alone! Yet the figures are within the mark! This is almost double the amount invested in banking and commercial industries. It is estimated that 15,000,000 cows are required to supply the demand for milk and its products in this country. To feed these cows 60,

the annual milk product of this country does. I may say that these figures are taken largely from a carefully written article in the *Philadelphia Press*.

If nothing stronger than milk went down the throats of the people as a beverage doubtless the country would be far better off. Of intoxicating beverages consumed, I give the official figures for 1888—the latest that are accessible. Of spiritous liquors the consumption was 75,945,352 gallons, or an average of slightly less than one and one-quarter gallons for each man, woman and child in the country. Of wine, 30,355,068 gallons were drunk (0.65 of a gallon per capita). The consumption of beer, ale and other malt liquors reached the enormous total of 767,587,050, or 12.48 gallons for each inhabitant. The cost of this was something stupendous—immensely in advance of the money spent on education, public and private, churches, hospitals and other charitable and benevolent institutions combined. The following table, compiled from trustworthy sources, shows the per

centage of the population who are smokers and smoking tobacco are consumed; 8,000,000 gallons are used in the manufacture of snuff; 6,000,000 pounds are required in the production of cigarettes; and 4,000,000 pounds of cigars are imported. This would make an average annual consumption of five pounds for every person in the country. But as not more than one-fifth of our population use tobacco, it follows that those who do consume on an average twenty-five pounds each per annum. Opinions differ as to whether this article should be designated a luxury or a necessity. In speaking of the cost of the tobacco habit, an exchange says: If the tobacco users of the United States would abstain for a period of two years from chewing, smoking and snuff-taking habit, and place the money they would spend for tobacco in that period in a common fund, there would be enough money in the fund to almost wipe out the entire national debt, and five years would give the head of each family in the United States enough money to invest in an eighty acre home.

of the great pearl which Egypt's Queen dissolved in vinegar and drank on this occasion at the enormous figure of ten scissars—about \$400,000! This seems incredible, but the drought was probably the most expensive that has gone down a human throat since the world began.

Some of our modern fests cost fabulous sums. Many times during a year banquets costing thousands, sometimes tens of thousands of dollars, are served to private parties at Delmonico's and other high-class restaurants of New York. The cost of one such repast would meet all the actual needs of a person for a long lifetime. In some respects the most remarkable meal served in modern times was that to which the mayors of France sat down on August 18 last, as one of the features of the centennial celebration of the French Revolution was held at the Palais de l'Industrie. Think of a formal banquet at which 13,000 persons were seated, and which required the provision of 80,000,000, 34,000,000 and 27,000,000 of wine, hogsheads of soap, tons upon tons of eatables, and nearly 140,000 waiters and scullions! President Carnot and all the great functionaries participated.

Next month we will talk about animals. If you have anything to say, out with it now. JOSEPH.

How Postage Stamps are Made.

A writer in the *New York United States Mail* gives some interesting details connected with the process of making postage stamps.

As soon as they emerge from the hydraulic press, postage stamps are gummed. The paste is made from clear starch, or rather its dextrine, which is acted upon chemically and then boiled, forming a clear, smooth, slightly sweet mixture. Each sheet of stamps is taken separately, placed upon a flat board, and its edges covered with a light metal frame. Then the paste is smeared on with a wide white-wash brush, and the sheet is laid between two wire racks and placed on a pile with others to dry. Great care is taken in the manufacture of this paste, which is perfectly barulose. This gratifying fact has been conclusively proved by an analysis recently made by an eminent chemist. After the gumming another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then another counting—in fact, stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during the process of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand shears. Next follows the perforation, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line and afterward in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies, and this ends the manufacture. A separate apartment is devoted to the picking and sending off the stamps to different post offices. It will be seen by this account that any absurd rumor concerning the poisonous or unclean properties of postage stamps is utterly without foundation.

A Sort of Crazy Voiapek.

"Voiapek has a vigorous rival in the Chinook jargon, which is the medium of communication between the Indians, who would otherwise be utterly unable to understand one another."

This was said in the *Richelieu* a few evenings ago by Dr. C. E. Bevin, of Portland, Oregon.

"Voiapek is not a hundred years old," continued he, "but it is now in currency in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. It originated because of the great number of distinct languages in this region. It was introduced by the missionaries of the Pacific Coast until a trade language of easy form had gradually formed itself. I think that Horatio Hale, at one time a member of the United States geological expedition, was about the first to devote any attention to this subject. He drew up a vocabulary of about 250 words. Of these he wrote a short article, and the Chinook, 10 formed by onomatopoeia, 31 English, 34 French, and the remainder of doubtful origin. In 1863 the vocabulary of the Chinook was included in a grammar had developed. Now we often hear jargon in Oregon. There are dictionaries of jargon, and sermons preached and songs sung in the new Chinook. It has rendered an immense service to commerce in our part of the coast, and doubtless a similar international language would be practicable."



Cover Stamp of Ames' Book of Flourishes.—Designed and Executed in THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

900,000 acres of land are under cultivation. Agricultural and dairying machinery and implements in use are worth over \$200,000,000. The men employed in the business number 750,000 and the horses over a million. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, nearly 90,000,000 bushels of corn meal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of bran, 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of tons of brewery grains, straws and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used. It costs \$150,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid for the laborer necessary in the dairy business is probably \$20 a month, amounting to \$180,000,000 a year. The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total produce of 6,750,000,000 quarts. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk, a total return to the dairy farmer of \$810,000,000 if he sold all of his milk as milk, but 50 per cent. of milk is made into cheese and butter. Ninety-seven pounds of milk are required to make one pound of butter and about ten pounds to one of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in 81 pounds of milk that there is in one pound of beef and fat. The steer furnishes 30 per cent. of beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers weighing 1500 pounds apiece to produce the same amount of nutrition as

capita cost of schools and liquor saloons in more than half the States of the Union:

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Saloons.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Saloons.</i>		
Ala.....	55	2.74	Conn.....	2.67	15.88
Ark.....	392	2.57	Ill.....	2.69	12.41
Cal.....	42	4.89	Iowa.....	2.53	10.54
Ky.....	39	7.04	Mass.....	3.68	14.74
La.....	44	18.00	Mich.....	2.26	11.41
Miss.....	37	3.48	Minn.....	2.12	10.03
N. C.....	44	4.38	N. J.....	1.89	21.47
N. H.....	39	3.06	N. Y.....	2.49	22.78
Tenn.....	41	4.00	Ohio.....	2.78	17.81
Va.....	37	5.54	Penn.....	3.12	14.78
Calif.....	350	40.16	W. Va.....	2.53	14.47

For every dollar spent on schools in Louisiana about \$41 is expended for strong drink; about one to twelve in New Jersey and California, while in Arkansas, which shows the smallest proportion, the saloons cost nearly three times what the schools do. Even with this startling showing it is a fact beyond dispute that the United States is by odds the most temperate of civilized countries in the use of strong drink.

The After Dinner Cigar.

Tobacco can hardly be called an article of diet, though the after dinner cigar must not be left out of consideration. Indeed the commodity in every form naturally suggests itself in this connection.

The amount of tobacco annually consumed in the United States is estimated by an apparently competent authority at 310,000,000 pounds. Seventy million pounds are utilized in the production of domestic cigars; 222,000,000 pounds of chewing

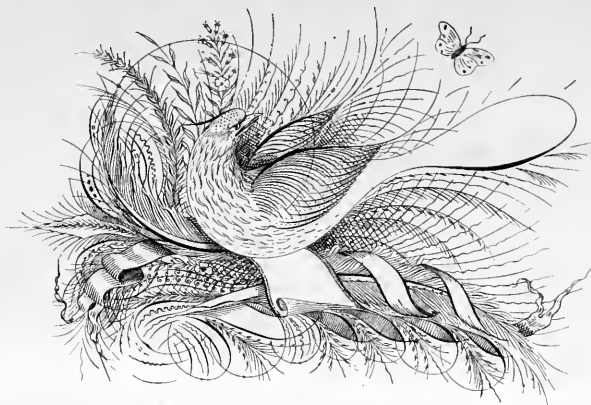
stead farm in the far Western States and Territories; or it would give us a navy of fifty first-class war vessels, fully equipped, and create a fund that would arm and maintain them and the Navy Department for a period of at least twenty-five years.

Notable Historical Banquets.

History abounds with accounts of notable banquets that cost the ransom of a king, and any schoolboy can readily cite instances. One of the most noted was the feast of Belshazzar, King of Babylon. While the king and nobles were thus rejoicing the fancied security of the city, Cyrus at the head of the Persian invaders was cutting the doomed place through the bed of a river artificially diverted from its course. The old Athenians were high livers, and Epicurus, one of their young philosophers, gave the name that applies to gourmets to-day. Properly speaking, however, there is no good reason which this should not apply to the seeker after any species of pleasure. The rich Romans in the days of the Cæsars, and for several centuries after, used to expend fortunes on a single banquet. Lucullus was perhaps the most noted of them all, a single meal given by him to a private party sometimes costing as much as \$30,000 of our money.

The celebrated banquet with which Cleopatra entertained Antony is variously estimated to have cost from \$30,000 to \$60,000. Rider Haggard puts the value

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.



By C. S. Perry, Winfield, Kansas, Business College. (From Ames' Book of Flourishes.)



By A. L. Van Buskirk, Maysville, Mo. (From Ames' Book of Flourishes.)



By C. C. Canmack, Waco, Texas.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

FROM THE HANDS of some engraving invitations sent out one judge that they do things up in ship-shape at the Spencerian Bus. College, Washington, D. C., when it comes to graduating exercises. The event occurred on May 26, and was the twenty-fourth anniversary. The graduating class was divided about equally between two sexes. Prof. H. C. Spencer addressed the gentlemen and Mrs. Spencer the ladies. The valedictory was won by Hon. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, who made an address.

J. C. Emery, the accomplished young man who has established a business connection with Chaffee's Institute, Oswego, has a marvelous command of the instrument he wields. We are pleased to note that his mail business is assuming flattering proportions.

W. U. Merdall, of the faculty of the Augustana Bus. College, Rockland, Ill., is master of a style of writing that must give his correspondents pleasure. He is also a teacher of progressive ideas.

The twenty-seventh annual exercises of the Providence B. and S. College will be held on June 30. There are to be musical and literary exercises and a student excursion.

The fall term of the Rosville (Ill.) Normal and Commercial College opens on September 2. Principal Maxwell Kennedy is well pleased with the school's prospects for continued and increasing prosperity.

Cross, Mo., has a very promising penman in S. P. Morris, who loses no opportunity to enrich his library with the latest works on everything pertaining to his profession.

W. J. Musser, a graduate of Duff's Bus. College, Pittsburgh, and a capable penman, has purchased from E. B. Guion a half interest in a Washington, Pa., Bus. College.

On the evening of May 15 the Fourth Annual reunion of the students and graduates of the Spencerian Writing Academy, Philadelphia, was held at the rooms of that institution, 1099 Arch street. After music and addresses Principal H. H. McCool presented diplomas to the graduates. The invitation represents the work of a very competent engraver.

While we think of it, a word in commendation of the work of J. W. Wafar, Nesquehoning, Pa., is quite in order.

No one can examine the catalogue of the Indianapolis Bus. University without expressing a good opinion of the intellectual and practical resources of the gentlemen who control the destinies of that school. Another conclusion, inevitable in the premises, is the prosperity of the school, of which the catalogue gives so many evidences. The past year has shown an increase of business much greater than any previous year, and Messrs. Hosh and Osborn, the proprietors, are to be sincerely congratulated.

The new directorate of the Jamestown, N. Y., Bus. College, includes J. J. Crandall, Principal, and F. W. Crossfield, secretary, both capped and experienced men. The latter served as school commissioner of Cattaraugus County and has also won the honors attaching to the presidency of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents.

E. E. Welder, who for some time has been connected with the Davenport, Iowa, Bus. College, and whose fine script specimen was shown in THE JOURNAL last month, has been engaged to teach next season at Arkison's Bus. College, Saranac, Cal.

"An old school with a new management."—the Archibald Bus. College, Rickard & Gruman, proprietors. These gentlemen say that they have found business flourishing in the city and have a good deal more in sight for next. They certainly have studied to advantage the art of making attractive circulars.

J. C. F. Kypser, A.B., late of Baylor College, Waco, Tex., has established the Gate City Bus. College, at Denison, Tex., and reports an encouraging outlook. E. L. Owsley is the secretary. Mr. Kypser is a very earnest and enthusiastic teacher of penmanship and is now at work on some instruction books.

—H. B. Fleming, of Enterprise, Kan., has been instructing a large class in the mysteries of the penman's art. He also does a good business writing cards, invitations, &c.

We find a good deal to admire in the ease and grace exhibited in letters received from president F. E. Wood, of Wood's Bus. College, Scranton, Pa.

—Principal B. A. Davis, Jr., of the Virginia Bus. College, Stuart, Va., has accepted a proposition from the business men of Bedford City, Va., to remove his school to that place. The transfer will be made next month. A fine building with accommodations for four hundred students will be the home of the institution.

—M. J. Caton has now a trinity of bus. colleges, the latest addition being at Detroit, Mich. We learn from a notice in a Detroit paper that the immediate management of this institution will be entrusted to Mr. Alexander Elmsey, secretary. C. W. Campbell, a teacher of many years experience, will have charge of

ever form it may be, and himself an enthusiastic pen worker.

—E. L. McIlvray has disposed of the Lawrence, Kan., Bus. College, of which he had been president for years. We are not informed who his successors are.

—J. F. Cozart, of the Washington College, Irvington, Cal., is the latest addition to the faculty of Head's Business College, San Francisco. He is an excellent all-round penman, equally at home at script, lettering or bookbinding.

—Frank J. Sprague, of the faculty of Union Academy Commercial Department, Bellevue, N. Y., will teach next season in the Porter Bus. College, Fort Plain, N. Y. He has the reputation of being an energetic and capable instructor.

—The Philadelphia Stenographer, published at 1134 Garrard street, Philadelphia, is the latest shorthand periodical that has come to our attention. The growth of this sort of journalism in the past few years has been sim-

mental penwork, and the "general get up" of the pamphlet gives evidence of a good deal of business writing skill and shrewdness. If a book of this kind doesn't bring business it would seem to indicate a degree of obtuseness on the part of the public that we should be pained to think existed.

—M. L. Miner, late associate principal of the Interlaken Bus. Coll., Leavenworth, Mo., has engaged to teach at the Jersey City Bus. College. Mr. Miner is one of many teachers who have been put in first-class positions within two months through the medium of THE JOURNAL Employment Bureau.

—T. T. Benton, of the Iowa City Bus. College, does a brisk business filling local and mail orders for pen work and hand engraving, being a proficient in both arts.

—The great auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with its five or six tiers of boxes, was packed to overflowing on the evening of May 20. It was Packard's commencement, and that always brings out a representative metropolitan assemblage. On the stage were the authority, graduates and speakers. Fifty-five diplomas were awarded to graduates from the school of business. There was just a sensing of girls in this department. The girls led largely in the short-hand department, however. 49 graduates in all from this department, Mr. Packard awarded the diploma. The speakers were Rev. Charles H. Patton, Rev. John R. Paxton, Rev. Wager Swaine, Rev. Eliason B. Fisk and J. Edward Simmons, President N. Y. Board of Education. Rev. William Lloyd pronounced the benediction. The music was by Capra's celebrated Seventh Regiment Band.

—W. H. Carrier, Adrian, Mich., has made an improvement on his well-known writing attachment that much increases its value. This little instrument, we were glad to learn, has made many friends. As the inventor well says in a private letter, those who have given it an intelligent test have invariably got good results from it, and those who are not interested enough to do so would not acquire the advantage it gives by any other means.

—H. C. Carver has disposed of his interest in the Bristow, Kan., Bus. College, and will establish a new one at Red Oak, Iowa.

—From the San Francisco Bus. College we have received a well made catalogue, profusely illustrated with penmanship specimens from the pen of C. L. Ellis, principal, and several students, prominent among whose names are E. D. Chellis, a young pupil, of excellent parts.

—THE JOURNAL has a strong friend at the McPherson, Kan., Bus. College, in the person of F. E. Fahnestock, principal of the commercial department, who sends us an opportunity to place it before his pupils. It goes without saying that he is a good writer and an earnest instructor.

—Chatter's catalogue, Paris, Tex., is attractive in its illustrations and arrangement. A number of pen specimens are shown.

—J. F. Fish, secretary of the Ohio Business University, Cleveland, Ohio, expresses his appreciation of THE JOURNAL by sending a club of 26 of his pupils, the second club of the season from him. Similar reinforcements have been received from J. H. Bachman, Ind.; Princeton, Ind., Normal College; R. E. Gallagher, Canada Bus. Coll.; Hamilton, Ont.; S. A. D. Hahn, Helena, Mont. Bus. Coll.; W. H. Patrick, Seattle, Wash. Coll.; Baller's Bus. Coll.; F. A. Fausch, Albany College, College Springs, Iowa; T. C. Strickland, East Greenwich, R. I.; Academy; Frank Sullivan, Nelson Bus. Coll., Cincinnati; H. E. Perrin, Mankato, Minn.; Bus. Coll. of St. Charles, Mo.; Richmond, Ind. Bus. Coll.; W. J. Berry, Cory, Pa.; Bus. Coll.; W. L. Bowman, Red Wing, Minn.; Bus. Coll. All of these gentlemen have sent at least one specimen of their penmanship. We welcome these or four. Other clubs of good size have been received from Uriah McKee, Oberlin, Ohio; Bus. Coll.; G. M. Lynde, Tribune, Kan.; J. F. Barabard, Leland, Ohio; O. J. L. Gray, Portland, Me.; Bus. Coll.; and C. E. Chase, State Normal College, Indiana, Pa.; J. E. Campbell, New Stanton, Pa.; S. A. D. Hahn, Helena, Mont. We would like to sincerely thank these and others who have so favored us.

WE KNOW OF NONE; DO ANY OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS?

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—Are there any special teachers of writing in public schools who visit the school once in two weeks or at longer intervals?

TEACHER.



Design for Book Illustration.



Original Design by August Fisher, Pupil of T. H. McCool, Philadelphia.

the business department, and J. H. Roney, a teacher of 12 years' standing, will conduct the department of theory.

—The Wynm Institute, Upper Alton, Ill., prints a business-like circular, in the front of which the various buildings connected with the institution are shown. The picture gives the appearance of a small town. The buildings are in the modern style, spacious and attractive.

—An attractively engraved invitation announced the fifth annual commencement exercises of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Bus. College, held on May 21st. From the business department there were forty-four male graduates and eleven female. The shorthand and typewriting department yielded one male and seven female graduates. These were exclusive of the night school graduates, numbering eleven. Frederick Schneider is principal of this school and W. S. Chamberlain, the well-known penman, secretary.

—Many practical sketches are to be found in the Practical Business Engraving, Covington, Ind. L. M. Hays is editor and proprietor. T. T. Humphreys, of the Allam, in Kentucky, is an admirer of fine pen work in what-

ply enormous. From a cursory examination this particular youngster is apparently well fed and able to stand square on its legs.

—People who are not above being interested by details connected with the practical side of life will find much to their taste in *Business*, published at Norwich, Conn., by A. R. Hinchard. Principal of the Swift Bus. College, is editor, and does his work with excellent judgment.

—T. M. Williams and J. M. Phillips, of the Actual Bus. College, Pittsburgh, advertise with a profusely illustrated circular.

—From Des Moines we have THE Accountant, a paper devoted to practical education in all its branches. The printing and the editing are both done with care, and the subscription price of 25 cents a year might make affairs in the counting room boom.

—The latest catalogue issued by C. P. Zauer, Columbus, Ohio, is worth buying and paying well for as a specimen book. It is something unique in the line of school catalogues, and sets an example that many schools might profit by. An expensive woodcut paper is used, and the mechanical details of the book. The illustrations are of script, flourishing, portrait work and general orna-

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

THEY think we are getting along quite nicely with our young class of ornamental pen work. Some very creditable lists have been shown in previous issues. We present now in this and have a number in reserve. The initial block in this paragraph is one of the batch by C. M. Weiner, South Whitley, Ind., noticed some months since. We also show in this issue a few little de-signs by H. V. Fountain, West New Brighton, N. Y., and August Fischer, Philadelphia. The idea is growing and it is a good one. Small, simple, striking designs are the best, and initial letters, start and end pieces are good subjects.

A large and elaborate specimen of pen drawing comes from C. E. Heusel, Colorado, Ohio, a pupil of Zaner. The composition is unusually good for a young worker, and the treatment reveals considerable artistic feeling.

H. A. Howard, the well-known scribe of the Rockland, Me., Bus. Coll., sends a pictorial design which includes ornamental lettering of a high order. The specimen is altogether pleasing.

We have some very delicate shading pen effects in gilt and tints from W. F. Gleason, of the Big Four Co., Des Moines. The resources of this instrument in a trained hand are simply wonderful. We referred to the matter last month in connection with the work being done by C. E. Jones, of Chicago. Since then we have received some specimens from H. H. Murray, Seligman, Mo.; J. M. Schmidt, Saginaw, Mich., and other able pupils of Jones, which show that a remarkable degree of proficiency in the art may be acquired in a comparatively short time.

C. N. Frank, penman of the Northwestern College, Sioux City, Iowa, contributes various script and flourished specimens, clear cut and practical. He handles a pen with rare ease.

E. L. Brown, of the Rockland, Me., Bus. Coll. is the author of a brace of birds good enough for any penman.

Just a month when we haven't something good to note from the Lone Star State. We have a number of capitals and miscellaneous flourishes from the facile pen of D. A. Griffith, of the Big Four Co., Des Moines, and another set from E. M. Charter, Fairlie, S. C. These two penmen can hold their own with anyone on any class of work. C. A. Fletcher, King Tex., looks up the coming generation with some well executed work in which written letters predominate.

H. B. Lehman, of Spalding's Commercial Coll., Kansas City, Mo., sends a number of capital letters, some of which are as good as the work as execution, embodying as they do a variety of styles, all good. J. P. Byrne, Pittsburgh, also sends some gracefully modeled capital work, good enough to be mistaken for sheet plate. Veterans A. J. Scarborough and A. W. Juhn, likewise enrich our collection with their contributions.

Back hand specimens, in a style deserving special mention, come from Will S. Tilley, Burlington, Vt., Bus. Coll. and W. P. Costello, Scranton, Pa. J. H. Blair, Milan, N. H., sends a well made capital. Script specimens come from the pen of J. H. Blair, Milan, N. H.; Williams, Astoria, Bus. Coll., Pittsburgh; K. K. Kanko, Newark, N. J.; D. L. Stoddard, Indianapolis and J. H. Cottle, Rockland, Ohio. A photograph of an ornamental design representing an owl, the work of the set, recalls the skill of the designer, O. J. Poirer, College Springs, Iowa. He accompanies it by a graceful ornamental flourish. From G. O. Winter, Hartsville, S. C., we receive a photograph of a well executed piece of engraving.

It would be impossible without seriously trespassing on our space to give even as much as a list of the names of the artists who send us their work. The subject list represents only a fraction of the writers. Where specimens are wanted for review it is well to state that fact. Those who are referred to are: Jacob Foster, and Whitcomb, Cal.; W. A. Lusk, Adrian, Mich.; J. B. Barnard, Nat. Normal Adrian, Mich.; J. F. Barnard, Nat. Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; M. B. Moore, Morgan Ky.; D. J. Poirer, College Springs, Iowa; H. L. Knight, Astoria, Ill.; H. H. Smith, Elk Rapids, Mich.; Eugene E. Fiske, 306 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.; E. B. Rutz, Quincy, Ill.; E. E. Martin, Spokane Falls, Wash.; Bus. Coll. B. F. Percival, Concord Church, W. Va.; Bus. Coll.; A. H. Steadman, Steadman's Bus. Coll., Toledo, Ohio; W. C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Ward, Pueblo, Col.; W. W. McMillan, Altoona, Pa.; W. L. Parks, La Salle Nat. Bank, La Salle, Ill.; J. C. Steiner, Normal Bus. College, Youngstown, Ohio; O. F. Deland, Deland's

Bus. College, Appleton, Wis.; J. N. Lewis, writing teacher, Woodville, Miss.; Miss Anna P. Brown, Springfield, Mass.; C. N. Faulk, Northwestern Bus. Coll., Sioux City, Iowa; John Hiler, Dayton, Ohio; Fred W. Hadden, Savannah, N. Y.; F. B. Palmer, Caledonia Corners, Nova Scotia; G. Williams, Dapout, Pa.; E. H. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.; Jules Randle, Jr., Monterey, Mex.; George S. Poirer, Meadville, Mo.; S. L. Osborne, Augusta, Ga.; F. H. Bliss, International Bus. Coll., East Saginaw, Mich.; C. J. Lysing, San Francisco, Cal.; C. L. Free, College of Bus., Easton, Pa.; J. W. Dixon, Turner's Station, Ky.; M. Vernon Dummell, Upper Marlboro, Md.

School-room Work.

A variety of specimens come from the penmanship department of the Western Normal College, Sheboygan, Ia. They include business writing, faulty lettering

Not Even the Babies Escape!



Drawn For THE JOURNAL BY C. M. Robinson, Charlotte, N. C.

and flourishing. To turn the wheel back, the flourishing is fair, the lettering good, the writing, for students' work, satisfactory. No other word expresses it. This is the star set- tle: M. S. King, L. M. Myers, B. E. Harper, C. P. Johnson, W. W. Spear and W. H. Bishop. (Since the above was in type we have received an extremely creditable flourish from Lizzie R. Forge, River Sioux, Iowa.)

A hundred or so of the students of Carrell & Outbush's Albany Bus. College have favored us with specimens of their writing. A more uniformly excellent lot has not been our pleasure to examine. The style is plain, unshaded, and while the form is good and stout and spacing regular, there is every evidence of a free movement. We have not room for a hundred names, and scarcely any thing else would do full justice to these ambitious young men and women. Many a man would consider his fortune made if he could write like Frank W. Palmer, P. J. Gompe, Richard F. O'Meara, M. B. Russell or many of the others.

E. P. Russell, superintendent of writing at Dr. Carpenter's, and S. G. Collier, St. Louis, permits us to see what his boys can do with the pen. David Baer and William Moll write as if they had had plenty of counting room experience. Excellent work also comes from S. E. Norton, Martha Freymark, G. H. Becker and William Hofmann. The latter is a prodigy of twelve years, who takes to ink like a duck to water, and Mr. Russell expects to make an all-round penman of him.

Next and Quite to the Point.

We have recently received from Prof. D. T. Ames, New York, a new diploma, which we have had made for use in all of the department of our school. Students completing the course of studies prescribed in either the commercial, academic or shorthand will now receive a diploma. The workmanship of the diploma is elegant, and for design and execution we have as yet seen nothing equal to it.—School Visitor, Madison, Wis.

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(Initial by H. S. Blanchard.)

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beautiful form, some of the latest and highest achievements of skill in its line, and represents the work of such penmen that any book set on the market. It is, moreover, inconceivably cheap! No one not having the facilities of the publisher could afford to sell such a book at such a price.

Invaluable to the Young Penman.

L. H. Jackson, Va. Bus. Coll., Stuart, Va.: "It indeed embodies the cream of flourishes and is invaluable to the amateur or any penman student. It never ceases to be as good as any first-class male teacher would give for the price of the book, so that it practically costs a student nothing."

Worth Ten Times Its Cost.

R. A. Cooper, Britton, South Dakota: "It is certainly the finest work of the kind ever published, and worth ten times its cost to any penman."

Comments It to All.

W. J. Beutly, Corry, Pa., Bus. Coll.: "Your beautiful Book of Flourishes at hand. The mechanical part of the work is in keeping with the designs, and one needs not to hear the author's names to be aware of its inestimable value. I commend the work to all lovers of the beautiful."

Sets a New Pace.

G. E. Weaver, Mt. Morris, Ill.: "It is the best book of the kind I have ever seen, and if the sale of it is based on merit it will travel anywhere on pen flourishing now before the public."

A Perfect Gem.

L. L. Smith, Chubbuck Coll., Quincy, Ill.: "I must say I have never seen anything so good as this 'Book' either in regard to quality or price. No man that pretends to be a penman can afford to be without it. It is a perfect gem, and well worth twice the price you sell it at."

Wonderful in Scope and Variety.

J. E. Phillips, Phillips' Business College, Syracuse: "Its scope and variety is wonderful, embracing it is the work of many authors, displaying strong individuality and varied tastes. The work, as a whole, is a marvelous collection, is a grand inspiration to the amateur, suggestive to the skilled ornamental writer, and a feast to the lovers of art, and is worth many times its cost. No single author could have produced such a book, and none but the best of our ART JOURNAL could have collected the material and molded such a magnificent volume for the price."

A Book for Everybody.

A. W. McCreach, County Clerk, Petersburg, Va.: "I have seen this book, the finest I ever saw. It should be in the hands of every penman, and no family or lover of penmanship would be without it."

All His Friends Delighted.

J. W. Hatch, Penmanship Teacher, Butler, Tenn.: "I am highly pleased with it, and showed it to my friends, who were all delighted."

Has the Field to Itself.

E. C. Cash, Chicago, Ill.: "The Flourishing book is ahead of all the other kind I have ever seen. I would not sell it for six dollars and do without it. It is a gem."

Pronounces It Grand.

S. D. Holt, Foshing Hills, Mass.: "After giving it a long and careful study, a careful examination I pronounce it grand."

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G. S. Herrick, Kendallville, Ind.: "After seeing the book I would have had it at almost any price. It is worth three times what you ask the dealer for."

Will Let His Friends Utter a Good Thing. Fred. S. Fields, Flushing, N. Y.: "It is the best book in my collection, and I will show it to my friends who may wish to purchase. All the specimens suit me last rate."

TOO LATE.

I opened the door of the cage, And out my hand to go free; The wits tears I mourned and sought it again, Yet it never came back to me. It came late, the New York joy in its hands.

I longed for the lost forest, I found a new nest, And in loneliness turned aside, And the wounded heart of my once cherished friend.

Was estranged forever in pride The bird once-caged will return ne'er again, Nor the one I have spurned in latter disdain.

—Florence McCurdy.

Messrs. J. R. Hokebath & Co., Cleveland, publishers of the Station Commercial Speller, report a very gratifying success with that popular text book. We are pleased to note that it has been adopted by representative schools in Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and many other cities and towns.

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Commercial Law

is another wonderfully popular work. It is yet a new book, but it has secured a hold on the commercial teachers of this country that is a source of unusual gratification to its publishers. It has been highly complimented on account of the clearness of the language employed, the directness of its statements, the careful selection of topics and its typographical appearance. Retail price, \$2.00; wholesale, \$1.00.



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DEVOTED TO ORNAMENTAL PRACTICAL AND PENMANSHIP

Published Monthly
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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 7

The Literary Girl Graduate in Business

How to Learn it All After Leaving School—But Why Not Take a Course in a Business School and Learn to Do Just the Thing that Her Business Calls for?

IN ALL the great crises of life, and in the daily efforts which are to result in decisive success or failure, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, human beings are very much alone. They rely upon their fellow beings for all the benefits that are to be derived from congenial companionship and the incentives of rivalry and competition. But beyond this, friends are of little avail. Whatever a man or woman may decide to take up as a profession, he or she must do the actual work with his or her own hands or brains. In this rating the world takes into account only the individual—in everything but politics. When the place is found there is but one question asked, "Can you fill it? Can you do acceptably what you have undertaken?"

So far as women are concerned, the fact of being engaged in business has lost the novelty of experiment and precedent. It is now a matter of course, and they must stand or fall upon their individual merits alone. Gallantry, deference to sex as such, have no longer any part in the final estimate which the world sums up. There are now throughout the country thousands of girls in the senior class of the high school, the academy and the university. They are pondering over the graduating theme, and at the same time determining what they shall do. The editor of the newspaper is made their confidant. Into his sympathetic ear—or her's—they pour out their hopes, their fears, their aspirations. They have a good deal of text-book knowledge, which is destined to be applied, as soon as may be, to whatever they may choose as a means of livelihood.

With very few exceptions all make the same mistake. They do not know the difference between acquisition and experience—experience which can be gained only by doing a thing over and over again. All cities have a vast and hopeless population of the educated, unexperienced. There are university-bred men living in attics; they know everything—science, history, belles lettres—yet they have not at their command that practical knowledge of the simplest craft, which means bread. The educated poor, the timid and impractical graduate of either sex, is infinitely more helpless than the laborer who works for a dollar a day and gets it, because, though their friends rally around them loyally their aid can be only temporary; a man must secure permanent benefits for himself.

Though the dependent live the allotted four score years and ten, to the last day of his sad life he will be nearly as helpless as he was when he opened his eyes to the light of day.

This is not an undervaluation of culture. If what is called hard business goes with

cultivation, it gives its possessor innumerable advantages over the uneducated. But of the two, it is common sense that is indispensable. The graduate should bear in mind that it is a very ignorant young person who goes from the classroom to the office or shop, or to whatever station he may succeed in calling himself—for he is rarely ever called—nowadays. The lone of the schoolroom is a reserve fund, and it is little more. Though the young girl graduate have a score of diplomas, she is

content with the humble place and the corresponding pay of a beginner.

If she presents reliable letters attesting her various good qualities, they may incline the heart of her superior favorably to her, or they may fix a standard in his esteem which it will be exceedingly difficult for her to attain, and, if attained, still more difficult to hold. She may count upon at least three years of apprenticeship, in which she must labor just as zealously and just as industriously as she would for

The rewards of life are not easier to attain now than they were formerly. On the contrary, every field is more crowded than ever before. Education is more universal, and the per cent. of general intelligence is higher. The mediocres of yesterday would be lost sight of to-day, and a very respectable degree of talent is not so prominent in the present generality of ability.

All this sounds very discouraging, but those who have trodden the stony way that leads, presumably, to fortune know how true it is. At the same time it is no reason for discouragement. The world's work must be done. People are wanted just as much, or more than ever they were, and there are still the old degrees of good, better and best. It is wise, however, to make a right beginning, and the first principle to be held down is to rely upon yourself. Look to your friends, your social position, your personal attractions for nothing. Simply make your service worth having, worth retaining, and worth paying for, and success is assured.

E. R. Felton.

TOTHE EDITOR PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL:

SIR—You have asked me to prepare a sketch for your July number of the President of the Business Educators' Association, Mr. E. R. FELTON, of Cleveland. You have made this request not on account of my fitness for the task beyond the fact of my long acquaintance with the victim, but, as I think, because you are sure that my love for him will make it a personal pleasure to say what I think, I thank you for the privilege.

I cannot remember when I did not know Mr. Felton. The record says he was born in 1828, but there must be a mistake in the date. I was born in 1836, and it seems to me that Mr. Felton was at least a middle-aged man at that time. He has always, so far as I know, been a "middle-aged man." No doubt he did at some time have to learn what he now knows; but I cannot conceive of him as lacking wisdom—whatever may have been his age. I had the honor of nominating Mr. Felton for his present high position, and I was never prouder than when I did it—not of the speech, but of the subject of it. I know of no higher position in the world than that of President of the Business Educators' Association; and I know of no man more worthy to hold it than ELLIS R. FELTON.

I am told that Mr. Felton was born in Nimda Valley, N. Y., and that at ten years of age he removed to Norwalk, Ohio. He received an academic education at Huron Institute, and Oberlin College, and at 18 became a bookkeeper in a forwarding and commission house at Milan, Ohio. He graduated from the Bryant & Stratton College at Cleveland in 1852, and began to teach in the same school in 1854. With one or two short intervals, he has been in this school ever since.

It is not necessary for me to speak of his varied and positive qualities as a teacher. He has made a mark in his profession of which any man might be proud, and he is as fresh and earnest and enthusiastic to-day as he was thirty years ago, and as he will be thirty years hence. No man of Felton's type never grows old. He may die—as we use that term—but when he does, he will just begin to live, for he is truly immortal.

If you know anything about Mr. Felton, that I have not stated here, you are at liberty to print it; but after it is all done, he will stand unmoved by it, the same honest, earnest, conscientious true man that we all know him to be. As Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts—changing the gender—

There he is. Look at him,
P. S. PACKARD.



E. R. Felton, President Business Educators' Association.

worth only what her natural intelligence and her actual ability to work may determine.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the graduate, like the non-graduate, is a beginner, and must, for a time, be

three times the salary she receives. Future success, the desire to deserve reward, a determination to honestly and persistently work for these, must be her incentives, and must teach her "patience under affliction," even as the prayer book has said.



Design for Book Illustration

Pencil Pointed Character.

Story of a Crank Who Chooses. Here on a Pencil-Pointing Test.

A crank, writing in the *New York World*, tells of a fellow crank who superintends employing the help of a large mercantile concern in New York, and "sizes up" the applicants by the manner in which they sharpen lead pencils. Infallible test!

These cranks insist and rush into diagrams which we here reproduce, with comments as originally published.

No. 1. J. Alfred Mendow. Pinstaking, conscientious, but not quick in perception or active in purpose. Would do fairly well at the silk ribbon counter.

No. 2. Caroline Gahendrey. Delicate perceptions. Neat, but impatient; irresponsible; not to be depended on in an emergency.

No. 3. John Sturbovy. Stubborn, unscrupulous, vicious.

No. 4. Reginald La Quits. Devoted to any assigned duty, deliberate and purposeful; would make a faithful but not brilliant employee. St. Louis temperance.

No. 5. J. K. A. Fume. Careless, slovenly, untrustworthy.

No. 6. Peter Phleum. Excellently conscientious as to trifles, economical, with an eye to the future. Fastidious in personal matters; tidy; hopeful temperament. Put him in charge of stock.

No. 7. Silas G. Cramp. A lustier. Tendency to recklessness. Little regard for the feelings

of others. Sanguinary temperament. Will send him out on the road.

"The recklessly extravagant man," remarked Flosser, "hasn't been here to-day. He commences half way up the pencil when he sharpens it, and descends half the pencil before he gets it pointed."

No. 8. Pompos. Conscientious and generally good for nothing.

The Great Dickens's Manuscripts.

A friend of mine, says a writer in the *Boston Journal*, has recently been making a study of some of the manuscripts of Charles Dickens's works. In one thing, at least, these manuscripts point a lesson to young writers—i. e., that even so great a writer as "Boz" revised his work repeatedly and cut out not only many lines, but often large blocks of his text, and seems to the advantage of the novel. It is quite evident that few, if any, writers can write with sufficient consciousness at the first draft. Novels have been written which have had little "cutting" done to them, but it is a question whether the work of the traditional blue pencil would not have improved the text. These manuscripts of Dickens show that the work of the printer has been difficult enough, and exhibit among all the traceries of corrections a pe-

culiarity of authors which all readers of such manuscripts must have observed. In substituting one word or line for another, the crased passage is always so thoroughly and carefully blotted out that it can be no longer read. A common characteristic of authors seems to be an unwillingness to show what a minor mistake existed before the correction was made.

Universities of the World.

America a Long Way Ahead With 360, Attended by Nearly 70,000 Students.

Among the nations of the world the United States ranks first in the number of educational institutions and students who attend them. There are in this country 360 universities, 4240 professors and 69,400 students. Norway has 1 university, 46 professors and 880 students. France has 1 university, 180 professors and 9300 students. Belgium has 4 universities, 58 professors and 2400 students. Holland has 4 universities, 80 professors and 1600 students. Portugal has 1 university, 40 professors and 1300 students. Italy has 17 universities, 600 professors and 11,140 students. Sweden has 2 universities, 173 professors and 1010 students. Switzerland has 3 universities, 90 professors and 2000 students. Russia has 8 universities, 555 professors and 6000 students. Denmark has 1 university, 40 professors and 1400 students. Austria has 10 universities, 1810 professors and 13,600 students. Spain has 10 universities, 280 professors and 16,200 students. Germany has 21 universities, 1020 professors and 25,084 students. Great Britain has 11 universities, 334 professors and 13,400 students. —*Young Men's Era.*

Signing a Check by Electricity.

One of the marvels of electricity, and one of the most striking of the Edison exhibits at the Paris exposition, was the little instrument which enables the operator to sign a check 100 miles distant. The writing to be transmitted is impressed on soft paper with an ordinary stylus. This is mounted on a cylinder, which, as it revolves, "makes and breaks" the electric current by means of the varying indentations on the paper. At the receiving end of the wire a similar cylinder, moving in accurate synchronism with the other, receives the current on a chemically prepared paper, on which it transcribes the signatures in black letters on a white ground.

Give the Lad a Start.

Show Him How to Use His Hands and Feet in His Business.

Teach the boy to be self-reliant, to do something that will count. This does not mean that his play is to be interrupted. It spoils a boy to interfere with his reasonable amusements, but he may have plenty of play time and work time, too. They need not conflict at all; in fact, they help each other. Above all, give the child a good start as to his handwriting. Bad habits learned young are got rid of with great difficulty. The following from *Treasury Train* is commended to parents and guardians, and to THE JOURNAL's young readers themselves:

What can a boy of fourteen years of age do that will yield him money?

I am looking at the photograph of a boy in Appleton, Wisconsin, of this age. He had become a good penman, and was skilled in map drawing; he was employed in the office of a surveyor for two months, and was then offered one dollar and fifty cents per day.

This is not an extraordinary looking boy. I believe there are thousands of boys that have hands just as good as his, and who would jump at a chance to earn one dollar and a half per day, in a nice, clean office. Yes, there are boys everywhere

that are anxious to find something to do, and they need some helping words, and they shall have them.

I have taken some pains to inquire about this boy, and find that he is very contented and polite. Now that is sure to be a great point, though you may not think so. For when a man is going to employ a boy he will pick out a polite boy, rather than a rude one. You who are looking for employment should study the book of politeness. Some boys have neglected to learn the common rules of politeness who know their multiplication table perfectly. I know a boy who came into a village and made many friends among the older people in a week's time; he was a very polite boy.

I am told this Wisconsin boy is an earnest, steady boy. You see, a boy who is to be of use to others must have a purpose before him, he must feel that he is going to live in a manly way, in a careful way. What is the main fault in boys? Why, carelessness, of course. I am told this Wisconsin boy is a very careful boy.

But, after all, the boy is going to do something that will be worth a great deal to his employer, for the boy has educated his hands. Now that is very important, and I want every boy who is looking for employment to look at his hands. Have you done so? Then look at them again. What can those hands do for you? If you have not educated them, begin to-day. Can you not train your hands to earn money for you?

This Appleton boy has trained his hands to use a pen, so can you. Some years ago a subscriber to this paper sent in a paper that was pinned on the wall of the editor's room. A teacher saw it and offered \$5 for a wisp like it. There was another boy who had learned to use his pen.

By an Asiatic Penman.

They Calligraphy That All Admire But

The smallest book in the world is this described by the *London Pall Mall Gazette*. This little book consists of 100 leaves of the finest rice paper, octagonal in shape, and measures from side to side one-half inch, stitched together and covered in silk. Nothing can exceed the lightness, delicacy and softness of the material or the neatness of the penmanship. This dainty little morsel of calligraphy, which the first glance precisely resembles, in its glass prison, a very tiny butterfly of some uncommon kind, is very probably unique in the Western world. How it escaped imminent destruction is not the least wonderful feature of its history, for it was looted at Ghazni, in India, by a private soldier during the Mutiny, but it has been safe in Mr. Plant's possession for many years. The work has not been translated, but is officially defined, on the authority of an Indian scholar, to be an example of the "Kathak or Sacred Recitations of the Mahatma Brahmins," and is written, without blot or alteration, in the Mahatma character in glossy black ink, with a brilliant margin of vermillion to every page, which is also numbered. Possibly the same of biblical minuteness is reached in this beautiful little work of art, which, for the present, at any rate, may claim to be "the smallest book," as well as the least collective manuscript in the world.

Latest Greeley-Penmanship Joke.

There are many amusing instances given of mistakes arising from the illegible hand-writing of Horace Greeley. The Philadelphia *Ledger* adds the following to the collection.

Here is what Greeley wrote in response to an invitation to lecture:

DEAR SIR: I am overworked and growing old. I shall be sixty next February 3d. On the whole, it seems I must de-

cline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that grand—certainly not now. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

M. B. CASTLE, SANDWICH, ILL.

And here is how the Lecture Committee read it:

SANDWICH, ILL., May 12.

Horace Greeley, *New York Tribune*.

DEAR SIR: Your acceptance to lecture before our association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it. But, now, we succeeded, and would say your time, "third of February," and terms, "sixty dollars," are perfectly satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity. If so, we will advise you. Yours respectfully,

M. B. CASTLE.

Bright Outlook for the B. E. A. Meeting.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

The Executive Committee of the Business Educator's Association is unable to present to your readers in your July issue the programme of the coming meeting, as it had hoped. The chairman of the various schools have not been able to perfect their schedules of exercises. Sufficient has been received, however, to warrant the belief that the convention, as a whole, will be the most interesting yet held, and that the attendance will be unusually large.

A circular will be mailed to members and other commercial teachers, probably before THE JOURNAL will appear, containing the program, as complete as possible, with particulars regarding expenses and other details.

Thanking you for the liberal use of your columns which you have accorded our committee, I remain, cordially yours,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Ex. Com. B. E. A. of A.

THEY SLAM IN THAT DIRECTION.

To tell my men is so not so
Is much too hard on me;
It is the way the critters grow
That makes them what they be.
I only say the reason why
So many men are all the same
—An' full of imperfection
Is simply just because they can't
Get any other kind of slant—
They slant in that direction.

I do not try to make it plain
My men are proud or meek,
Or with a mighty sway of turn
Or vast expanse of cheek:
It is enough for me to know
It is the way the critters grow
In every town and nation;
There is some power that gives a cast
Some mighty "skid" that makes 'em slant—
All slant in that direction.

An' I don't blame men overmuch
An' on their vices rant,
Till I look up their traps and such
To find the way they slant:
I don't say they are bad
An' I won't waste 'em in no 'faint
Until I find the way they point,
Nor speak such imperfection.
A little cherry I'll grant,
For men are not heavenly silver—
They slant in that direction.

—S. W. Foss in the *Yankee Blade*.

The English post-office also all the express business in Great Britain, carries parcels at an average cost of eleven cents each, and makes a profit of \$2,500,000 a year.

Good Advertising Stroke.

The Rubber Publishing Company, Baltimore, did a good stroke of business when they thought of the matter of U. S. Official Postal Tickets, to circulate for advertising purposes. The book is handsomely bound in cloth and gilt, with the Rubber Publishing and other commercial publications, two-and-a-half cent stamps by special stamp on the cover. This work conveys all useful information concerning the mails, post-offices, postal regulations, etc., and the business house that is not provided with a copy must suffer great inconvenience.

THE WHOLE ART OF PENMANSHIP IN FIVE EASY KNACKS.

By Jim the Penman.

[Copies of this tract, published in a handsome 32-page pamphlet, will be mailed to any address by THE JOURNAL, on receipt of 10 cents. No monkeying with the copyright.]

To A. P. MARBLE, Ph.D., author of "Presumption of Brains" and late President National Teachers' Association, the inspiration of this Handbook is respectfully ascribed.

TEXT: FROM "PRESUMPTION OF BRAINS."

"Instead, now, of any educational significance in penmanship, it is a mere knack, dependent upon careful practice and not too much work, which spoils the hand-writing of many men."

downward, sidewise, and all around with equal facility within the compass of two inches, more or less, in all directions, from the Perch, while making

A B C d e f g h i j k
l m n o p Q R S T u v
w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

or words to that effect, such as

Contemplation

Abdormitiphiscarnia, Chronohotanthologos, and other Altitudinarians.

It is a valuable exercise and benefits the circulation as in the following interesting operations:



KNACK THE THIRD.—THE JOG.

This is a lively knack, and as easy as chewing gum or rolling off a log; curling the table or desk the log, and jogging the arm or wagging the fingers while maintaining the Perch, and Reach as in K. 1 and K. 2. It tends



toward expression of the Ideas and is in all probability the "missing link" between mind and matter.

Practice this knack daily with cheerful spirits, for pleasure and profit, till you can do the three things in unison, and fully realize the significance of the homely phrase, "A full team and a gallop day under the wagon."



"Jog—A small trot." (Webster.)

KNACK THE FOURTH.—THE SWEEP.



Knack the Fourth is as natural and easy as turning a grindstone, mowing, sweeping, or catching a lazy fly.



All you have to do is to turn your arm about its resting point as illustrated, and at the same time make your fingers perform in a *straight line*, while making the letters and words required, as specified in Knacks, 1, 2, and 3.

Such exercise, with "careful practice and not too much work," will prepare you for usefulness and honor in after-life, as exemplified here-with.

[Concluded on page 108.]



Development of the Marble Idea of Penmanship.

KNACK THE FIRST.—THE PERCH.



The First Knack of Penmanship is easy as



—all it requires is "careful practice and not too much work." Take the pen between the ends of your fingers like a cigar, and prevent it from falling by means of the thumb. Then crook your little finger till the corner of the nail rules on the paper, and works like a spring in supporting the weight of your hand. Keep the wrist straight, and off the paper; but rest the arm upon your sleeve between wrist and elbow.

Then "let her slide."

To and fro

Where you wish to go.

Practice this knack by writing your name or a letter to a friend or foe, or copy from the pages of this book. It will develop "staying power," and a good "understanding" for future operations in performing Knacks 2, 3, 4, and 5. "Well, Tommy, how are you getting on at school?" Tommy: "First-rate. I can't do as well as some of the other boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the fence. I want to do it without being near the fence at all, and I guess I can after a while."

KNACK THE SECOND.—THE REACH.



The Second Knack is as easy as picking apples from a step ladder. It is Nature's own method of drawing out the capacities and commanding the surrounding situation or environment.



It merely requires you to stand as in Knack First and reach forward, backward, upward,

The Round Table.

A Chat About Birds, Beasts, Fishes and Insects—Extinct Species and Living Curiosities of Nature.

[Edited by C. P. Zuer.]

NOTHING can be more entertaining than a study of other forms of life than ours—of the myriads of creatures representing every variety of physical structure and every grade of intelligence which exist to-day, and the remains of others that lived years ago. These fossil remains, embedded in rocks that once were mud, tell us all we know of the remote periods when the earth was in its swaddling clothes. It is a long way in the scale of intelligence from the uncommunicative clam to man, and it's a little grotesque to reflect that for ages the clam and his cousins represented the highest order of intelligence, on our planet. After the shell fish came fishes proper, the remains of which are common in our marl beds. These remains, so plentiful in places now hundreds of miles from the sea, prove beyond peradventure that in those remote times large portions of our present continents were, like the lamented McGinty, at the bottom of the sea.

After the fishes came the frogs, and this was the age of the rank luxuriant vegetation that formed our great coal beds—ferns and rushes four feet high and two feet thick. A desolate enough place the earth seems to have been then, covered with green weeds, with an atmosphere soggy with dense fogs.

Then came the reptiles—horrid lizards that filled the land, the water and the air. Think of a great crocodile fish with flaps like a turtle, jaws six feet long, and thirty-four feet from tip to tail! The geologists call him *Ichthyosaurus Communis*, and I think he deserved it all. He had a hitting companion the *Mesosaurus*, nearly as large, with a long, serpentine neck like that of a swan. More hideous still was the *Pterodactyl*, a reptile as formidable as these, flying through the air with bat-like wings, thirty feet across.

Next in order came the mammals, animals that suckle their young. Creatures among them there were that dwarf our modern elephants in comparison. The mammoth, mastodon and other large beasts roamed the earth, lumbering into logs to dig out of wandering river ages later.

There remains, so common in our own country, including Alaska, and even in Greenland, show that our climate was once tropical. In South America skeletons of a giant sloth eighteen feet long and eight feet high have been dug up. The Irish elk, with head erect, raised the tips of his antlers ten or twelve feet from the ground. Some of these antlers, twelve feet across, have been found. It is wonderfully fascinating to read of these curious creatures which have passed from the face of the earth, but we have penetrated this branch of the subject far as space will permit. Let us consider in a "chatty" manner some habits and characteristics of animals with which we are more familiar.

Some Peculiarities of Animals.

According to the zoologist the reason that anything of a red color excites and infuriates the ox tribes is because red is the complementary color of green, and the eyes of oxen, being long fixed upon the green herbage while feeding, when they spy anything red it impresses their sight with a greatly increased intensity. The same effect is doubtless produced upon all

grazing animals by a red color. All animals which chew the cud have cloven feet. Sheep have no teeth in the upper jaw. In some parts of the world there are sheep that have most of their fat in their tails. These tails weigh so much that they have to be tied on small carts, which the sheep draw after them when they walk. The carts are made of flat boards on two wheels. The fat of the tail is very soft, and is used as butter. Whalebone is found in the mouth of the whalebone whale, where it forms the substitute for the teeth, of which otherwise the animal is destitute.

In the hottest climates the animals are found most to approach man, and those in each great zoological division, possessing organizations most complex and faculties most developed, while in the polar regions are found only beings occupying a rank but little elevated in the zoological series. The apes, for example, are limited to the hottest parts of the two continents; it is the same with parrots among birds, the crocodile and tortoise among reptiles and with land crabs among the crustacea—the animal most perfect in their respective classes. The owl has no motion in the eye, the globe of which is immovably fixed in its socket by a strong, elastic, hard, cartilaginous case, in the form of a truncated cone, but in order to compensate for this absence of motion in the eye, it is able to turn its head round in almost a complete circle without moving its body. There is no country in which the raven is not found native. The margin of the desert, of the jungle, or of the forest, the height of the mountains, the height of alternate cliff and copse in temper to climate, or the rocks and beats, and even the lichen clad margins of the inhabited regions near the poles, are all equal in its abode. Both marauders of the parrot's beak are moveable, but most birds are able to move only one. The stork is partial to kittens as an article of food, and finds them an easy and wholesome prey, and the cats reciprocate by a love for young storks.

The frog, owing to its peculiar structure, cannot breathe with the mouth open; and if it were forcibly kept open the animal would die of suffocation. Fish swallow their food hastily and without mastication, because they are obliged unceasingly to open and close the jaws for the purpose of respiration, and cannot long retain food in the mouth when quite shut. The eyes of hares are never closed, as they are unprovided with the eyelids. Instead, thereof, they have a thin membrane which covers the eye when they sleep, and probably also when at rest. This membrane folds like a curtain in the corner of the eye, and by an instantaneous action flies back when sight is required, and leaves the eye immediately and fully open for the exercise of sight. Pigs are poor swimmers, their forelegs being set closely under them, and when they sometimes fall into the water they cut their throats with the sharp points of their cloven feet. The appearance of much white in the eye of a horse indicates a vicious nature.

The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nourishment beneficially provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long time upon the hump without any other food. The deer is furnished with supplementary breathing places in addition to the nostrils, and this would appear to be an extraordinary provision of nature, giving the beast of the chase a freer respiration. Tortoises and turtles have no teeth. The cuckoo deposits her eggs in the nests of other birds because she is the largest of insectivorous birds, and requires a great quantity of food, for which she must make constant search. She places her eggs in the nests

of other birds with her feet, for if she sat upon the adopted nest while laying the eggs the weight of her body would disarrange the nest and cause it to be forsaken. The crocodile devours all kinds of birds it can get but one the *zic-zac*. It is said that when a crocodile comes on shore he opens his jaws, and this bird enters and swallows the leeches which are found about the animal's jaws and teeth, and which have collected there, owing to the creature being for so long a time in the water. The relief afforded by having the leeches withdrawn induces the crocodile to tolerate the presence of the bird.

The faculty the chameleon has of changing its color has been attributed to the protective instinct of the animal, by which it seeks to render itself less observable by enemies by assuming the color of the bed on which it lies. Some naturalists attribute the change of color to the distinction of the chameleon's body, occasioning differences in the cuticle, affecting its reflective properties; others that the animal has the power of throwing into its skin a different pigment, or coloring matter, from the blood, and others to a peculiar nervous or galvanic action. Other animals, including the common tree frog, have this faculty of changing their color more or less to harmonize with the color of the leaf or tree upon which they rest.

Of all the mammals which we know to-day, which, think you, can boast of the most ancient lineage? The common "possum," which, associated with "aters wild de grubby drenks" out, is so dear to the heart of our brother in black. The opossum is one of the oldest of our family known as marsupials, because they carry their young in a pouch. The only other living representatives of this family that survive are the kangaroos, various species of which are found in Australia. Not many years since that great country was overrun with these queer beasts, but they have been hunted so mercilessly that their complete extinction in a few years is feared. The kangaroo lives on grass, and as one of them will eat as much as five sheep, the Australians are miserably regarded them as nuisances. Besides, their flesh is wholesome, and they are often hunted for food. This made the odds great against the "anacostia" little cuss," as Artemus Van der Corper called the creature, and when the public began to take to kangaroo skin shoes the doom of the animal was sealed. A Newark firm is chiefly responsible for this idea, and has an almost complete monopoly of the business, annually importing thousands of skins.

The Fraternity of Animals.

Man and most of the larger and more intelligent animals have, as a rule, but one offspring at a birth, and breed at intervals of at least a year. The fraternity of fishes and insects is stupendous, and but for the wise provision of Nature that destroys a great majority of the young fry, the earth would be swarmed by them.

According to naturalists, a scorpion will produce 65 young; a common fly will lay 144 eggs, a leech 150, and a spider 170. A hydrochus produces 600 eggs and a frog 1000. A female nutt will produce 1200 eggs and a tortoise 1000. A gall insect has laid 50,000 eggs; a shrimp 600, and 10,000 have been found in the ovary of anacostia. One naturalist found over 12 eggs in a leech, and another over 21,000. An insect very similar to an ant (mutilla) has produced 80,000 eggs in a single day, and Lewenhoeck seems to compute 4,000,000 to the crab's share.

Many fishes produce an incredible number of eggs. More than 36,000 have been recorded in a herring, 38,000 in a snail, 1,000,000 in a sole, 1,130,000 in a roach, 3,000,000 in a sturgeon, 342,000 a carp, 383,000 in a roach, 516,000 in a mackerel, 992,000 in a perch and 1,357,000 in flounder. But of all known fishes, the

cod seems to be the most prolific. One naturalist computes that this fish produced more than 3,856,000 eggs, and another as many as 9,444,000. A rough calculation has shown that there is one percent of the eggs of the salmon to result in full-grown fish, and were they and their progeny to continue to increase in the same ratio, they would, in about sixty years, amount in bulk to many times the size of the earth. Nor is the salmon the most prolific of species. In a yellow perch weighing 34 pounds have been counted 9943 eggs, and in a smelt ten inches and a half in length 55,741. An interesting record was made in 1761, by Charles F. Land. He obtained from fifty female breams 3,100,000 young; from 100 female perch, 3,215,000; from 100 female mullets, 4,000,000.

The greatest egg producers naturally have yet found is the termite, commonly known as the white ant, though it really belongs to another genus. The female lays as many as 30,000,000 eggs in the course of a year—millions at one time. Ordinarily she is less than half an inch long, but just before laying the enormous number of eggs in her body swells it so that she weighs a thousand times as much as after the eggs have been delivered. A very small percentage of the progeny are perfect males and still fewer perfect females. The great majority are known as "workers" from their industrious habits. They are really the slaves of the ant hill. Others are called the "soldiers," as they guard their home and will rush out to fight. Still others will run out to fight, but just before the battle they will run out as bravely as the bravest grenadier. Still others are called "neuters," though this designation might be applied generally to the "workers" and "soldiers" as well. These are all probably undeveloped males and females, chiefly the latter. Each class, however, may be readily distinguished from the others by size, form and general appearance. The termite is the insect whose terrible march over country, devouring everything in its path, has so often, in the minds of our people, been compared to a deluge. It is likely that these accounts are exaggerated.

The Eggs of Insects.

An entertaining specialist in the New York *Ledger* writes that insects' eggs are not all of an oval form, like those of birds, but some are like a pear, some like an orange, some like a pyramid, and some like a stick. The eggs of the great, for instance, may be compared, in shape, to that of a powder-flask, and the mother goat lays about three hundred at a time. Now each egg, by itself, would sink to the bottom of the water; yet the goat puts the whole three hundred together in the form of a little boat, and in such a way that they will all swim on the surface of the water, and a very curious way she has of manufacturing this. First, the insect, the goat lays its eggs, the mother goat, for instance, she fastens to a floating-leaf, or to the side of a bucket, if she is on the water contained in a bucket. Her body is thus held level with the water, except the last ring of her abdomen, which is a little raised. This being done, she begins to unmake use of her other two legs (or hind legs), and crosses them in the shape of the letter X. The open part of this X, next to her tail, serves as a kind of scaffold to support the eggs she lays until the boat is formed. Each egg, when laid, is covered with a kind of glue, and the goat holds the first laid egg on the angle of the X until the second egg is laid by its side and glued to it; she then glues another egg to its other side. All these stick together thus, "X," making a kind of triangle, or figure of three, and this is the beginning of the boat. Then she goes on, piling egg upon egg, always keeping the boat in proper shape by her useful hind legs. As the boat grows in size she pushes it on her by degrees, still adding to the un-

finished end next to her body. When the boat is half built her hind legs are stretched out thus, — the X, or cross form is no longer wanted, and she holds up the boat as cleverly as if it were done with two outstretched hands. The boat is at length completed, and an excellent head it is quite water-tight. For though it is very small and delicate, yet no tossing of the waves will sink it, and nothing can fill it with water or turn it upside down. In fact, the glue with which it is covered prevents it from ever being wet. Even if the boat be pushed down to the bottom of the water, up it comes again quite dry, so that it is even better than the best life boat that has ever yet been invented.

The eggs of insects are not, like those of birds, always smooth, but are sometimes ribbed, and sometimes tiled, or otherwise sculptured or carved on the outside. The shell of an insect's egg is rarely ever brittle, like that of a bird, but composed of a tough membrane, which in some instances can be stretched out, as appears from the eggs of ants and some other insects, growing considerably larger in the process of hatching. The mother insects, usually dying before their eggs are hatched, do not sit upon them like birds, except in the singular instance of the earwig, which appears to attend more to shifting the eggs about to places where they may receive moisture, than to hatching them by covering them.

Training Insects.

Every animal is more or less susceptible to educational influences. We have all enjoyed the tricks of the larger animals and of birds. Did you ever see a trained bee? It seems incredible that so small a creature could be turned into a circus performer, yet there is a show where the performers are bees. The little creatures draw carriages driven by other bees, walk tight ropes, turn somersaults, run races and perform various amusing acts. You look at the show through a magnifying glass.

Scientific men are now at work on the problem of using bees as dispatch bearers in the pace of carrier pigeons. The bee can outfly the pigeon, and offers no target to the marksman, as in the case of the pigeon. The instinct that guides him to his home is just as alert, and it has been demonstrated that by the aid of photomicroscopy a dispatch of 5000 words can be borne by a bee with no particular inconvenience.

The Flapping of a Fly's Wing.

Sir John Lubbock tells us that the slow flapping of a butterfly's wing produces no sound, but when the movements are rapid the noise is produced, which increases in shrillness with the number of vibrations. Thus the house fly, which produces the sound F, vibrates its wings 21,120 times a minute, or 333 times in a second; and the bee, which makes a sound of A, as many as 36,400 times, or 440 times in a second. On the contrary, a tired bee hums on E, and therefore, according to theory, vibrates its wings only 330 times in a second. Marcy, the naturalist, after many attempts, has succeeded, by a delicate mechanism, in confirming these numbers graphically. He fixed a fly so that the tip of his wings just touched a cylinder, which was moved by clockwork. Each stroke of the wing caused a mark of course very slight, but still quite perceptible, and thus showed that there were actually 330 strokes in a second, agreeing almost exactly with the number of vibrations inferred from the note produced.

Ants and Farming.

Ostrich farming is a profitable industry in South Africa, and has been tried on a small scale with some success in this country. In Manchuria, a district in the northern part of the Chinese Empire, dog farming is an important business. The animals are raised chiefly for their hides,

though the flesh is also eaten. Fred Clark, an enterprising citizen of Mt. Morris, New York, has a well-stocked skunk farm. Terrapin raising is an industry of the Maryland coast. A Georgia man has a little fortune invested in opossum farming.

Hibernation and Estivation.

By a wise provision of nature some animals are endowed with the faculty of suspending their living functions during certain periods, usually seasons of weather unsuited to their nature. Thus, with us, the bear, chipmunk, snakes and other creatures, crawl into their holes and lie dormant through the winter. Whether the animal subsists during this period of hibernation upon fat stored in certain glands for the purpose is an unsettled question, but the weight of scientific opinion favors the theory that all the physical as well as mental processes are in a state of absolute suspension.

It is a somewhat recent discovery that certain animals in very hot countries go

keep on grazing, exhibiting no other sign of inactivity than holding the injured member up. As a rule, the smaller the animal's brain is proportion to his bulk the less his capacity for suffering. Fish endure little pain. In fact, some scientists think that their sensations when taken from the water correspond to those of a human being under the influence of laughing gas. The worm, with which you bait your hook, probably feels it less than you would a slight prick from a pin. If cut in two the head part will grow a new tail. Nearly all animals, however, are susceptible of acute sensations of fear.

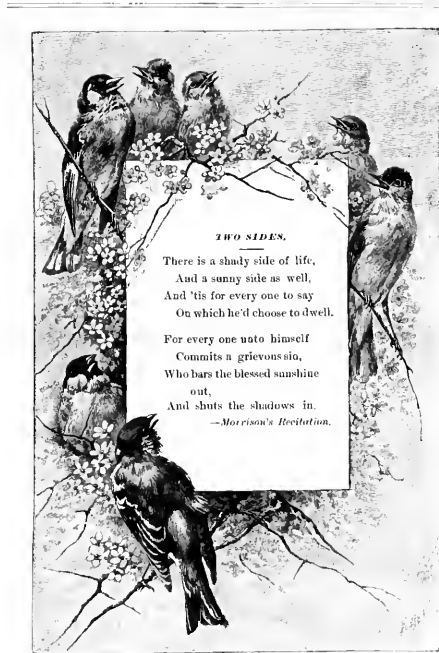
Instincts That Are Lost.

The following is from an article in the *London Spectator*:

If the doctrine be true that man is really the heir of all the various species and genera of the animal kingdom, it seems a little hard upon us that, even by way of expectation, we inherit none of the most marvelous instincts of those species and

up for three miles the trail of a thief with whom the bloodhound could never have been in contact (he had just purloined some rolls of tan from the tannery in which the dog was chained up, and finally sat down under the tree in which the man had taken refuge. Why, we wonder, are those færs powers of discriminating and following the track of a scent which so many of the lower animals possess entirely extinguished in man, if man be the real heir of all the various genera which show powers inferior to his own? We see no trace in animals of that high enjoyment of the human scent which makes the blossoming of the spring flowers so great a delight to the færs, and yet men are the most destitute of that almost unerring power of tracking the path of an odor which seems to be one of the principal gifts of many quadrupeds and some birds. It is the same with the power of a dog or cat to find its way back to a home to which it is attached, but from which it has been taken by a route that it cannot possibly follow on its return, even if it had the power of observing that route, which usually it has not had. Nothing could be more convenient than such a power to a lost child. But no one ever heard of any child who possessed it. Still more enviable is that instinct possessed by so many birds of crossing great tracts of land and sea without apparently any landmarks or sea marks to guide them, and of reaching a quarter of the globe which many of them have never visited before, while those who have visited it before have not visited it often enough to learn the way, at least by any rule which, in like circumstances, would be of any use to human intelligence. The migratory birds must certainly be in possession of either senses or instincts entirely beyond the range of human imagination, and yet no one ever heard of the survival of such a sense or instinct in any member of our race. It may be said, indeed, that men have either inherited or reproduced the slave-making instinct of some of the military ants, though that unfortunate and degrading instinct does not appear to have been inherited by any of the higher animals which intervene between the insects and our own race; but this only enhances the irony of our destiny, if we do, indeed, in any sense inherit from these insect aristocrats one of the most disastrous instincts of the audacious but indolent creatures which fight so much better than they work. If we have not inherited the architectural instincts of bees or leavers, nor the spinning instincts of spiders, nor the power of the dog to track out its home, it is a little sad that we should have inherited the one disastrous instinct of the ant by which it makes itself dependent on a more timid and industrious species of its own race, and thereby loses the power to help itself. What is still more curious is that even when human beings have wholly exceptional and unheard-of powers the human race has no traces of the exceptional and unheard-of powers of the races whose vital organization we are said to inherit. The occasional appearance of very rare mathematical powers, for instance, so far from being in any sense explicable from below, looks much more like inspiration from above. The calculating boy, who could not even give any account of the process whereby he arrived at correct results, has left no traces of the mathematical task some time to verify, certainly was not reviving in himself any of the rare powers of the lower tribes of animals. Nor do the prodigies in music who show such marvellous power in infancy recall to us any instinct of the bird, the only musical creature except ourselves. Still less, of course, does the education of the genius of a Howard or a Clark, suggest any reminiscence of what happens in the world of animal life.

The person who isn't satisfied with Ames' Best Pens will please forward his address. But, come to think of it, there may any person!



Example of High Class Book Illustration.

into retirement in the same manner during the heated season. This is called estivation.

Fish have been known to burrow in the mud of a drying pond and preserve life in a torpid state until fresh rains restored them to their native element. Frogs and other reptiles will live for an indefinite period hermetically sealed in a rock.

Animal Sensibility to Pain.

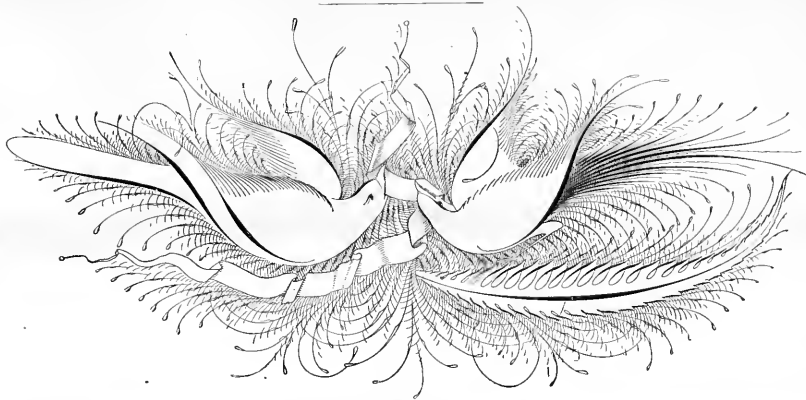
There has been much discussion over the degree of pain endured by various animals compared with that endured by man. That it is very much less in the case of other animals is not to be questioned. Those which have been associated with men most intimately, such as the dog and horse, suffer more from physical injuries. Yet a horse with a leg crushed to a pulp will

generally, and have to be content with those greater but purely human faculties by which even the most wonderful of animals. Sir John Lubbock maintains with a great deal of plausibility that there are insects, and very likely even higher animals, which perceive colors of which we have no glimpse, and hear sounds which to us are inaudible. Yet we never hear of a human retina that includes in its vision those colors depending on vibrations of the ether which are too slow or too rapid for our ordinary eyes, or of a human ear which is entranced with music that to the great majority of our species is absolutely inaudible. Again, we never hear of a human being who could perform the feat, of which we were told only recently, of a bloodhound. In a dark night it followed

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.



By W. L. Staley, Mt. Vernon, Ind.



By C. P. Zauer, Columbus, Ohio. [Both Cuts from Ames' Book of Flourishes.]

Penmen Are Delighted.

What is Said in all Parts of Ames' Book of Flourishes.



THE COMPILER of Ames' Book of Flourishes cannot but feel flattered at the approving comments that have poured in from all parts of the country since the work was put on the market. Every one agrees that it is the cheapest penmanship work in print, by comparing the extent and quality of its plate matter with that of any other book. In heavy paper covers at \$1, and cloth and gilt at \$1.50. Here are some fresh comments boiled down:

A Hit.

C. N. Crandle, N. I. Normal School, Dixon, Ill.: My pupils have received their Ames' Books of Flourishes and are delighted with them. You have certainly made a hit. [This was a large order.]

Would Give \$3 for such a Book.
D. D. Darby, Northboro, Iowa: Far better than I anticipated. Would readily give \$5 for such a work.

The Crown of Them All
R. L. Nutt, High Point, N. C.: Contains the finest flourishes I ever saw.

An Estimable Work
C. E. Parsons, Worcester, Mass.: I consider it an estimable and superior work, and as such would cheerfully commend it, with the full confidence that it will both please and benefit all who are interested in pen art.

Nothing But Good Words For It
P. W. Castello, City Engineer's Office, Scranton, Pa.: I have nothing but good words for it. Without going into detail I certainly think that the work or any portion of it cannot be surpassed. Now that I have seen the book I would not be without it for three times what it cost me.

Leads Them All on Ornamental Penmanship
T. T. Wilson, Dixon, Ill., Bus University: I regard it as far superior in every respect to anything that has ever been published in the ornamental penmanship line, and it costs about one-fourth as much as other such works.

I am delighted with it, congratulate you, and think every penman should have a copy.

A Lasting Joy to Penmen
J. H. Elliott, Baltimore City College: The excellence of the work is beyond question. Its grace and beauty will be a lasting joy to penmen. Its extreme cheapness will place it in the hands of all.

Cannot Fail to Inspire
C. E. Chase, Indiana, Pa., Normal College: Delighted with it. Though its design may be

not to educate it certainly will inspire all lovers of the art who are so fortunate as to have it to new efforts in pen skill. I believe I can even write better thereby. You deserve the thanks of all penmen for this gold mine of pen art.

A Volume That Commands Admiration
J. L. Hallstrom, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: I feel it my duty to express my admiration of the pretty volume. It is certainly one of the best works of its kind, and its marvellously low price ought to place it in the hands of every one interested in the "beautiful art."

Worth the Most, Cost the Least
G. M. Clark, Dunn's, W. Va.: I consider it the finest as well as the cheapest penmanship work on the market.

W. S. Hart, Haddenfield, N. J.: In my opinion it is the best and cheapest penmanship work ever put on the market, and should be in the hands of those who have any interest in penmanship.

Valuable Addition to the Penmanship Library
N. L. Hickock, pen artist, Boston: I consider it a valuable addition to my library of penmanship publications, in which Ames' Compendium takes first place of course. Please quote price in dozen lots.

Best in Quality, Quantity, Variety
C. W. Giffin, Uvalde, Texas: Accept my thanks and heartiest congratulations for giving to lovers of penmanship such a splendid work. It is by far the best of its kind I ever

saw, not only in quality but quantity and variety of styles shown.

Remarkable in Every Particular
E. L. Burnett, B. & S. Coll., Providence, R. I.: It is a remarkable work in every particular. The selection, arrangement and press work are superior. I would not be without it for five times its cost.

Nothing Superfluous About It
F. E. Cook, Stockton, Cal., Bus. Coll.: I am much pleased with it. The paper, press work and general arrangement is excellent and the pen work itself cannot be other than "way up" when we look at the title: "America's Best Penmen." American penmen are the best and the ART JOURNAL gets the best work. The work is so compact, and with nothing superfluous between the lids, making it most convenient. I congratulate you.

All of One Opinion
O. C. Eastburn, Stoneham, Mass.: I am greatly pleased with it. All my friends who have seen a speck of it in the highest terms of praise. It is a great work.

A Mine of Inspiration
J. P. Byrne, Coll. of the Holy Ghost, Pittsburgh: I have taken much pleasure in looking through its pages. It presents a beautiful appearance, and the mechanical work is as perfect as anything I have seen. I know that many penmen will here find a mine of inspiration from the elaborate and excellent designs which you have arranged in such convenient shape.



About Pen Specimens.

NATURALLY a paper like THE JOURNAL receives a large number of pen specimens, most of them sent for review and not a few with the request that they be engraved and published. Naturally again not one-tenth of the latter ever reach the engraver, some of them because they are not worth it, others because we have an overflow of like matter, and others because of poor judgment in selection of the subject.

Since penmanship papers have been the practice has prevailed of sending in specimens, interlarded with such legends as "Success to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL," "THE JOURNAL stands at the Head," &c.

that represent no value at all, and shall go slow in the future about adding to that collection. Model letters and other script specimens are more desirable if impersonal in character. When a painter finishes a picture or an illustrator completes his drawing, or the engraver cuts it on wood, it is usual to put in the name or initials delicately and unobtrusively. This is called the "signature," and is never made a part of the design. In many pen specimens that we receive the name of the designer is the biggest part of the design.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION will be in session at St. Paul for three

We will suppose he is a penman and desires to teach that branch only. He will find it more difficult to get employment than if he were able to lend a hand at the commercial branches and possibly assist in the English department. Only those schools that have a very large attendance, as a rule, employ a man to teach nothing but writing, or nothing but bookkeeping. The small or medium size school needs a man who can give instruction in pretty much the whole course.

There are some young men—bright ones, too—who are teaching on a salary of \$40 a month. This is very little, but these young men are looking to the future.

the first year or two, but if he is after that, it is usually safe to assume that the fault is his own.

Topics Suggested for Discussion by Business Educators.

THE MEDLESOME young party who cast the apple inscribed "to the fairest," among a trio of fair Olympians on a memorable occasion, some time past, got plenty of excitement and no doubt considerable fun out of the incident. People nowadays do not particularly care to emulate his example, and lest of all THE JOURNAL. This may be the reason why conversations of several common interests, or more precisely speaking, people interested in like things, usually confine their deliberations to subjects that are not likely to provoke antagonism.

This is not always the case. It was not the case at the last meeting of the Business Educators. Nor may he be at the coming meeting. Acrimonious discussion, especially if it involve personalities, is certainly to be avoided; but sharp, brisk discussion, keen analysis, skillful thrust and parry, give zest to the proceedings and add immeasurably to the good of the meeting as well as to the fun.

We are far from finding fault with the work of the B. E. A. Executive Committee. It seems to us that they have never done their work more thoroughly than this year, and the programme they offer is a good one. Here, however, are some suggestions for subjects to be discussed, a little out of the order, perhaps, but nevertheless possessing some elements of interest, amusement and possibly of good:

1. The character of the advertising that a business school should make use of in circular and catalogue and through the press. To what extent a school is warranted in representing itself to be distinctly superior to all other schools, &c.

2. The granting of diplomas; whether the diploma is justly considered the pupil's property bought and paid for with his tuition and as testimony of the fact that he has attended the school, or does it mean that he has learned anything, and if so, how much? Would a school principal issue a diploma to any student whose qualifications would fail to procure him employment from the principal himself, provided he desired help in that line?

3. The range of names that it is advisable for a school of business to employ as in any accurate degree indicating their actual functions.

4. "Prof." Whether the title goes with the diploma as a sort of coupon attachment good for those who make teaching a business, or whether it indicates a higher grade of fitness for the discharge of such duties. If the latter, whether this superiority is determined by special tests and whether it would be possible for the B. E. A. to provide a board with powers to bestow the title upon satisfactory evidence of fitness, or to thus put a real value upon it. Finally, whether a business teacher considers himself honored or otherwise when this title is applied to him.

These simple suggestions may serve to fill in the inevitable holes of the regular programme caused by the absence of parties who were expected to be present. We commend them to the committee and to the Educators in general.

Jim the Penman and His Little Book.

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT of those educators of the Marble stripe (and of others who ought to know better) who follow the lead and knock in penmanship, we produce in this number the effusio of "Jim the Penman," or "Penmanship in Five Knacks," illustrated by 23 lively cuts. There are others besides penmanship teachers, we fancy, who will get some fun from the satire. Any one has our permission to decipher the signature and report to us.

IN THE NEOTOMAN COURSE of our business we have had occasion to advise several people to apply to D. C. Taylor, Oakland, Cal., for employment. This was done upon a misapprehension of facts relating to the man. Having no accurate list of those to whom the advice was given we take this public and emphatic method of withdrawing it.

Writing as Taught by Our Business Colleges.

This is a fair every-day specimen of penmanship taught in the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.
N. D. Goshert

A specimen of plain penmanship as taught in the business department of Gem City College.
—QUINCY, ILL.— H. P. Behrensmyer

This is a specimen of my business writing one year after taking my penmanship course.
C. F. Clapp

Give my love to the teachers, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,
H. H. Wesco

This is a specimen of my rapid business penmanship which I after taking lessons at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.
L. W. Hoffbauer

From the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., D. L. Masselman, Principal. First Two Specimens by Teachers; the Others by Graduates in Business.

Such sentiments, extremely gratifying though they may be to the pride of the editor, do not enhance the art value of the specimen, and give it the flavor of a certificate of character which is not desirable in that connection. Many a beautiful specimen has been pigeon-holed for no other reason.

Let the specimen show for what it is without attempting to serve any ulterior purpose. There is an abundance of good motives that will supply all needed lettering without giving it a personal flavor. Such designs if well made may be turned to some account, and there is some inducement to engrave them. We have two or three thousand dollars' worth of plates

days, beginning July 8. It is not likely that any one who attends the sessions will hear anything that would cause him to suspect that penmanship is considered of any importance in our public schools. The N. E. A. are quite above that sort of thing.

What Salary Should a Young Teacher Receive?

"A YOUNG man who has just graduated from a business college and wishes to make teaching a profession" requests us to advise him as to what he should charge for his services. The answer depends upon two things—what the young man who has just graduated is worth; what he can get.

They are really educating themselves in the business of teaching, and they are bright enough to know that when they have acquired the ideas that come from experience and make a teacher really valuable they will be able to get more money for their services.

The first consideration for an ambitious young teacher just starting should be to make an engagement if possible where good work would open avenues of advancement. There are not so many strictly first class men in the profession that the intelligent, progressive, ambitious beginner does not have a fair show of making known his worth and commanding the just price of it. He may be underpaid for

Bro. Packard in Bronze.

(On the evening of Friday, June 27, a bronze bust of Mr. S. S. Packard was presented to the Packard College, of this city, by the alumni of that institution. The bust was made by J. Q. A. Ward, the eminent sculptor. The unveiling ceremonies and presentation occurred at the assembly room of the college, which was crowded with the friends of Mr. Packard, including a number of the most distinguished citizens of New York. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was to have made the presentation address, but was prevented from doing by an illness more serious than might be inferred from his humorous message of regret:

PROFESSOR S. S. PACKARD:

My Dear Professor—I have counted it one of the pleasures and privileges of a lifetime to be present at the unveiling of the bust of yourself. While not an alumnus of your institution, I wanted to show the alumni how deeply your friends appreciate this mark of affection and esteem on their part toward a man who has done so much for the cause of education in this country, but from a wholly unexpected and insurmountable obstacle I cannot be present. Napoleon selected his marshals from the visible signs of their noses, and said that their achievements afterwards justified their selection in every instance. My nasal organ has admirably served all the purposes for which it was created during my life, but I yielded to the solicitation of a friend the day I went to Chicago to have it operated upon, to give me a Fatti voice. The result was that the wound became infected and I had a very serious attack of illness in Chicago. The operation had to be repeated yesterday and has left me in a condition which is temporarily, but acutely, a curious combination of impotency and hay fever, under which the medical men absolutely prohibit my going out or talking.

Nothing short of the knife and saw of the surgeon would have kept me from this celebration.

Knowing that you will live in the grateful memory of your alumni and the friends of education as long as this marble endures, and trusting that the other half of your life, still unfinished, may be full of health and happiness, I remain,

Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Though the absence of the great orator was, of course, disappointing, it gave Mr. H. H. Bowman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, an opportunity for a burst of eloquence that "our own Chauncey" would not have been ashamed of. Here are some of the things he said:

The ideas which have been the ruling ideas of Mr. Packard's life were three. They were, first, others, practical ones, which necessarily spring from these, but these three are the primary ones:

First, that the daughters and sisters of men may become the wives and mothers of men are not inspired, are not misplaced, when they are requiring in the same institution, side by side with men in the same classes, an educational equipment for lives of usefulness and independence, or when they are, by their own efforts, maintaining themselves side by side with men in doing the world's work. We do not claim for Mr. Packard that it came first to him, but we do claim that he was the first prominent educator in this city who made practical application of that idea, and finally fixed it as a part of the plan and scope of his school work; and in doing it who you tell me he has done for the cause of independence, of independent, self-respecting activity of women? They owe him one and all a debt.

His second idea has been that nothing was too good for his "boys and girls."

And third, and last, is his idea of the development of the individual, the idea so often expressed by Mr. Packard in his instruction, the development of the individual through a study of the individual temperaments and mental constitution, and of the best mental methods to apply to cases where the best results could not be had from the ordinary and usual routine of class work.

Many young men have thus been awakened to seek mental and moral and spiritual under the influence worked in this institution, and upon leaving have been encouraged to pursue higher courses of study, and ultimately have made for themselves a remarkable career as ministers, lawyers, doctors, and have filled in various commercial positions of sustained success which would have been impossible to

them but for this influence which found them, which discovered them to themselves, which put them in possession of themselves.

In a moment when this curtain shall have been withdrawn, you will see a work wrought with high artistic sense and skill by a mind of well-achieved matchless cunning and power; and you will see that the artist has made it neither pretty nor beautiful, because God didn't make the original so. He did better; he made the original grand. (Applause.)

To the music of the "Star Spangled Banner" the bust was unveiled, and everybody present tried to outdo everybody else applauding.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Lloyd, Geo. Wager Swayne, Mr. Morris S. Wise, of the alumni, Mr. Byron Horton, of the faculty, and others spoke during the evening. One good point made by Mr. Wise was that the Alumni Association had entered into bonds for Mr. Packard's future blameless life. He alluded to the time when it was

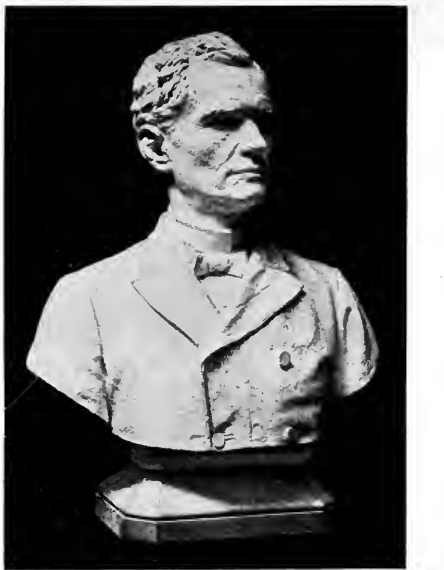
the Alumni Association announced to me its full purpose, and asked me to meet this truthful man, this second Washington, who cannot tell a lie in clay and bronze, I knew that my goose was cooked and that I should go down to posterity with all my sins of ugliness upon me. I didn't care anything about it on my own account, but I felt very bad for the family. (Laughter.) So I sent my wife to the artist, and she besought him in those specious arguments that a woman can wield so well to cover up a few of the wrinkles, to grade down a few of the hills and level up the valleys, thus remodeling the topography, so to speak. He said, with that graceful suavely which characterizes him, that he would do anything to please a lady, but here he was quite helpless. His work was before him, and he must do it. He said that he sympathized with her deeply. (Laughter.) He could see her point without a microscope, but, if she really wanted a pretty bust, she must either get some other man to sit for it or some other artist to do it. But after all, I have a sincere interest in this bust, and feel called

Tale of a Business Educator.

[Drawn for THE JOURNAL by A. C. Webb.]



Young Prof. Biff delivers his Maiden Address at the Business Educators' Convention. It is a great effort and he looks forward with some impatience to the official proceedings containing it.



The Packard Bust.

seriously proposed to erect a monument to Tweed, and showed the risk of discounting a man's unfinished career. In the case of Mr. Packard, he said, "the boys" were perfectly willing to take the chances. Of course the big audience insisted on hearing from Mr. Packard, and he never spoke more felicitously in his life. This is what he said:

This is the first time I have ever heard of a corpse talking at its own funeral. Now, what do you expect the corpse to say? I can say this: that the persons who made this programme left me out on purpose. What that purpose may be I do not know, and shall not inquire. It is generally understood to be the correct thing not to order a man's bust until he is dead, or in a fair way to be. Now it seems to me the Alumni Association have either not understood this or else they have made a mis-calculation. At all events, I am not dead, as you see; and, more than this, I have made a solemn pledge not to die until Mr. Depew is elected President. (Applause.)

I am glad the bust is uncovered at last, and that you know the worst of it. I was exceedingly gratified that so few of you left the room. (Laughter.) While the matter was in suspension, I was very nervous, not that I feared your verdict as to the likeness of the artist, but that I doubted whether you could stand two or at all the same time. (Laughter.) When

upon to stand up for it against all comers. In fact, as the artist knows, I have stood up for it from the beginning. I have seen it grow, inch by inch, from the smallest pinch of clay to its present fair proportions; and I have endeavored the artist as best I could. I have assured him that when his Indiana Hunter, and Shakespeare, and Washington, and Garfield, and Thomas, and Greeley, and Beecher are forgotten, he can go on this bust and still live. But I have not been deceived by this demonstration, nor by the kindly references that have been made to me.

When these gentlemen have seen fit to speak of me personally, I have not thought of myself; it hasn't occurred to me that I was the person spoken about. Some of you have seen that I applauded these personal allusions; and it was simply that I have been so much in the habit of hearing the word "Packard" used, that I indicate an individual but an institution, an idea in which I am interested. It has come to represent something which is very dear to me, and it is a pleasing fact that the speakers, in recognizing the work that is done to-night, have recognized the idea. If you go out of this room, you young men particularly, impressed with the fact that a man may follow a chosen life, and it may gain him his living and give him reputation and at the same time be able to do some good to others, I shall enable him to do some good to others. I shall be more than happy, whatever becomes of the bust. (Applause.)

P. A. Hromatka, writing from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, expresses the opinion that "writing with Ames' last Pen is like rolling off a log; one is as easy as the other." Very agree,

Patience and Virtue claim their reward at last. Ho-ney!

To L. A. R.

You write like an intelligent person, but an intelligent person ought to know that no paper would reflect on a man's character on the strength of a complaint by an anonymous correspondent. If the man you speak of has been swindling people he ought to be exposed, but how do we know that the charge you bring is true? If you are ashamed or afraid to put your name to it, do you think we could afford to father such a charge on such evidence? Other anonymous correspondents may read this to advantage.

Making Money in Vacation.

About one year ago I procured instructions for sharing with gold, silver and metal, and devoted my summer vacation to plating. In forty days I cleared \$2000, a sufficient amount to pay my expenses for the college year. At thirty cents I plated spoons, cutlery of jewelry, and find it pleasant, instructive and profitable. My brother in Weymouth, Mass., is a student, and there are many desiring an education who have not the necessary money. I treat that no experience will be to such a good revolution. By reading Evans' in the Jewellery Chemical Company, Zaneville, Ohio, you will receive all the needed instructions, and the most skilled additions, with the necessary instructions for using them, and in an hour's practice you will be quite proficient.

NEEDLE

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

COMMENCEMENTS have been plentiful lately, with the usual amount of bright degrees and respectful valedictory ribbons, fluttering banners and smiling greetings of reunion. A little army of young men and women has been added to the ranks of the near-soldiers in the battle of life—and may they all be successful! For the schools of business (including writing and shorthand) the year has been a good one and the outlook is most gratifying than ever.

E. C. Thompson, superintendent of writing, Saginaw, Mich., is an enthusiastic teacher who labors to impart his spirit to about four score subordinates. His order of exercises, the "Fennamania Day," is interspersed with many bright little bits that make it quite interesting.

The Prickett College of Commerce, Philadelphia, has a very spacious and comfortable magnificent Grand Building, corner Broad and Chestnut streets. The college is in its thirty-third year, and more prosperous than ever.

M. A. Fryer, Chestnut, Va., is an enthusiastic young penman and master of a very desirable style.

President F. P. Pruitt is justly proud of his pair of flourishing schools of business: one at Fort Worth, the other Dallas, Texas. The sixth annual session of the San Marcos, Texas, Chautauque Assembly opened on June 26, and will last a month. Principal M. C. McIver, of the Prairie City College, Ark., Kyle, Texas, has charge of the school of business. The penmanship instructor is G. R. Stoffer, a good one.

F. B. Gibson, a skillful writer, goes from Staunton, Va., to take charge of the penmanship department of the High School, Littleton, N. C. His new work began August 25.

The Metropolitan Bus. Coll., Chicago, moved into its magnificent new home on June 17. The building was thrown open for inspection and a throng of admiring visitors was on hand. A picture of this new building was recently printed in *The Journal*.

Joseph Stutter and William J. Hayes are the successors of E. L. McIlvray in the proprietorship of the Lawrence, Kan., Bus. Coll. They have a large school, with well-equipped shorthand department. Graham's system is taught.

Christie and elegant is the announcement of the 10th annual commencement of the Notre Dame, Ind., University.

E. F. Parsons has been re-elected superintendent of writing in the public schools of Creston, Iowa. He is a fine penman and an enthusiastic teacher.

H. C. Clark, clerk, wife of the president of the Erie, Pa., Bus. Coll., gave her husband a surprise party on the occasion of his birthday a short time since. The members of the faculty and others participated. On behalf of the society Mr. Clark was presented with a handsome silver cigar case, the presentation honors falling to Professor Drake. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

Commencement exercises of the Jersey City Bus. College were held on June 17. Diplomas were awarded to about 40 graduates. Addresses were made by Rev. J. E. Price, Ph.D., and F. Moore. A large crowd was present and Principal Drake was the recipient of hearty congratulations.

The Helena, Mont., *Independent* is situated in its commendation of the Helena Bus. Coll. T. Englund, in charge, assisted by S. H. Hinman, with W. E. Walker at the head of the shorthand department. He uses the Penman system. The school is prospering.

C. Principal E. A. Becker, of Becker's Bus. College, Worcester, Mass., recently returned from a Western vacation. His pupils and teachers surprised him with an informal reception, and presented him with a handsome engraved ink patent ruler. The gift was graciously presented by M. C. Winter.

The Simsbury Bus. College, Richmond, Va., is moving up. Recently the old Dominion College, established 23 years ago, was bought and sold with the intention of being recently a shorthand college was bought and unioned. The attendance is larger than ever before, and the principal informs us that there have been three times as many applications for stenography as could be supplied.

Small danger of the profession dying out. The *Journal* has pleasure in announcing two promising pairs. Mr. S. K. Burdett and Miss Lettie M. Benker were married at the bride's house at Belleville, Ont. on June 25,

Principal E. E. Childs, of Childs' Bus. College, Holyoke, Mass., and Miss Eva M. Oliver, of the same city, were united in wedlock at the residence of the bride's parents on June 3. We offer congratulations.

Messrs. Wieman and Johnson have disposed of their interest in the Freeport, Ill., College of Commerce, and now confine their attention to the Rockford Business College. J. J. Nagle, M.E., is principal of the Freeport school, and Nagle and Mitter, both good men, the new owners of the college.

E. C. Emulian, the successful principal of the Maple Ridge, Mich., public schools, will transfer his services in the same capacity to the Ashby, Mich., schools, beginning with the new school year.

Principal G. A. Trassie, of the Portville, Pa., Business College, will soon move into spacious quarters, which are being prepared to meet the demands of his growing school. Mr. Trassie recently suffered a bereavement in the death of his infant son.

Twenty-one Specimeners from the Cleveland College, marshaled by Capt. F. L. Dyke, came into the *Journal* camp this month. It is a poor month when Brother Backenker, of the Princeton, Ind., Normal University, doesn't send in a dozen or two, and the past month has been no exception. It is

the noted Philadelphia editor, addressed the graduates.

From the Twin Cities Com. Colleges, St. Paul and Minneapolis, we have a handsome prospectus, which makes up in "meat" what is lacking in "gingerbread."

Editor Arthur H. Matter, Freeport, Ill., College of Commerce, favors us with a copy of the *Normal Journal*, the new exponent of that school.

We have received a copy of the *Arkansas Traveler* with a full page frontispiece portrait of H. R. Bryant, president of Bryant Bus. Coll., Chicago. A large space is devoted to a sketch of Mr. Bryant and the high school which he directs.

Since our notice in *The Journal* that a business college was wanted in Upland, Utah, some one seems to have risen to the emergency. We see such an institution advertised, but the name of the projector is not given. This is a poor way to advertise anything, and above all a business college, as it is likely to give the public an impression unfavorable to the stability of the enterprise.

Little Rock, Ark., Com. Coll., is highly praised by the press of that city.

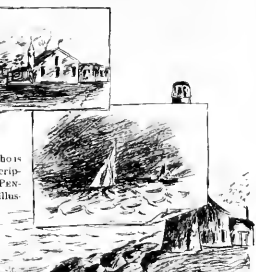
The *Journal* desires to make its acknowledgments to the subjoined, besides those elsewhere mentioned, for substantial clubs received.

The Yachting Season.

Sketches by a Bright Lad Who Writes as Well as He Draws.

MR. DANIEL T. AMES.

I hope you will accept the drawing inserted as it cost me many hours of work, not so much in drawing it as in selecting a suitable idea. It is



wholly original, made by the undersigned who's fifteen years old. This is my first year's subscription and I am much pleased with the *PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL*, both in reading and illustration, and I am also glad to see you trying to encourage the younger generation, and I hope to be able to contribute to your interesting paper a great many times.

Yours respectfully,

D. RAYMOND DAILY.

28 Lexington Ave.,

New York.

reported that Mr. B. has a good thing in sight, and we don't doubt it.

Those pushing young men, Kinship and Stephens, Shenandoah, Iowa, keep us busy talking about them. We didn't expect to say anything this month, but here is a paper to help them when they keep sending things that are so well worth talking about. This time it is a sample sheet of their writing papers, and we would hardly be doing the fair thing by our business college patrons if we didn't advise them to write for a copy.

Mr. B. is writing to you now, so you may take our advice and let this firm figure on it.

The *Journal* recently had the pleasure of a call from J. G. Bohmer, the genial and successful penman of Jones' Business College, St. Louis. He reports brisk times in the Mount City. Jones' College, according to its advertising card, was founded in the year 1847 by Prof. James Jones. The present year, therefore, is its golden jubilee year. By the way, which is really the oldest business college? The claim has been advanced in favor of at least half a dozen schools, among them Bartlett's, of Cincinnati, the Spencerian, Cleveland, and Cohen's, Boston.

We record with pleasure the fact that the colored Y. M. C. A., of Richmond, Va., have progressed to the point of issuing a well edited journal. It is called *Young Man's Friend*.

The Junior class of the Western Reserve Normal College, Walsworth, Ohio, publishes a paper in which the advantages of that school are generally set forth.

On June 24 Golden's Com. Coll., Wilmington, Del., held its annual commencement. From a handsome card of announcement we learn that graduates of State Bayard prepared, which will open September 2, O. H.

Longwell is at the head of the new institution, and at it live any where near up to its prospects. It will be well equipped with good schools anywhere.

Principal W. C. Buckman, of the Alhambra City Bus. Coll., San Antonio, Texas, sends a penmanship paper for the coming year that are sent to our college. We are glad to have any company—E. N. Barber and R. F. Williams.

H. Bacterienberger leaves the Princeton, Ind., Normal University, to enter the publishing of the Union Bus. Coll., La Fayette, Ind. He has plenty of talent and industry and will succeed. He has been in the business years principal of this school, transfers his business principle to the Tri-State Bus. Coll., Toledo, Ohio.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

OFYINU is one thing, creating quite another. It is not sufficient to be a student of art, one can expect, without copying designs by master more than he can expect to succeed in the best sense without copying. We have a number of other works, without originality. J. H. Westcott, Morrisville, N. Y.,

sends the Scrapbook some specimens of his work. It is fairly well shown for a beginner and show a commendable degree of originality. One of his first attempts begins this paragraph, and we may present others later. Mr. Westcott is a hardworking farmer, with little time for penwork. To D. R. Daly, a New York City lad, we pay our respects elsewhere.

W. A. Wright, of the Atlantic City, Normal School, sends a page of movement exercises of exceptional merit and a quick-witted flourish that is not bad. We have a number of good specimens of flourishes, however. One of the best of them is from W. J. Davis, a pupil of F. E. Cook, Stockton, Cal. Bus. Coll. Cranford's page, Boston, Dixon, Ill., submits a draw of graceful lines and other creditable specimens are from F. Hargreaves, Everett, Iowa, and M. Allen, Portland, Ore.

Since the above note was made we have received three flourishes, all first-class, from R. D. Duryea, Des Moines, with handsome fronds, P. E. Courtney, Worcester, Mass., and C. N. Fink, Sioux City, Ia., respectively. Excellent meritorious penmanship is shown from S. D. Holt, Fredrick, Md. Mass. Specimens in finished professional style are from J. A. Willis, Little Rock, Ark.

F. R. Weir, Lacon, Ill., sends us a fancy drawing of a boat. Dalm, the old stand-by, is on hand with delicately written cursive of the Greeks, Ispenham, Mich., also sends well written cursive and a flourish, to which we pay our respects elsewhere.

R. I. Dickenson, Boulder, Col., handles a pen at the age of sixteen years, and has spent a lifetime of it. Excellent script specimens have been received from him, with fancy work of undoubted value.

Our space is limited this month and we are not able to cite as freely as they deserve many specimens of merit. We must give a little to M. Howell, student of Spencer & McCallum's Business School, and to a beautiful letter, and another to F. M. Williams, of the Actual Bus. Coll., Chicago. Letters from the following also with special mention: George Cox, Ottawa, Ill.; J. Alfred Scott, Philadelphia; B. J. Ferguson, Concord Church, W. Va.

Pupils' Work.

During the past month we have received specimens of pupils' work from a number of schools. There is not the best of them, but American writers are the best in the world, and despite the wretched neglect of penmanship in our public schools, many of our large towns and cities, we believe that the rising generation of Americans will be able to write as well as those who are now in the advance of the rest of the world.

W. H. Carter sends a number of specimen from children in the lower grades of the Adrian, Mich., public schools. Some of these specimens are of considerable merit. By means of his patient writing attachment, the greatest improvement, all things considered, is shown by a child of 10, Hattie Brethell. All the specimens are creditable for children of their age.

T. C. Strickland, penman of the East Greenwich, R. I., Academy, prints us a number of specimens of his work. He is one of the greatest improvement was won by Fred. J. Galt. The writing of nearly every specimen is good enough to entitle its owner to a special mention if our space would permit. These are from J. H. Hargreaves, of Fredrick, Charles J. Northrup, F. C. Kennedy, Frank A. Quinby, W. H. Bowler, W. G. Farwell and T. C. Wilkins.

If the specimens sent us by Principal E. L. Wiley, of Armstrong's Capital City Bus. Coll., Salem, Mass., are any indication of the school anywhere has better writers among its pupils. These are from J. H. Hargreaves, of Fredrick, W. H. Holman, Osmun Shirley, Peter F. Chittick, O. R. Myers and A. U. Kredo.

No writing letter to this office than any business letter, and no one can expect to succeed in the best sense without copying. In the letters from J. F. Fish, of the Ohio Bus. Coll., Cleveland, Ohio, we have seen, with grace and shrewdness, it is "built for business" throughout. These are the best of their work. No letter specimens have been received. There isn't one business man in twenty who can equal the work of the

ples will be sent for 10 cents. J. C. EMERICK
Oswego, N. Y. 1.

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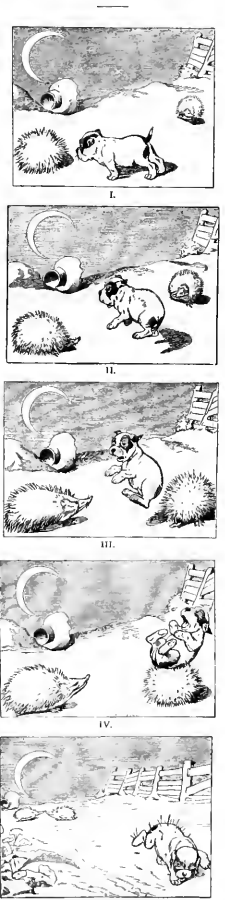
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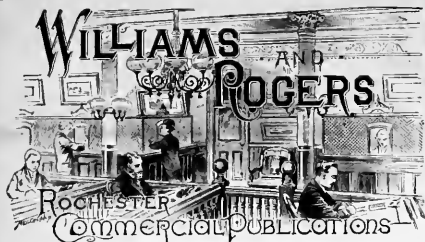
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Published Monthly
at 202 Broadway, N. Y., for \$1 per Year.

PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

Entered at the Post Office of New York,
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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1890.—VACATION HALF-NUMBER.

VOL. XIV.—No. 8

John Calvin Miller.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

The subject of this sketch, John Calvin Miller, whose portrait is herewith given, and a specimen of whose work appears in this number of THE JOURNAL, was born and reared among the picturesque hills and mountains of Perry County, Pa. He attended the public schools until he attained his majority; continued his studies at the Academy located at New Bloomfield, Pa., and then taught public school two terms. Wishing at this time to establish himself in some permanent occupation he contemplated a preparation for the practice of medicine, for which he has even yet a special fondness, but his parents, perceiving that he had considerable talent for both the Fine and Mechanical Arts, wished him to take up as his lifework one of the more useful of the fine arts. His talent for the fine arts comes to him through his ancestry on his mother's side, evidence of which talent the readers of THE JOURNAL have had repeatedly. His relative, Prof. H. W. Flickinger, the renowned penman and author of Barnes' System of Penmanship, also inherits his talent for fine art from the same illustrious ancestry. Mr. Miller's talent for the mechanical arts descends to him from his father's family. His skill in this direction is manifested by many curious and useful specimens of his handiwork in wood, metal and fabric.

In compliance with the wish of his parents young Miller took up penmanship and pursued a course of instruction in practical writing under the tuition of that veteran and accomplished penman Alexander Cowley, then a teacher in the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh. He supplemented this course with one in book-keeping at the business college at Lancaster, Pa., paying his tuition by teaching practical penmanship in that institution, in which he afterwards became a regular teacher—this promotion being a deserved compliment to his talent and his success as a teacher.

Possessed of indomitable energy and a firm determination to succeed in life by his own efforts, be, with the help of works and various other aids—such as the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL as a leader—prompted to acquire a knowledge of ornamental penmanship and Drawing without the aid of oral instruction, and that he has succeeded in this is evidenced by the fact that those of his craft who are in a position to judge rank him with the most accomplished artistic penmen and successful teachers of the art.

Mr. Miller is quite well versed in architecture and has gained a reputation for his original designs for memorial stained glass windows. Through the instruction of an excellent artist he has recently acquired crayon and India ink and water drawing and water color painting to his numerous accomplishments. At two exhibitions of the Pennsylvania State Fair his work has carried off the first prize, have heard many say that they have never seen anything to equal his work.

Mr. Miller is a "combined movement" writer, and his seventeen years in the business have convinced him that this movement excels all others both for general and special use in practical penmanship. He is of a creative turn of mind, and is the inventor of several valuable devices. Among those useful to the penman's craft are a parallel ruler and a shifting scale

protector, upon which letters patent have been granted, and which will be completed with further improvements. His mechanical genius has evoked much merited praise from those familiar with his talent in this direction.

From a long continued and close acquaintance with Mr. Miller, I am in a position to appreciate the many desirable qualities of heart and mind, of which he is the possessor, and to speak truthfully

reader will infer that he is a bachelor, and those interested in his age will have very little difficulty in counting it after having read this short sketch.

For the past two years Mr. Miller has been teaching in the National Business College, now located in that rapidly growing city, Roanoke, Va. His short summer vacations are usually spent on his father's farm, near Leckesburg, Perry County, Pa., where he is now recuperating.



John Calvin Miller.

and conscientiously of them. His will power is great, and by properly disciplining it he has made it subservient to his highest good and to the best interests of the profession which he adorns. He takes a lively interest in the every day affairs of life, and is the happy possessor of a large fund of general knowledge, obtained from careful reading, close observation and personal investigation which he utilizes to his full advantage, and that he has succeeded in this is evidenced by the fact that those who are so fortunate as to enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. His social nature has been well cultivated, and he is fluent in speech, polite and affable in manner and of pleasant address. The many agreeable social qualities with which he is blessed secure to him the highest esteem and closest friendship of those with whom he meets. His many friends consider him a valuable acquisition to their social circle and hail his coming with much delight. He has made the beautiful art of penmanship his "better half," and clings to it with lover-like fidelity; from this the

Daily exercise on his Star bicycle, at which sport he is expert, tends to keep his muscles and nerves in excellent trim for the proper execution of his life work.

It has often been said that Perry County is noted for her deep poles and great men, and all who know Mr. Miller will unhesitatingly and cheerfully accord him a place in the ranks of those whose deeds entitle them to the esteem and admiration of the masses. He is a son who has done us honor, and we are justly proud of him.

And now, in conclusion, I want to say that I have kept back until the last the very best thing that can be said of any man, and it is that Mr. Miller is a Christian, an earnest and conscientious worker in the Master's Vineyard.

D. W. KERN.

Saville, Perry County, Pa.

A striking specimen of Mr. Miller's work appears on page 115.—Ed.

Western Penmen's Certificate.

At the last meeting of the Western Penmen's Association, held at Des Moines, it was decided to issue a certificate of membership, to be ready for use at the Peoria meeting in 1890. A committee, consisting of C. N. Crandle, C. C. Curtis and J. B. Duryea, was appointed to have the design engrossed and engraved. It is the desire of the association to have the best work obtainable from the profession, and the following is the plan decided upon by the committee:

Every penman is invited to design and execute a certificate, complying with the following requirements:

Penwork to be of such size that it will reduce to a plate 14 by 20 inches; work to be lengthwise on fine Bristol board 22 by 28; work must be in black India ink. All designs must be sent to C. N. Crandle, Dixon, Ill., by October 15, 1890. The committee will then decide upon the merits of the work and select the best design for reproduction.

All designs submitted are to be the property of the Western Penmen's Association, and exhibited at its meetings, the artist in each case having the right. The following is the wording to be used:

THE WESTERN PENMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Original 1890.)

In teaching we learn.

In giving we receive.

This certifies that _____ was elected to membership in this Association at its annual meeting, held at _____ and having complied with all the requirements of said Association, as laid down in its Constitution and By-Laws, is entitled to all the rights, privileges and honors conferred upon members in good and regular standing.

Given at this day of 18 _____

Treasurer. President. Secretary.

REMARKS.

Leave plenty of space where names and dates are to be written. In packing designs to send use all possible care to prevent breaking. If you have any questions to ask write, including stamp, to _____

Dixon, Ill.

A New Copying Paper.

A chemical copying paper has been presented in England, and is meeting with much favor. The fibers of this paper, during its manufacture, are impregnated with a solution that prepares it for use in taking copies of any document, new or old, without regard to the kind of ink used. The process of copying is precisely similar to that now in use, it being only necessary to dampen the paper with water. Numerous advantages are claimed for this chemical copying paper: it is stout and thick, and therefore much easier to handle and use than expensive paper of the ordinary tissue-like description, and naturally more durable. Copies taken on this paper will not be faded by the lapse of time, as the chemical properties incorporated into its substance tend to strengthen the ink, and this is the case both with the copy and the original. Its appearance is that of a tough, white and close-grained paper, but not greatly different from ordinary copying paper.—The Bookkeeper.



Lessons in Business Writing.

BY C. N. CRANDLE, PENMAN IN THE
SOUTHERN IOWA NORMAL SCHOOL, AND
DIXON BUSINESS COLLEGE, DIXON, ILL.

III.

Good position, body erect, and paper well in front; practice the capital A five times as given in lesson No. 2. Now combine the A's as in accompanying copy; see that you close them at the top, and don't get the letters too close together; make the hand slide so that about 85 good letters will be made per minute.

In the second line retain the form of the plain capital H until you get to the fourth letter, then notice the change of finish. For a few minutes you had better just practice the H part, joining three, then change to the K exercise, and work at it until you have it under control, then combine the two.

The D exercise is very practical for movement practice, as the letter is not modified. Be careful about spacing and slant; don't make loop at base line too large.

Give the O exercise plenty of practice; curve the downward stroke, which will make the letter naturally close at the top. *Lively movement, please.*

The copies in cut following will give you good practice on the first ten capitals, as used in beginning words. Where the last stroke of the capital does not form the first part of the small letter, notice how close the two are together. Compare your work with the copy. Learn to find your faults, and then avoid them. The good qualities will always take care of themselves. Practice the figures quickly, and several minutes each day. They require the least movement to be found, as the pen must go in every conceivable direction in producing them. Read last copy, think about it, talk it over with your associates, and then go to work with the determination to become a fine penman. No careless practice in this game if you want to win. *Observe freedom of movement, and study the forms and be cheerful.*

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.



(Unfil by U. P.
Zaner.)

VERY Y progressive penman nowadays recognizes the fact that he must study the principles of art and learn to draw. This knowledge does not stand to him in the nature of a mere idle or ornamental accomplishment. It enables him to put a higher value on his services and to realize it. Styles in penwork change, as do fashions generally. The present generation demands an interlocking of the ornamental that would appeal the old time penman, and be quite within his resources. The best of the masters of fifty and even twenty-five years

death of his wife, which occurred at their home on June 28.

An atrocious libel on our friend Warren H. Lanson, in the form of an alleged libel, is perpetrated by the *Evening Post*, of Bridgeport, Conn. The paper makes it up, though, in a column of luscious nomenclature, relating to Mr. Lanson's distinguished career as an educator in that enterprising city.

With the school year just closed, C. N. Faulk terminates his connection with the Northwestern Bus. Coll., Sioux City, Iowa. His old pupils gracefully attested their friendship recently by a reception, resolutions and a gold-headed maulera. Mr. and Mrs. Faulk are traveling in the far West.

Principal E. A. Hall, of Hall's Bus. Coll., Loganport, Ind., is enjoying the fine breezes that blow in from Lake Michigan at St. Joseph, where he and his family are established for the summer in a cottage.

Prof. C. C. Cochran, of Bryant's Chicago, is winning a reputation and unlimited space in the Chicago papers by his skill in discerning character from handwriting.

Stephens's Bus. Coll., Williamsport, Pa., has just issued a handsomely illustrated college journal.

Crandle's Copies for August.



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Dishes, Emma! Friend City
Happiness! Invested Soc.

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sense on eye, one hand, perse-
verence, and the aid of a good
teacher, can learn to write.

Amos' Book of Flourishes—Extra
Heavy Paper Binding, \$1.00; Cloth
and Gift, \$1.50.

MES' BOOK OF
FLOURISHES has been the subject of many a complimentary letter addressed to the Editor during the past month. Our space this issue does not permit our going into this subject deeply. We shall print some of the opinions next month.

On the whole we have never known a penmanship volume that has been welcomed so heartily. We have room now for just this one opinion. It is from P. T. Benton, penman of the Iowa City, Iowa, Bus. College, and is no heartier in its approval than those we have received from a hundred other penmen of reputation:

FRIEND AMOS:

The book of Flourishes came duly to hand early to say that I am pleased with it does not half express it. The designing, engraving, press work, binding, all are "great." If any penman, old or young, professional or amateur, cannot afford to have a copy of the book he must be utterly struck-down surely.

Every person who admires the beautiful art should possess a copy of the Book of Flourishes.

Fraternally,

P. T. BENTON.



Have you read P. B. S. Peters' advertisement twice? It takes that many readings to get into the head of the fellow who says so as he states it. But it will, for we know him to be reliable.

ago would find it impossible to make a living to-day without changing their methods.

The Curry University, Pittsburg, has just closed a most successful year. The manager informs us that the total enrollment of students reached the unprecedented figure of 1000. At the beginning of President Williams' unassuming eleven years ago the attendance was just six students.

L. M. Kelschler, chief of Canton's College, Cleveland, has become associated in the management of the Zuercher Art College, Columbus, Ohio. He is a capable penman and teacher and will add strength to the school. We are indebted to Mr. Zaner for an excellent photo of Amos and family.

"I and my lead-stiff count for nothing," C. S. Perry will make a great school of his Whitely, Kan., Business College. He sends out a particularly attractive catalogue.

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, and if a long roll of students be an indication of prosperity, Principal McVann, of the Green Bay, Wis., Bus. Coll. must be harvesting the shekels. His catalogue is lavishly garnished with the pen productions of Fennell Fahneny.

We receive few better printed college papers than that which comes from W. W. Miner's Canton, Ill., Commercial College.

The many friends of Prof. A. W. Smith, Meadville, Pa., will be pained to learn of the

The Keystone Bus. Coll., Lancaster, Pa., according to President H. O. Bernhart, has excellent prospects for the coming year. Its catalogue is neat and business like.

W. C. Ramsdell has engaged to take charge of the commercial department of Gable's Coll., Wilmington, Del., the coming school year. Mr. Ramsdell is an earnest, energetic young man and a competent instructor. His last work was in the commercial department of the Attica, Ind., High School. He is one of the very many placed in good positions this year through the medium of THE JOURNAL. It took less than two weeks to do it.

A handsome college journal gaily bedecked in blue comes from the Emporia, Kan., Bus. Coll., C. E. D. Parker, proprietor. Another earnest, pushing young man, and we shall be much surprised if he doesn't succeed in the best sense.

In the current issue of Muselman's Gem City Bus. Coll. Journal a whole page is devoted to a half-tone engraving of pupils and faculty. It takes a big space to give all the boys a show, even though the figures are very small. No question of the prosperity of this school.

J. J. Toland, business author and teacher, surprises himself in the seaward of his Ottawa, Ill., Bus. University. It is a superb brochure, luxurious as to paper, printing and the ca-

grawings with which it is liberally embellished. It is something to be proud of, and, doubtless Toland, Lowe, Davis and the other bright men and women who help to make this school are proud of it.

J. M. Resler leaves the faculty of the Upper Peninsula Bus. Coll., Marquette, Mich., to have superintended of F. H. Bliss' Bay City, Mich., Bus. Coll. He wanted a place: Mr. Bliss wanted a teacher; both applied to THE JOURNAL and the business was practically settled.

J. O. Wise has been re-elected for his third year as special teacher of penmanship in the public schools of Akron, Ohio.

D. G. Rokey has become principal of the commercial department of the Shortland and Commercial College, Maryville, Mo.

G. B. Kosterbauer, Lancaster, Pa., sends \$10 worth of subscriptions in a letter of irrefragable chirapography from a business point of view.

Good taste, orderly arrangement, good grammar and good sense, are conspicuous characteristics of the catalogue just issued by the Greely Coll., Bus. Coll. After reading it, one doesn't have to ask Principal D. W. Elliott personally to be assured that he knows his business and is making a success of it.

Our hungry editorial stomach attacked a copy of the Quincy, Ill., Journal of July 3, and ate a hole in it. This is what had been in the hole: "A party of seven of the best looking, as well as the finest penmen of the Normal pen department of the business college, together with their able instructor, Prof. Fielding Schofield, quietly went their way to Scott's art gallery last evening, and had their pictures taken in a group. Taken as a whole they are a jolly set. They are an honor to the 'Gem City' and a credit to the worthy professor, who, by his noble struggles, magnanimous exertions and unselfish sacrifices is so splendidly equipping them for their penning journey over the rugged hills of life, and, standing for independence, for courage, and, above all, for absolute integrity, has won, bold and yet still held their love, their admiration and their esteem."

Here is another beautiful school catalogue—from the Godley, Wilmington, Del., Commercial College. It is as good in matter as in method.

A delicately engraved card announced the sixth annual graduating exercises of the Capital City College, Des Moines, on June 23. Diplomas were awarded to a large graduating class. Music, speeches, collection, general jubilation.

No daintier, more tasteful school invitation has reached us this season than that which announces the commencement exercises of the Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, held July 20-21. The printing and the mechanical execution are as good as we can get here in New York. Kinsley & Stephens are responsible for it. The graduating classes are very large, and a number of States are represented.

F. B. S. Peters and C. W. Varnum have purchased the Denver Bus. Coll. from O. S. Miller. E. C. Mills, the young pen prodigy, remains as a teacher. Here's prosperity to you all.

The Spencerian Bus. Coll., Washington, has added Isaac Pittman's penmanship to its course of instruction.

A. M. Wagner, of the Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., sends a photo, obtained from his enthusiastic pupils.

The Last Roll-Call.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

S. C. Harshman, a penman and stenographer by profession, died at Nashville, Tenn., on June 21. He was employed by the Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. Co. as stenographer and secretary, was entrusted with responsibilities unusually heavy for one so young, and was looked upon as one destined to accomplish much in his work's movement.

The writer having been casked for by his hands for many weeks when sick and from home, can vouch for the genuineness of his penmanship and the earnestness of his affection, and in his death his parents, sister and brother have lost a dutiful and loving son and brother, his employers a faithful employee and his humanity in general a type of noble manhood.

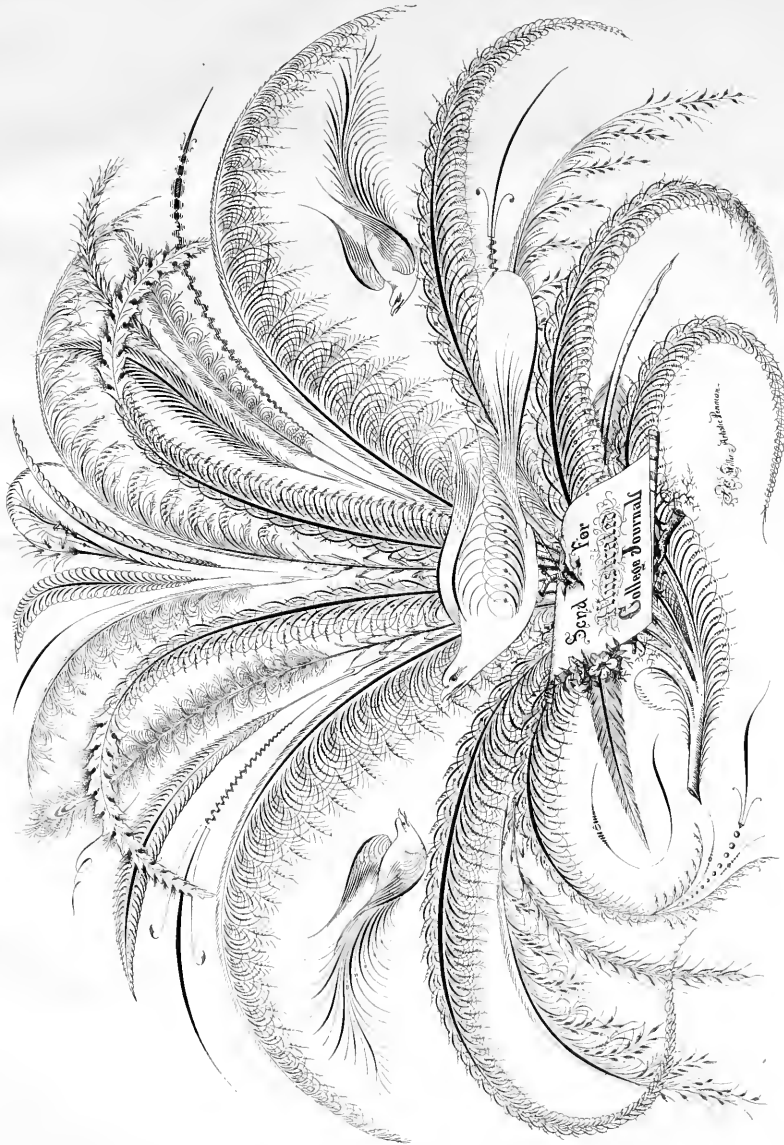
C. F. ZANER.

Waterproof Ink.

To make waterproof writing ink, an ink which will not blur if the writing is exposed to rain: Dissolve one ounce of shellac in two pints of alcohol (ninety-five per cent.), filtered through chalk and mix with best lampblack.—American Analyst.

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.

Photo-Engraved from Copy by J. C. Miller, Penman Trimmer's Nat. Bus. College, Roanoke, Va. Size of Original, 10 x 23.



National Business College
Roanoke, Virginia.

Oswego, N. Y. 1-1

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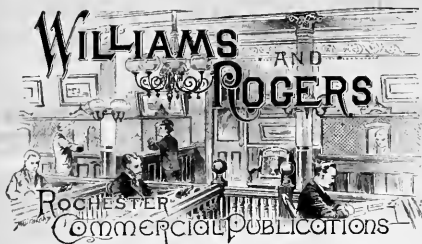
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It has been determined to issue the old edition also for the coming year, in the same form as heretofore, for the accommodation of those who may for any reason desire to continue its use.

A valuable addition has been made to the **Civil Government** in the form of a unique table, showing the difference in the Governmental arrangements in the various States, which adapts the book most perfectly to the requirements of schools in all parts of the country.

The **Practical Grammar and Correspondence** has also re-

ceived some improving touches, which it is believed will be appreciated.

The **Commercial Law** is now in use in a large majority of schools in which the subject is taught, and recent correspondence indicates that its introduction will be considerably increased at the opening of the next school season.

The **Commercial Arithmetic** is making new friends every month. It has been pronounced over and over "the best book on the subject in print."

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Deirow College of Business

Recent Building, 97-99 Chestnut Street.

Philadelphia, Pa. July 18th, 1890.

Editor Publishing Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—Please furnish me with five hundred copies of your Commercial Arithmetic. Business College edition, to be delivered not later than August 31st next. I am happy to state to you that I give this order at the unanimous request of all of our professors of arithmetic. Professor Burgess of the Accounting Department prefers it to all other in preparing students for the business world. Our Professor Henshaw is very anxious to have the book adopted as a text book and furnished to every student taking the business course in and out of teaching Commercial Calculations and Paper Handling. And our Professor Davidson of the Bookkeeping Department is equally urgent to have the book adopted and applied to our students to make his teaching of arithmetic in the Bookkeeping Department more effective. Some years ago when the book first came into appearance I was very much interested and secured a high opinion of it, and supplied our students of arithmetic with copies for reference. Now that all of them are clearly that they are good and use of the same I am pleased to introduce it as a text book for general use in my college.

Yours respectfully,

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DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP

Published Monthly
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PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 9

Business Educators at Chautauque.

Their Twelfth Annual Session a Very
Busy and Profitable One.

So Well Pleased With the Place That They May
Make a Permanent Home There.

IT WAS a happy stroke that took the Business Educators to Chautauque this summer for their twelfth annual meeting. There was found precisely the ideal environment for such a convention—morally, physically. The intellectual atmosphere of the place, exhaled from centers of inspiration that run the gamut from the decoration of tracery to introspective study of Sanskrit, is as crisp and bracing as the breezes that fill one's lungs with the freshness of beautiful Lake Chautauque.



The Hotel.

Such a charming stretch of water, flecked with little pleasure craft, flashes back the green of its setting, and suggesting possibilities of pictorial narrative that make the heart of the angler leap within him. Such splendid trees to be under and watch the bicyclists thread their way along the sinuous paths, catch the shimmer of bright color from the tennis courts, or drift away to sleep and dream



Palatine Park

that you have fallen between the leaves of the fairy books you used to love, and the essence of you has somehow got mixed up with the pictures.
Sprinkled about the delightful groves are



Chautauque.

picturesque buildings (some of which we are able to show), cottages, halls of philosophy, conservatories of music, temples of worship and culture—all surrounded by a wall that on Sunday is impassable from within or without. Throngs of people there are who have come from everywhere to learn something—earnest, ambitious men and women, or, rather, boys and girls, for they are all boys and girls at Chautauque.

Especially girls. You probably never before saw so many of them together or doing so many kinds of things. You are



always in doubt when you pass one whether her next half hour will be spent in the society of Homer and Epictetus or in fathoming the mystery of the internal organization of pen cases. She may be out for a boat ride on the lake or for a cruise with Professor Harper on the Dead Sea. And it is just this variety and multiplicity of delightful pursuits that give to Chautauque its special charm and glory.

Members Present

Secretary McCord's official list shows that besides a number who sent their regrets with their dues, these members were present and took part in the proceedings:

C. S. Bidman, Dayton, O.
G. W. Brown, Jacksonville, Ill.
Miss Marion Brown, Detroit.
C. L. Bryant, Buffalo.
J. R. Carroll, Albany.
W. G. Chaffee, Oswego, N. Y.
C. E. Chase, Indiana, Pa.
H. B. Chickens, Springfield, Ill.
S. N. Christie, Englewood, N. Y.

G. M. Evans, London, Ont.
E. R. Felton, Cleveland, O.
J. M. Fraker, Wheeling, W. Va.
R. E. Gallagher, Hamilton, Ont.
L. A. Gray, Portland, Me.
P. Hammett, Akron, O.
E. L. Hall, Mansfield, O.
Miss Anna Hales, Akron, O.
T. W. Hamann, Hartford, Conn.
A. H. Hinman, Worcester, Mass.
Byron Horton, New York.
E. F. Irving, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Mary D. Lecky, Albany, Pa.
H. T. Loomis, Cleveland, O.
Miss Agnes B. Martin, Des Moines, Ia.
C. H. McCargar, Ottawa, Ont.
W. E. McCard, New York.
M. M. Mehan, Des Moines, Ia.
Charles M. Miller, New York.
A. S. Osborn, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. A. S. Osborn, Rochester, N. Y.
S. S. Packard, New York.
Mrs. S. S. Packard, New York.
C. O. Perrin, Buffalo.
W. C. Ransdell, Wilmington, Del.
W. B. Randall, New York.
A. J. Riker, Trenton, N. J.
G. A. Robtough, Omaha, Neb.
H. M. Row, Pittsburgh.
W. H. Sadler, Baltimore.
Mrs. W. H. Sadler, Baltimore.
Byron Smith, Hamilton, Ont.
G. W. Snavely, Urbana, O.
Eben Spencer, Louisville, Ky.
H. C. Spencer, Washington.
Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Washington.
P. A. Stebbins, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary H. Stevenson.
L. G. Strunk, New Albany, Ind.
J. M. Wade, Wilmington, Del.
W. R. Wall, Baltimore.
J. Clark Williams, Pittsburgh.
L. L. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. L. L. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.
R. C. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.
A. D. Will, Dayton, O.
E. J. Wright, Louisville, Ky.



Congressional House

STORY OF THE MEETING.

President Felton began business with his gavel on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 23, and faithfully represented Mr. George E. Vince, of the Chautauque Association.



Pres. Felton Begins Business.

Mr. Vince's address of welcome on behalf of the Chautauque people was exceedingly hearty. In speaking of the aims of his association and of that represented by the convention he said:

Our object is to induce people to use their spare time for reading and study, for personal culture, and we believe that people can get more out of life, can have a better life by so doing. Your object is, as I understand it, to drill people to be more effective in the work of life—for those things which we all have to do. It is the "god of getting-on" which we Americans are supposed to worship, and it behooves us to learn the most systematic and business-like way of doing the work of life. It is your object to train young men and young women in this direction that they may secure a livelihood, and when they have leisure we want to have them employ it in personal culture, so that we shall have a common aim. It is thus appropriate that you should meet here. I assure you of a very hearty welcome, and I bid you to take Chautauque, to enjoy it as much as you can, and I hope you will find it as much a pleasure as possible and that you will go away with a favorable impression of the work we are doing here.

First to respond on behalf of the association was Mr. H. C. Spencer, announced by the president. After gracefully acknowledging the courtesies of the Chautauque people, Mr. Spencer briefly explained the objects of the Business Educators' Association and the work that is being done by its members. Continuing, he said:

There are three plans of life which should be provided for, which should be recognized always—the spiritual or higher, the intellectual, the physical. These are all provided for here. We recognize this in our work of education. I honor in my own mind Chautauque above all other places of summer resort, on account of its trinity of uses, and I hope that circumstances will permit us to accept not only this but the invitation which is carried with it of visiting this place another time.

The President—It is unnecessary to say to the members of the association, especially all who have heard of S. S. Packard (and who has not?) that he is always ready. I fail to record an instance in my life of 25 to 35 years of experience, during which time I have on divers and sundry occasions been brought within pleasant and happy contact with that gentleman, where he had been called and failed to respond, and in each and every instance to do so with the highest satisfaction to his friends. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. S. S. Packard. (Applause.)

Every one expected a good speech after



such an introduction, and no one was disappointed. Here are some fragments:

I am very glad to see this assembly welcomed by the son of Chancellor Vincent. I am very glad to see this evidence of a new life that is coming into our work. We have got in this convention of these business colleges what the Chancellor has got in his son. We have the young men here who are going to carry on the work that we have begun. We have been building on long lines; we are now building on long lines that will reach from this life into the life to come.

I was very happy to see Mr. Vincent draw the line so delightfully as he did between the work of the Chautauque Assembly and the work of the Business Education Association. I was happy to get the recognition that he gave us. We deserved it, and we know that we deserved it, and we shall give him every recognition in the work that he is doing here.

Mr. Packard responds.

The Chautauque Assembly grew out of exactly the same need, the same wants, the same regrets that the Business College Association grew out of. Dr. Vincent, when he was a boy, failed to get that for which he so much wished in college education, in the sense in which that is used. It nearly broke his heart. He was so situated in life that it was impossible for him to get that education. He said, "What shall I do? I cannot get an education, such as I want, but I will have an education." So he went to work and got that education by himself, fought it out along that line, passed his examinations and was made a college graduate as those who went to Yale, Harvard and Princeton. But he said, "There is something out of my life, there is something that never can fill up these college associations. It shall be my business in life to take all those regrets out of all the people that I can."

Now, out of the same necessities which existed, and which Dr. Vincent saw to exist in this country, has grown the Business College of this country. Young men get through their common school education and with all that comes the thought that they have no college to look back to. They have no college in their lives and they cannot get it. It is too late, and so we have stepped forward in a certain sense. The Business College did not start with that intention, because at first they were not attended by boys who had this regret, but by men who were in business. Now, what have we got? Not much. We haven't got three or four years for culture. We cannot do much in that direction, we are going to let Chautauque do that. It is as much as they can do. But we have a work just as important as that—things directly on that, and gives it force and prominence and something to do. We take these cultured persons and we give them as much as these objects can give them in a year's training; that will help them make for themselves an honorable living.

It will not do for anybody to belittle the work that we are doing. It is grand, it is noble, it is magnificent in its conception. It is grand in what it is doing. We do not know it from the work we are doing, but we know it from the lives of those who have gone out from us and are at work in the world, and who look back to us and give us honor.

L. L. Williams, chairman of the Executive Committee, announced the programme for the afternoon's work. He took occasion to thank the Chautauque officers for courtesies. After attending to some details of membership, the convention adjourned for the day.



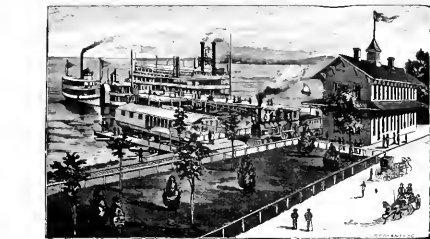
President Feltton's Address.

Thursday morning's exercises began with an address by President Feltton. Every line of it is worth printing, but the limitations of space confine us to the subjoined extracts:

Since our last meeting at Cleveland another

year has been entered in time's great calendar, and the wondrous events of its period have passed into history. Few years in the life of this republic are marked by fuller fruition of a glorious and prosperous past. All the civilizing and Christianizing forces along the lines of commerce, science, arts, government and humanity have advanced their outposts and strengthened their reserves. It is gratifying to know that educational influences have not lost their power or true position as the advanced guard in this onward march.

Before entering upon the deliberations and discussion of the various topics for which we are here assembled, may we not properly pause for a moment and take a careful retrospect of the past? We are special inspectors in the great work of education, and as such I believe are the latest arrivals upon the field. In our car-



Boat Landing, Myrtle.

rier history our right to existence was so seriously questioned by the older brothers in the educational family that we were forced to assure them that we had no designs upon their domain. We only asked to become gleaners and take what they had voluntarily left. As time advanced opportunities multiplied, facilities improved, reputation for integrity was established, and a growing demand was made for the product of our effort. The enlargement of the field and scope of our labors and the growing popularity of our system of education is evidenced by its introduction into most of the schools of learning in this country and Europe.

The experience of the past will have proved of little value, if we may not record and properly weigh them. Have our students always secured the fullest measure of success commensurate with their ability to receive instruction? May we have exacted too much, by requiring all to reach for, and expecting most to attain to the fuller possibilities of the brightest minds? How to secure the greatest efficiency, eliminate the crudities and wasteful appliances, when time and experience will surely define in the management of our colleges, is a problem necessarily causing the attention of every proprietor in such schools, and calls in its solution for the exercise of sound judgment and a ripe experience.

Our effort must constantly be to bring our institutions to meet every requirement of the business community who are and must continue the chief employers of our graduates and indirectly sustainers of our work.

The Pennmen Have an Evening.
SMITH—My boat sailing boys' caps.
CALK—Here's a ribbon.

—Harry IV

When the president had finished his acknowledgments for the liberal applause which greeted his remarks he announced the School of Penmanship, S. C. Williams, Chairman.

"The School of Penmanship," said the chairman, "hopes to present to you during the various sessions interesting and profitable work. Gentlemen will take part whom some of us, probably many of us, have not had the pleasure of hearing before and will show us what they are doing in various parts of the country, and will prove to us that the work of penmanship is not at a standstill by any means, but that there is real study in the methods of teaching and presenting these very important subjects." Mr. Williams closed by announcing a paper by H. B. Chicklen: "How is Instruction Given



Mr. Chicklen.

in the Writing Class. Best Supplement by the Other Work of the Student?"

Mr. Chicklen explained that he did not intend to read a paper, but simply to present the subject and have it followed by discussion. It seemed to him that the first thing to be done in the teaching of any subject is to get the pupil to understand of what advantage that knowledge would be to him in future life; to get him to pursue that study for the love of it. Now if you can instill into the mind of the pupil the advantage that it will be to him when he has acquired it you have the very best foundation upon which to build. His experience has been that



Mr. Euse Spencer.

where it is possible to get the student to study penmanship, not only as to the characters of it, but for the subsequent good that it will do him, he will do more at it in three months than he otherwise would in six.

Mr. Chicklen did not think it advisable to stimulate the work of the pupil by offering prizes to the best writers. The result of this is to confine the benefit to a very few pupils, while by making the good that is to come to him in future life the real prize a broader field is opened to the student, and this causes him to work with a will. He presumed every teacher of penmanship would see to it that all the paper made out during the entire day should pass under a teacher's eye for the purpose of criticism. He did not believe in cutting and slashing the work simply to establish his right and power to do that sort of thing, but thought that the writing should be carefully examined to emphasize the idea that special importance was being laid upon it.

Mr. McKen found himself in sympathy with Mr. Chicklen. He did not believe in the prize business. He believed in interesting classes. If you cannot do that you are doing poor teaching. It is surprising to him how many young men who go to business are slow to awaken to the idea that business requires a good hand-writing. We see so many men in business who write in a way that can hardly be read. These examples are so contagious to boys that they sometimes think it scarcely necessary to write a good hand, therefore most careful attention on the part of not only the writing teacher, but of every teacher in school, is required in order to secure a good hand writing.

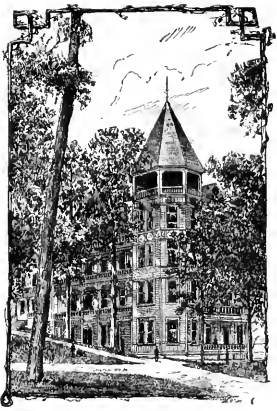
"When I send a boy back a third or fourth time to copy over his examination paper he generally says: 'I don't see any use in that.' I am here for the purpose of having you learn to make a good business paper. You must do it. The result is that he does the best he can finally."

Mr. Brown regarded this question of

supplemental work in teaching writing about the most important question there is in it. He could not see what one teacher in a school could do with his pupils an hour a day if everybody else goes regardless of the matter of writing, not only in the work, but in his criticism of the work of the pupils. The writing teacher may have ever so much skill. He may have all the enthusiasm that it is possible for a writing teacher to have, and yet, when he is through, the subject of writing he dismissed from the mind of the pupil that day, there will not be very much benefit left when next day comes for the writing lesson. He would avail himself of all benefits, whether of criticism or advice, to secure the desideratum; appeal to the enthusiasm; appeal to the pride; appeal to their ideas of necessity—the absolute necessity of reaping the benefit that is possible in a business education; appeal to them in the form of prizes—"anything under Heaven that will wake up the enthusiasm on this subject."

Mr. Euse Spencer: "The remarks of Brother Brown are exactly to the point. Nine-tenths of the money put in the writing teachers is thrown away. Penmanship should be carried through in all departments. A penmanship teacher in order to develop method should carry his work clear through the whole school all day. Everything should tend to correct work, and there is where we can get the greatest benefit in penmanship. Mr. Bamsell—I have to say that careful grading of penmanship on the part of teachers will cause a permanent advantage in the pupil's writing. A good way to stimulate the work of a school is to see who can do the best work in a certain class on a certain lot of papers. After the work has been looked over, if the teacher will name the successful student and then name more than one whose work has been good, it will lend a stimulus to the whole class."

Mr. H. C. Spencer thought the principal point made by Mr. Chicklen really the essential point. Appended to the affections of the student; in other words, develop



Aline Cottage.

in him an affection for the work in hand for the sake of its uses; for the sake of the advantages to him and to the work—that is the way to succeed in the best sense. He thought that great benefits were to be derived from getting the pupil to practice at home and require him to present every day a certain amount

of home work. As soon as you get this kind of co-operation your work is limited. He did not think that prizes appeal to the best elements in the character of the students. He did not approve of rough drafts of work and then copying it, in bookkeeping, business practice or correspondence. Learn to do things at once and do them well the first time.

Mr. Gray.—Mr. Spencer suggests that every teacher who has anything to do with bookkeeping should be good critic. It seems

Discussion of the paper was opened by Mr. Enos Spencer. He regarded the teaching of first principles as the most essential part of the work, as in building a structure the first and most important thing is to lay a deep, broad and strong foundation. He believed in doing one thing at a time and doing it thoroughly. If we have a transaction of selling goods for cash do not think of the receiving of cash. Do not keep two ideas before the student at once, but merely that cash is received.

Treat that only. Think what you will do with it. Think nothing about the merchandise. Go ahead and take up another cash transaction, perhaps a disbursement of cash. Treat that and of the receipts and disbursements of cash. Then find what the debit means; what the debit side shows; what the credit side shows; what the difference shows. Learn all about that account itself without any relation whatever to any other account. Mr. Spencer then detailed at some length the precise methods of teaching followed in his school.

Mr. Row had changed his mind about presenting the first principles of bookkeeping within the past few years. He had become convinced that before any principles of bookkeeping are presented it is necessary to familiarize his students with the first principles of business. He used to think and practice the idea of giving the young men some examples to write out. He would have them journalize and post to the ledger. He would give

entries from the day-book. His students were taught individually and in classes how to post; after understanding thoroughly the journal entries from the day-book they would proceed with the regular order of day-book work, journal work and posting, closing the ledger.

Mr. H. C. Spencer.—Do I understand that you have discontinued the use of a skeleton ledger?

Mr. Carnell.—Entirely.

Mr. Spencer.—In teaching the principles do you not use it?

Mr. Carnell.—We do in the class room, not in the individual work of the school room.

Mr. Strunk.—Mr. Carnell's methods are very nearly the same as those which I adopt. I first give a student a piece of paper that contains the same number of lines as are found on the blank day-book. I give him transactions to write up, explaining the first and second columns to the right. That if we have just one item at such a price this is a total in itself and we write it in the second column, but if we have several items at different prices we write these results—that is, the several topics—in the first column, add these and write the total to the right. I withhold the grand total and they are expected to find their own correct.

Mr. Brown thought that the knowledge of bookkeeping must be of mental comprehension, and believed it possible for a person to be a very good bookkeeper without ever having seen a day-book, journal or ledger. That is to say, he might be taught to know what bookkeeping is; what accounts are for; what objects you have in keeping these accounts.

Mr. Osborn was confident that this matter of first principles was of the highest

merit. One, the development of the reasoning power; the other, the skill to work with accuracy and rapidly the common propositions of business or arithmetical propositions. How to adjust the time required for each of these is a very close question. In teaching this branch a business school should consider its peculiar advantages—that is, the probabilities of the particular work which its graduates will do when called upon to perform—and as nearly as possible trim to that line.

One of the interesting points with Mr. Wilt was how little things can be safely left out—and after considerable experience he was free to say that he does leave out quite a number of things that might be regarded as essential by some of the brethren. He taught few things, and tried to teach these thoroughly. First of all, addition. Then interest, discount and exchange calculations received a great deal of attention. He did not go into weights and measures of the metric system.

Mr. Mehan.—To what extent do you carry the equation of accounts?

Mr. Wilt.—To what extent you carry stocks and bonds.

Mr. Mehan.—To what extent do you carry stocks and bonds?

Mr. Wilt.—I give them a part of my time. I do not care to make much of them as some of you prefer.

Mr. Mehan.—Do you go into partnership?

Mr. Wilt.—I do give that a great deal of attention.

Mr. Gray.—I should like to inquire, Mr. Wilt, if you have objections to the names of the subjects that you would take up if you had?

Mr. Wilt.—Compound numbers I would omit almost entirely, unless I found that the student has knowledge whatever of it; cube root, square root and all such things.

Mr. Gray.—Exchange?

Mr. Wilt.—No, I put particular attention to that; also interest, compound discount and exchange, as well as partnership problems.

Mr. Gallagher agreed with Mr. Wilt that many arithmetical branches which are important, but not so important as others, have to be omitted in the ordinary business college course. He laid great stress on the importance of teaching the equation of accounts, as probably the first work of the graduate in business would be in that direction; also calculations of interest. Year by year he had been giving more attention to mental arithmetic and found it very important. Exchange also claimed much attention.

Mr. Brown expressed himself as being entirely positive that arithmetic or elements of calculation are the backbone of business college work. He did not agree with much that had been said relative to training the pupil on account of his special environment, as his business might take him into other communities where different things are required.

Mr. Loomis commended what had been said by the preceding speaker.

In the school he represented there are five or six classes a day, commencing at the beginning of the month. They are not able to go into these classes receive private instruction to the point where they can catch up. Examinations are had at certain points of the course.

Mr. Mehan.—How many examinations during the year?

Mr. Loomis.—Usually two or three.

Mr. Mehan.—What is your standard for the work?

Mr. Loomis.—Eighty per cent.

Mr. Mehan.—Suppose a student should fail to get the answer, but should do the work correctly, with the exception, perhaps, of some slight error which would throw him off the answer, would you give him anything for the work?

Mr. Loomis.—I would in any subject. In



Golden Gate.

to me that a man should be something more than a critic. I believe that the person who holds himself up as a critic should be able to put a good model before a pupil. If he can only criticize it does not go far enough. The first speaker (Mr. Chick) suggested that all papers should be criticised, but did not tell us whether all criticisms should be in accordance with one special model. It seems to me impossible to get students to come up to the same general standard, or the same model. They look at the copies in different lights.

In conclusion, Mr. Gray expressed the belief that the awarding of prizes involved some delicate considerations.

Mr. Hannum gave it as his experience that one of the difficulties in giving prizes is the impossibility, under ordinary circumstances, of doing justice. You cannot do justice, because you cannot know all the circumstances. He thought the successful teacher must do things by faith.

Mr. Packard thought that the convention at last had hit a part of the subject of penmanship that should interest everybody—the supplemental work. He was very glad that they were not called upon to discuss curves, whole-arm movements, and all that sort of thing. He had six teachers present from his school, including himself, and all of them were teachers of penmanship.

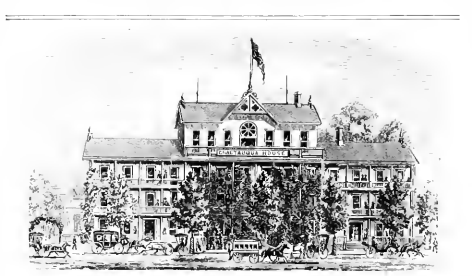
"There is Mr. Horton," he said, "who looks so innocent, and who cannot write for cold letters. He is one of our best teachers of penmanship. He is a supplemental teacher. He knows when work is well done, and he does not accept it unless it is well done. He will not allow any slipshod work to come into his arithmetic class."

At this point a tattoo by Chairman Williams' gavel announced the expiration of the time devoted to the section. It was succeeded by the school of bookkeeping, and Chairman A. D. Wilt took the reins.

An Hour With the Accountants.
SEVERAL—He can read and write and cut accounts.
CARE—O, monstrous!

Mr. Wilt announced that he had hoped to be able to present a series of exhibits. Mr. Enos Spencer had brought books of a tobacco house at Louisville, and he (Mr. Wilt) had brought an exhibit of a large iron foundry, prepared by Editor Kittredge of *The Opportunist*, whom he was proud to claim as a graduate. At some future convention he hoped that this idea would be more fully developed. He announced as the subject of discussion—"Methods of Teaching the First Principles."

Mr. H. C. Spencer announced that he had brought some books from the Lincoln National Bank of Washington.



Chautauque House, Mayville.

then a skeleton ledger of the different accounts, and would explain that they would learn to know what was on the debit side of cash, and what was on the credit side of cash, and merchandise and all these accounts. But after all he found the student was not a thinker, that he was a mechanical worker. He did things simply because there were rules in the books telling him to do so.

The speaker believed in sitting down with a boy and beginning business by a preliminary conversation, then explaining to him principles of buying and selling, of barter, of the interchange of values between produce. From that foundation he built up an outline of bookkeeping.

Mr. Gray quite approved of the spirit of the preceding speaker's remarks. His usual course was to treat the one side first and then the other side. He thought it a good idea to explain the structure of accounts before undertaking to put them together. The greatest difficulty was that many of the boys had not been taught to think carefully.

Mr. Carnell's experience had been that the best way is to begin with forms. The teacher could not do better than to give a day-book copy. Let the students verify that; then have class work in which the principles of bookkeeping are explained. After they have got to understand the day-book pretty thoroughly, having copied several forms, his rule was to give them in class work journalizing entries, taking

importance in bookkeeping, as well as in anything else. It had been a very interesting experiment with him and a very valuable one trying to discover what it is that the pupil knows on the subject when he enters, and it usually developed that he did know something about bookkeeping, although his knowledge might not be strictly technical. His endeavor was to make this knowledge the basis of what follows. He thought it quite possible to take an intelligent student and get from him a large amount of information in regard to this subject without giving any instruction on your own account, and it seemed to him that that is the way to present the first principles.

Mr. Mehan.—The teacher of forms first is the teacher of substitution of physical for the mental work. Thinking is what is wanted afterward. The rule should be to well and think well step by step.

The subject was further discussed at length by Messrs. Gray, Enos Spencer, Felton, H. C. Spencer, Row and others.

Arithmetic Section, Byron Horton Chairman

Mr. Mehan led in the discussion. According to his idea, there are two things to be considered in the teaching of arith-



Grand Hotel, Point Chautauque.

and Christie gave their views briefly on the point of movement exercises, position and kindred subjects. Mr. Wells did not consider it necessary to cultivate any thumb and finger movement in writing, and asserted that the real power comes from the shoulder. Mr. Christie was in favor of larger muscular forms in practice than in regular writing. Mr. Spencer remarked that position that he got in a school. It is impossible to get it in an office. He had a pupil repeated by a business man because the pupil insisted on correct position. Mr. Felton was quite sure that a teacher who did not attach great importance to this matter of position greatly injured his pupils.

Mr. Mehan—Ditto. There is no more excuse for a teacher passing incorrect position than passing incorrect posture. Mr. Randall thought that writing could not be talked into a pupil. He had known teachers to waste 20 of their 30 minutes in talking. He believed that a teacher of bookkeeping should teach writing with the first document brought in by the pupil. Ordinary pupils from the public schools write and copy about three lines as large as is required. His idea was that every commercial teacher should take a hand and be able to criticize.

In the view of Mr. Rider there is such a thing as overdoing practice. The fabled medium is what he advocated. He found no difficulty in talking to his pupils while they were at work and often found it very helpful to do so to keep their minds occupied.

With respect of exercises Mr. Hannum had found that a goodly number will profit thereby; others will not, and he has to attend to them personally. He takes their exercise time and gives them just as they should do themselves in writing.

his school a "clerk factory" he would regard it as a very appropriate and complimentary definition. His business was to make good clerks and let them rise.

Mr. Packard felt certain that Mr. Rider had misinterpreted the paper just read, and took occasion to compliment Mr. Osborn warmly upon the sentiments that he had expressed. Thirty or forty years ago, he said, it would have been impossible to get a young man to prepare a paper of that kind, and it would have been just as



Hotel Athenaeum.

impossible to find a convention of teachers that would listen to it. The progress to be made by business educators in this country is in the selection of right men to do the right work.

Mr. Wilt thought it unwise to lose sight of the fact that there are general and special educators—"and we are the special."

Mrs. Spencer took issue with the remarks of Messrs. Rider and Brown. "She knew of a clerk in New York who drew \$25,000 salary, not because he could measure calico better than any one else, but because of the polish of his manner, because he was a gentleman. If there is any one thing that he did give in with all her heart it is to believe the pupil all the culture possible."



Kelllogg Memorial Hall.

External vigilance, according to Mr. Loomis, is the price of good tuition—not in the little things. There should be the good writers in all departments of a school. The penmanship prize in his school has often been taken by the students of the bookkeeping department, than by those of the special writing department.

Culture as a Factor in Business Training.

The time for the penmanship section having expired, President Felton resumed the chair and announced a paper on "Commercial Teachers' Mental Attitude," by Mr. A. S. Osborn. His was a very carefully prepared essay on the moral aspect of the teacher's relation to the pupils. The primary qualifications for a teacher were, in his opinion—first, character; second, culture. Secondary qualification, a knowledge of the subjects printed after the teacher's name in the catalogue. Here are a few grains from a bushel:

Our work, like all sciences, is inclined to be narrow. Let us not ignore the fact, that good writing leads to better learning. Our best reputation does not consist in what we teach, but in the results. We must have ten years after, doing backward.

Let us not forget the meaning of knowledge and wisdom. To be able to teach is the right place to be cultured.

Business education is the senseless antagonism by business colleges of literary and classical institutions. He hoped that no institution calling itself a business college should ever be guilty of perpetrating such a folly as he had seen pictured repeatedly in catalogues. He referred particularly to a scene representing a young man leaving a business college and entering upon the road to wealth, while opposite was another with the dilapidated literature institute under its arm juggling along the path to poverty. In conclusion he suggested that it would be a good idea to appoint a committee to study the many fine books that every business college should provide and every business teacher read.

A teacher could not help taking issue with the previous speaker. "We business educators," he said, "and not in the culture business." Leave that to the Chautauque people. "If any man called

clered, with emphasis, that there could be no such thing. He confessed to having been beguiled at one period of his life out of the straight and narrow path that he now follows by a very alluring scheme of fettering the colleges. But somehow the scheme would not work, and he believed it wrong in principle and misleading the public to advertise any such thing.

Mr. Packard felt sorry for any one who could not comprehend a rational scheme of business practice, but that did not at all shake his faith in it. The fact reminds that the teacher must have some definite end in view, and it is indispensable that what is done in business should be taught to school as nearly as possible.

Mr. Felton warmly defended the actual business principle as applied to school work, and resented the suggestion that as conducted by reputable schools this could be considered as in any way taking advantage of the public.

Mr. Christie had never been out of employment in his life, and he attributed it to his proficiency in this precise line. He excepted to Mr. Brown's definition.

At the afternoon session Mr. Packard read a paper on banking prepared by Mr. S. R. Hopkins, of New York. It showed a most intimate knowledge of the practices in vogue in banking houses and was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Wilt and others spoke of the paper in complimentary vein, and conveyed their compliments to the author through Mr. Packard. The latter took occasion to say that when Mr. Hopkins is investigating banking methods the bankers are always glad to see him, as they get quite a many points from him as he does from them.

The Scope of Business Culture Work.

The convention spent half an hour in discussing Mrs. Spencer's paper on the position of business culture in school work. Mr. McCord announced his opposition to the

reason the students do not stay longer is that the business colleges do not give them work that will keep them a longer time. He was convinced that an expansion of the curriculum would enable the colleges to hold students longer enough. If they cater to the latter class they will get and hold them.

Mr. Packard read from a paper that he had delivered at the last anniversary of the Packard College. What he would like to realize is two courses—a short course of one year and a long one of three years.

Somewhat Mrs. Spencer what she meant by certain things in her paper and she was happy to be remembered to that she thought the paper needed no translation. All she asked was that the business college be true to itself, do what it said it would do, and come up to the modern expectation. She did not want to turn business colleges into literary or classical institutions. They are not going outside of their legitimate field by training their students to hold themselves like young men and gentlemen.

Intercommunication Between Colleges.

The Bookkeeping Section resumed its session at this point with Mr. Wilt in the chair. The subject of intercommunication between business colleges was discussed. Mr. Row felt sure that there was not enough uniformity in the methods of different schools to establish any general system of lateral communication.

The subject was so large, upon the confession of Mr. Enos Spencer, that he would not care to tackle it with less than five hours of discussion. The conversation with students. He confessed that he knew less about it than he did ten years ago.

Mr. Felton—What is the difficulty? Mr. Wilt—None—It is the enlargement of its possibilities. When I began I thought that the school room was a business world; now I see it is not.

Mr. Felton mentioned the difficulty caused by students leaving before completing the circuit, in which case they fail to get the full idea.

One difficulty that had arisen within the experience of Mr. Horton is that some schools send too many students. In such cases there are usually many errors, and he thought that, as a general thing, students are not at the school too long. Great difficulties also arise from lack of uniformity in goods. If all schools in intercommunication could meet and discuss matters the problem might be solved.

Mr. Wright thought that many of the difficulties arise from not reporting collections and filing orders promptly. It is a bad plan, in his opinion, to have too many schools and overwork. An obstacle that had occurred in Mr. Stedman's experience in the matter of communication is that some schools change too much.

To Refund or Not to Refund?

Keeping accounts with the students was suggested by the chairman as a topic of discussion. Mr. Loomis led, describing the methods used at the Cleveland College.

Messrs. Carrell, Williams, Brown and Rider followed with their remarks. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Mehan the subject of school management was taken up. What Mr. Mehan particularly wanted to know was the question of how many months, and leaves at one month, if it was the custom of any school to transfer the scholarship or to refund.

Mr. Rider mentioned that ten years ago he adopted the plan never to carry anyone else's money in his pocket, and he now refunds under all circumstances. He was not sure of the opinion of the mass is up for all which they have paid, either of their own accord or upon dismissal. He thought that not to do so is to lose moral force.

There is another way of looking at this that occurred to Mr. H. C. Spencer. The school should be a place of refuge, and, as a rule, he did not believe in it. As Mr. Williams viewed the matter, it depends on the class of students that you are dealing with. The question of reticency is different from that of inland schools. His own view is that if a student declines to continue, he should be paid the course to delay it if after four weeks to give it. This position was approved by Mr. Felton. It is his practice also to refuse to refund under any circumstances of business or circumstances beyond his control, otherwise not.

The whole thing looked to Mr. Mehan like a question of common sense.

Mr. Gray—How about making a contract with a man? Mr. Rider had considered the case in this light, and had come to the conclusion that it is not the right thing, not business-like, to refund.

Lake Steamer.

In the opinion of Mr. Mehan any education that would enable students to deal better with men is not to be ignored. Mr. S. C. Williams believed in culture and so did Mr. Smith. Mr. Wilt found himself very heavily on the same platform.

Mr. Vallagher thought that business colleges are finishing schools and not schools of general culture, though he had the slightest objection to the pupil getting all of the latter commodities that he could. Mr. Hannum and Mr. McCord both approved the general line of Mr. Osborn's paper.

On motion of Mr. Packard the chairman appointed a committee to select twenty-five books as suggested, the committee to be granted time to hand in their report. These gentlemen constitute it, the chairman having been added upon motion drawn from the house: S. S. Packard, Enos Spencer, S. Osborn, R. C. Spencer, E. R. Felton.

Business Practices.

Mr. Brown next occupied the attention of the convention in a half hour's vigorous talk about "Business Practice." He believed in training the pupil in the knowledge of the primary principle, preparing the seed bed, as it were. He should know something of bookkeeping as a matter of science, as an underlying principle, before being called upon to put the work into practice. In teaching he believed in limiting this to the ordinary forms of business, and he believed that there is no time to run over fancy and difficult formulas. The speaker called the expression "actual business" as applied to business culture work, and de-

views that had been advanced. He thought that business colleges made enemies among the best classes by unfortunately claiming things which did not belong to them. Mrs. Spencer would invade these outside fields, and he wanted to enter his protest against that sort of thing. Personally he was in favor of a pupil studying Greek, Latin and all higher branches, provided he had the time, and he didn't consider it necessary that what a person learns shall apply directly to his particular business, but this is not business culture work and it is a mistake to claim that it is.

With all due respect to the previous speaker, Mrs. Spencer desired to say that he was shooting in the air. No one had advocated the teaching of Greek, Latin, etc., in business colleges, and the remarks made did not apply to her paper at all. What she wanted taught was civics, business ethics and other branches that did enter into business, and her idea was that they should come into a sort of advanced course. He advertised these things, she declared, "and the criticism is that we don't teach the thing that we advertise."

Mr. Rider believed in restricting business education. The business college to day is the most popular school in the country. This is shown by literary schools, advanced commercial departments. He believed in allowing these schools their own field and in each sticking to its own legitimate business.

Mr. Brown said that he had a hobby, and, strange as it might seem, an idea as well, and that was that the

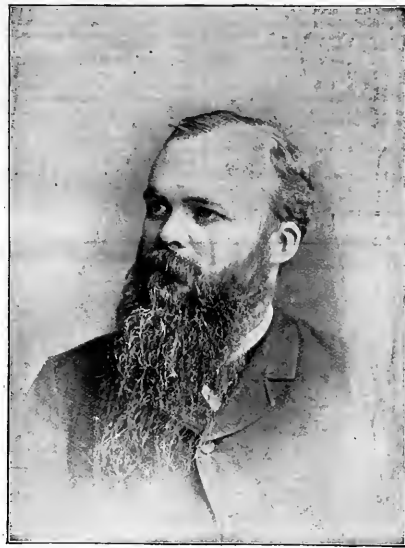
to 100,000 readers. It scatters the heart of the proceedings of the Business Educators' meeting over every part of English-speaking America—takes it to at least a hundred people for every copy of the official report that will be published months hence. A careful estimate of the number of people teaching commercial branches in this field, based upon our list of business colleges, places the figure at 3000. The B. E. A. represents numerically only about two per cent. (more or the pity!). The JOURNAL reaches for the larger portion of these teachers, and they will no doubt be greatly interested in what was done at Chautauque. But after all, a very large proportion of the 100,000 will have no special interest in that matter, and other features have to be provided for their entertainment. As a matter of fact, the statement of which seems proper here to correct a misapprehension which appears to exist in some quarters, all its receipts from members of the B. E. A. for all purposes for one year will not pay the cost of this single issue, mainly devoted to publishing their proceedings. Yet some of its best patrons are among them. These men, and very many others not identified with the organization, have been generous enough to believe that THE JOURNAL has labored from the start for the uplifting of their cause, by showing the general public the good they are doing, by enlarging and cheapening their channels of communication with the general public, by helping to dignify their work. These men have come with their support, and have brought others with them—those committed to their care, and without whom the work could not have been done. It would be ridiculous to assume that they have approved everything THE JOURNAL has done, or have regarded it as complete and perfect. They knew it was better for the encouragement they gave it, and we flatter ourselves they regarded the investment satisfactory to themselves and students, without regard to approval or disapproval of any particular feature.

THE JOURNAL bases its claims to consideration by business college people on the fact that it is doing its best to promote their interests. Those who take it are supposed to pay for it. Those who pay for it are expected to get the worth of their money. If they don't they are expected and desired to stop. No excuses are necessary, nor are violent protestations of sympathy and good will from people who would do prodigious things to boom its

Famous Review of Expert Examination of Handwriting.

Concededly the most extensive publication extant upon the subject of expert examination of disputed handwriting is the celebrated work by Sir Edward Twiss, reviewing the investigation by Chabot, the celebrated English expert of

the proofs of identity as between the writing in the Junius letters and that of Sir Philip Frazer. We have had this work in our library for some time. In the coming number of THE JOURNAL, we shall begin the publication of a review of this noted investigation, which will present a great number of interesting facts and con-



J. M. Mehan

Writing as Taught at our Business Colleges.

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention.

W. F. Giesseman

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention.

G. B. Frost

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention.

H. C. McKim

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention.

Mellie Brown

Specimens from the Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa. J. M. Mehan, Principal.

The first specimen is by W. F. Giesseman, in charge of the Penmanship Department, and shows the style of writing used as copies. The remaining specimens show the result of learning from such a model, being written by graduates who have been in business over a year. Mr. Frost is employed by Brewer, a large dealer in agricultural implements. Mr. McKim is assistant cashier of a bank at Crawford, Neb. Miss Brown is with the Super Sewing Machine Company, at Des Moines.

THE JOURNAL sends its oft-repeated invitation to other schools to send in similar specimens, showing: (a) the kind of writing they use as models; (b) the result, as shown by the graduates who have been in business at least one year.

circulation—if it were not for those dreadful cbs, hazards, crocodiles, etc. Gentlemen may shriek "Snakes! Snakes!" but there are no snakes—outside of the gentlemen's imaginations.

handwriting with reference to the authorship of the world-famed Junius letters. This is a quarto volume, neatly as large as Webster's Unabridged, coming forth in a very interesting and concise manner

clusions to all who are interested in this line of investigation.

SKETCHES of an editor's summer jaunt in Europe will be a feature of the next-

July in the fall and winter issues of THE JOURNAL. They will probably begin next month.

J. M. Mehan.

BY EMERSON DE PEY, EDITOR OF "THE ACCOUNTANT."

The subject of this sketch was born in 1845 in Morgan County, Va.; his parents moved to Illinois when he was but a child, and he received up to the age of sixteen years, but a limited education in the log school houses of the rural districts of that early day. His mother lived but a short time after their removal to this so town, and when sixteen years old the death of his father left him without a home. He was at this time adopted by a merchant, who sent him to school, during which time he attended a writing school taught by Thomas E. Hill, the author of Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms, and initiated a desire to become a penman.

He went West at the age of nineteen, remaining eight years in Montana, Wyoming and Utah, traveling extensively over the great West, during which time he was engaged in mining, bookkeeping and teaching. He came to Iowa from Montana in 1872, since which time he has been engaged in teaching, keeping books, and in the management of various kinds of business.

The somewhat limited education of his boyhood has been well supplemented by careful reading and persistent study. Possessing an intellectual activity which has led him to take advantage of every means within his reach for the attainment of knowledge, he has so well used his opportunities that he is to-day a well educated and well informed man, not only in his specialties, but on subjects in general.

In the autumn of 1884 he organized the Capital City Commercial College in Des Moines, Iowa. Business education was at rather a low ebb in Des Moines when Mr. Mehan opened the C. C. C. Several schools had attempted to lay a foundation sufficiently broad to be commensurate with the needs of a great and growing city, but had failed from various causes. Two years ago, after securing one of the best official reporters in the West as principal, he opened the Capital City School of Shorthand. From a small beginning these schools have grown steadily until to-day they rank among the leading institutions of commerce in the West, both as to numbers and the quality of the work done. Always thorough, always enthusiastic and always earnest in his work, success has followed simply and naturally. Hundreds of young men and women have gone out from these schools with the impress of Mr. Mehan's thorough training upon them, and have thereby been enabled to successfully cope with the great struggle for bread and butter so engrossing to the majority of the human family. In some respects the success achieved by Mr. Mehan is remarkable, but one has no cause to search long for the reason. To begin with, there was faith, which when these schools were founded certainly was "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." These things soon became visible, however; then the work was done with high grade from the start. Add to these the fact that Mr. Mehan, in addition to being a hard game teacher, is also a business man wise enough to know that it matters not how good an article you have to sell, you cannot find customers unless you let them know about it. Therefore having a very superior article of business education for sale, he proceeded to publish the fact abroad so that "he that runs," as well as he that walks, might read, and the results have been almost phenomenal.

Mr. Mehan is well and favorably known as a teacher in Iowa; he has been a prominent institute instructor since the Iowa Normal Institute was passed in 1875, is a leading member of the Business Educators' Association of America, and a member of the American Institute of Civics, in which he takes great interest.

Chance to Work His Way Up.

Father to Editor: "I would like you to give my son a chance in your printing office."

Editor: "What can the boy do?"

Father: "Well, at first he couldn't do anything more than edit your paper and buy general charity for that form." "A sign in the grocery store." "What did he say?" "I thought so."

Teacher: "What's the past tense of set?"

Pupil: "Seed."

Teacher: "What's the comparative of that form?"

Pupil: "A sign in the grocery store."

Teacher: "What did he say?"

Pupil: "I thought so."

—Binghamton Republican.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

(Initiated by C. M. Wiener.)

GIVE the views of the business teaching fraternity is the special aim of this department. Teachers are always glad to know of the movements of their fellows, and we are glad to supply them with information. Brief news items of this character are solicited from all business college proprietors, teachers of business, traveling penmen, etc. We make it a rule to notice all catalogues, meritorious specimens, etc., sent us. Sometimes these things are overlooked, in which case a line calling your attention to the oversight will have the desired effect. Now that schools are opened again, THE JOURNAL hopes to hear from its friends all along the line. It cost nearly \$20,000 cold cash to run this establishment during the past 12 months, and those schools who are in sympathy with THE JOURNAL's efforts, the plan upon which it is run and the work it is doing are respectfully asked to interest their pupils in it. Special clubbing rates and papers for distribution will be sent on application.

—Principal D. McLachlan, of the Canada Bus. Coll., Chatham, Ont., has been conducting a very successful summer school at Court-right, Ont.

—McFee & Stouffer is the name of the firm at the head of the Lone Star Bus. Coll., San Marcos, Texas. This was formerly the Prairie City Bus. Coll., and was located at Ely, Texas. These gentlemen report excellent prospects.

—J. J. Penrose has engaged to teach penmanship at the Jamestown, N. Y., Bus. Coll., during the coming season. He is an excellent penman and ornamental penman, and the management of that school is to be congratulated.

—W. E. Beatty has disposed of his school at Wellington, Kan. We are not informed who the purchasers are. Another good penman on the market.

—The McKee Brothers report particularly good prospects for their Tri-State Bus. Coll., Toledo, Ohio. C. M. Robinson, for ten years principal and still principal of the Union Bus. Coll., Lafayette, Ind., was principal of the Tri-State College, and an excellent man he is for the position.

—The Wiley Brothers, J. A. and E. L., have taken charge of the Mountain City Bus. Coll., Chattanooga, Tenn., which they recently purchased. Everything is favorable to a large attendance during the coming year.

—C. N. Faulk, for several years secretary of the Northwestern Bus. Coll., Sioux City, Iowa, has established a similar connection with the Holmes Bus. Coll., Portland, Ore. He handles a pen with rare grace.

—F. Barnhart, of Lebanon, Ohio, is an enthusiastic advocate of good penmanship and himself a strong, vigorous writer.

—The new Kansas City Bus. Coll. takes in the business department. W. O. McLean is incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. E. L. McIlwain, late head of the Lawrence, Kan., Bus. Coll., is president and principal of the business department. W. O. McLean is vice-president and principal of the shorthand section. Secretary W. W. Lumsley conducts the school of English.

—R. L. Reynolds has taken charge of the business and penmanship departments of the State College, Lexington, Ky.

—W. E. Baker, a good friend of THE JOURNAL, is honored with the Finley, Ohio, Bus. Coll., of which J. N. Woodington is principal and proprietor.

—Last month we announced that F. R. S. Peters and C. W. Varnum had purchased the Denver Bus. Coll. from O. S. Milker. This was an error. It was F. E. Benton, late of Iowa City, who purchased the Denver Bus. Coll. from O. S. Milker. F. E. Benton, who remains with Fred Ritter in charge of the penmanship work at the St. Joseph, Mo., College. All of the things that we said about the firm of Peters & Varnum is well covered by the real firm of Varnum & Benton—both have enthusiastic teachers and confident of winning a very large measure of success. We take pleasure also to congratulate Mr. Benton upon the retirement of Mr. Peters, whose skill and executive qualities have earned a well deserved national reputation.

—Another error into which we recently fell was naming some one else as the principal of the KeyStone Bus. Coll., Lancaster, Pa. The head of the school is W. D. Mosser.

—G. W. Temple, of San Antonio, Texas, is what may be called a "hustler" in the adver-

tising line, and knows how to get out an attractive circular. A. H. Steadman, of the Steadman Bus. Coll., Toledo, Ohio, comes within the same category.

—The commencement of Rathburo's Bus. Coll., Omaha, Neb., occurred on July 16. The graduating class numbered sixty.

—There is another new college at Kansas City—the Standard Bus. Coll. and Shorthand School. W. T. Larimore, late of the Sheehan Normal School, is proprietor and business manager. A. O. Ong, A. M., is principal. The shorthand, typewriting and business correspondence departments are in charge of F. E. Bell, and our old young friend J. P. Byrne, late of the College of the Holy Ghost, Pittsburgh, and one of the brightest young men in the business, has the direction of the work relating to the science of accounts, plain and ornamental penmanship and commercial law. It seems to us that this is a strong combination of talent.

—J. R. Moore, president of the Electric City Bus. Coll., St. Joseph, Mo., is delighted with

news College firm, Oberlin, Ohio, enjoyed his vacation traveling through the Northwest.

—J. G. Harrison has resigned the position he held for a number of years as penman of the University of Kentucky, Lexington. He will soon open a school of his own and a more definite announcement will appear later.

—F. P. Sexton, Pres. of the West Va. Bus. Coll., Buckhannon, W. Va., says that his school has a very satisfactory patronage.

—A business-like catalogue comes to us from Freeport, Ill., College of Commerce, Nagle & Matter, proprietors.

—Another is from the Clarksville, Mo., Mercantile College, of which W. C. Smith is proprietor, and V. J. Howell, prin. and penman. N. S. Grimes assists at the pen. —A citizen of Waco, Texas, whom the writer recently met in a train, informed that his Hill's Bus. Coll., at that point, is clearing its proprietor a thousand dollars a month. He was one also at Dallas. The point catalogue of the two institutions, liberally illustrated and well arranged, is before us.

stability, and each of them has had specimens in THE JOURNAL with which our readers are doubtless familiar. Mr. Armstrong seems to be the sort of man that allows nothing to stand in the way of what he wants and considers necessary to the fullest success of his school.

—The fame of Oberlin, Ohio, as an educational center is well known all over the world. It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the statements of the Oberlin Business College on another page of THE JOURNAL. Messrs. McKee and Henderson, with whom we are personally acquainted, are men well known to the business college world. Mr. McKee has charge of the special penmanship department, and many of the best penmen in the country have received their training under him. Mr. Henderson is also a fine penman, but his specialty is the business department. He was for some time a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of New York, and is thorough and practical in his work.

—J. H. King writes us that the citizens of Greenville, Texas, where he has established a



An Admirable Pen Drawing, by C. L. Stubbs, of Armstrong's Business College, Portland, Oregon. The Copy was a Trifle Delicate to Show for Its Entire Worth in a Photo-Engraving.

the prospects of that school. The summer school opened on July 17. Mr. Moore is a good writer and a judicious advertiser.

—The twin Spencer Brothers, H. C. and H. A., are conducting a rapid writing business club at Washington. The club now numbers 115. Miss Nellie McCormick and F. E. Du Paul won the prizes offered for greatest improvement.

—The catalogue of Huntzinger's Bus. Coll., Hartford, Conn., is in thorough good taste throughout, and an excellent specimen it is typographically. Mr. Huntzinger is a earnest, modest man, and penmanially is one of the lights of the profession.

—We received a beautiful invitation to be present at the twenty-fifth annual commencement examination exercises of the Bryant, Stratton & Smith Bus. Coll., Mendocino, Pa. The invitation is a worthy souvenir of the quarter of a century of successful existence which this institution has had.

—J. F. Tyrrell, whose clever sketches have been shown in THE JOURNAL, and will doubtless be shown again, never had any instruction in pen work except that he received through these columns.

—J. A. Stronberg, late of the Argus-Bus. Coll., is a strong, accurate and beautiful writer. He is not now employed.

—H. B. Parsons is making a gratifying success of his National Bus. Coll., Columbus, Ohio. He had issued a very attractive souvenir.

—Messrs. Waines & Johnson, of the Rockford, Ill., Business College, are not behind previous efforts this year in the line of catalogues, and they are noted for the handsome volume in which the attractions of their school are set forth.

—Lewis Ramsey is traveling through Utah organizing writing classes at various points. His headquarters are at Spanish Fork.

—Uriah McKee, senior partner of the firm of McKee & Henderson, the well-known Busi-

ness college, have accorded him a very enthusiastic reception, and that already good scholarships have been disposed of to assure the success of that institution. He sends us his college paper, which is very creditable.

—C. F. Jones is principal of the Com. Dept. of Philadelphia University, Lincoln, N. C. The practical penmanship, bookkeeping, business papers and other branches usually taught in a commercial department are included in the course.

—We have occasionally had calls for foreign shorthand publications, and take occasion to say that any of our subscribers interested in such matters might do well to send a five cent stamp to E. McCusker, 110 Tverson road, West Haverford, London, Eng., for his catalogue of phonographic publications, which is very comprehensive.

—C. H. Clark, for some time connected with business colleges at San Antonio, Texas, and one of the most skillful penmen in the country, has purchased the Northwestern Bus. Coll., Sioux City, Iowa, from O. S. Davidson. The school is well located in a progressive city, and we are pleased to know that the prospects for the winter's attendance are excellent.

—C. M. Immel finds time in the general business of his school to send a good club from Millersburg, Ind.

—H. L. Winslow has secured the services of D. T. Walker as penman of his Com. Coll., Watertown, S. Dak. He has a strong faculty throughout.

—The College Hill Institute of Springfield, Texas, has secured the services of S. L. Green, an enthusiastic penman, as instructor in that branch.

—Kimball's Shorthand and Typewriting School, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y., opened on the 31st inst., with an increased attendance and a most flattering outlook. Mr. Kimball is a

business college, have accorded him a very enthusiastic reception, and that already good scholarships have been disposed of to assure the success of that institution. He sends us his college paper, which is very creditable.

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—H. L. Winslow has secured the services of D. T. Walker as penman of his Com. Coll., Watertown, S. Dak. He has a strong faculty throughout.

to 100,000 readers. It scatters the heart of the proceedings of the Business Educators' meeting over every part of English-speaking America—takes it to at least one hundred people for every copy of the official report that will be published months hence. A careful estimate of the number of people teaching commercial branches in this field, based upon our list of business colleges, places the figure at 3000. The B. E. A. represents numerically only about two per cent. (more's the pity). The *Journal*, reaching for the larger portion of these teachers, and they will so doubt be greatly interested in what was done at Chautauque. But after all, a very large proportion of the 100,000 will have no special interest in that matter, and other features have to be provided for their entertainment. As a matter of fact, the statement of which seems proper here to correct a misapprehension which appears to exist in some quarters, all its receipts from members of the B. E. A. for all purposes for one year will not pay the cost of this single issue, mainly devoted to publishing their proceedings. Yet some of its best patrons are among them. These men, and very many others not identified with the organization, have been generous enough to believe that *The Journal* has labored from the start for the uplifting of their cause, by showing the general public the good they are doing, by enlarging and clarifying their channels of communication with the general public, by helping to dignify their work. These men have come with their support, and have brought others with them—those committed to their care, and without whom the work could not have been done. It would be ridiculous to assume that they have approved everything *The Journal* has done, or have regarded it as complete and perfect. They knew it was better for the encouragement they gave it, and we flatter ourselves they regarded the investment satisfactory to themselves and students, without regard to approval or disapproval of any particular feature.

THE JOURNAL bases its claims to consideration by business college people on the fact that it is doing its best to promote their interests. Those who take it are supposed to pay for it. Those who pay for it are expected to get the worth of their money. If they don't they are expected and desired to stop. No excuses are necessary, nor are violent protestations of sympathy and good will from people who would do prodigious things to boom its

Famous Review of Expert Examination of Handwriting.

Concededly the most extensive publication extant upon the subject of expert examination of disputed handwriting is the celebrated work by Sir Edward Tisdale reviewing the investigation by Chatbot, the celebrated English expert of

the proofs of identity as between the writing in the Junius letters and that of Sir Philip Fraunce. We have had this work in our library for some time. In the coming number of *The Journal*, we shall begin the publication of a review of this noted investigation, which will present a great number of interesting facts and con-

clusions in the fall and winter issues of *The Journal*. They will probably begin next month.

J. M. Mehan.

BY EMERSON DE RUY, EDITOR OF "THE ACCURACY."

The subject of this sketch was born in 1845 in Morgan County, Va.; his parents moved to Illinois when he was but a child, and he received, up to the age of sixteen years, but a limited education in the few school houses of the rural districts of that early day. His mother lived but a short time after their removal to this section, and when sixteen years old the death of his father left him without a home. He was at this time adopted by a merchant, who sent him to school, during which time he attended a writing school taught by Thomas E. Hill, the author of Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms, and inclined a desire to become a penman.

He went West at the age of nineteen, remaining eight years in Montana, Wyoming and Utah, traveling extensively over the great West, during which time he was engaged in mining, bookkeeping and teaching. He came to Iowa from Montana in 1872, since which time he has been engaged in teaching, keeping books, and in the management of various kinds of business.

The somewhat limited education of his boyhood has been well supplemented by careful reading and persistent study. Possessing an intellectual activity which has led him to take advantage of every means within his reach for the attainment of knowledge, he has as well used his opportunities that he is to-day a well educated and well informed man, not only in his specialties, but on subjects in general.

In the autumn of 1884 he organized the Capital City Commercial College in Des Moines, Iowa. Business education was at rather a low ebb in Des Moines when Mr. Mehan opened the C. C. C. C. Several schools had attempted to lay a foundation sufficiently broad to be commensurate with the needs of a great and growing city, but had failed from various causes. Two years ago, after securing one of the best official reporters in the West as principal, he opened the Capital City School of Shorthand. From a small beginning these schools have grown steadily until today they rank among the leading institutions of commerce in the West, both as to numbers and the quality of the work done. Always thorough, always enthusiastic and always earnest in his work, success has followed simply and naturally. Hundreds of young men and women have gone out from these schools with the impress of Mr. Mehan's thorough training upon them, and have thereby been enabled to successfully cope with the great struggle for bread and butter so engrossing to the majority of the human family. In some respects the success achieved by Mr. Mehan has been remarkable, but one has no cause to search long for the reason. To begin with, there was faith, which when these schools were founded certainly was "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen;" these things soon became visible, however; then the work was done was high grade from the start. Add to these the fact that Mr. Mehan, in addition to being a broad gauge teacher, is also a business man wise enough to know that it unprofitable to hang an article you have to sell, you cannot find customers unless you let them know about it. Therefore, having a very superior article of business education for sale, he proceeded to publish the fact abroad so that "he that runs," as well as he that walks, might read, and the results have been almost phenomenal.

Mr. Mehan is well and favorably known as a teacher in Iowa; he has been a prominent institute instructor since the Iowa Normal Institute law was passed in 1875, is a leading member of the Business Educators' Association of America, and a member of the American Institute of Civics, in which he takes great interest.

Chance to Work His Way Up.

Editor (to editor): "I would like you to give my son a chance in your printing office."

Editor: "What can the boy do?"

Editor: "Well, at first he couldn't do anything more than edit your paper and teach the children of the street how to get their partnership, but later on, when he learns sense, he'll be handy to have around to wash windows, clean lamp chimneys and sift wishes."—*Norfolk Record*.

Teacher: "What's the past tense of see?" Pupil: "Seed."

Teacher: "What's the past tense of that form?"

"A sign in the grocery store."

"What does it say?"

"Timidly send."

—*Binghamton Republican*.



Writing as Taught at our Business Colleges.

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention!

W. F. Gieseman

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention!

E. B. Frost

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention!

H. C. Brown

The one safe, sure, serviceable, attainable quality is that of attention!

Mellie Brown

Specimens from the Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa. J. M. Mehan, Principal.

The first specimen is by W. F. Gieseman, in charge of the Penmanship Department, and shows the style of writing used as copies. The remaining specimens show the result of learning from such a model, being written by graduates who have been in business over a year. Mr. Frost is employed by Brown, a large dealer in agricultural implements. Mr. McGraw is assistant cashier of a bank at Crawford, Neb. Miss Brown is with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at Des Moines.

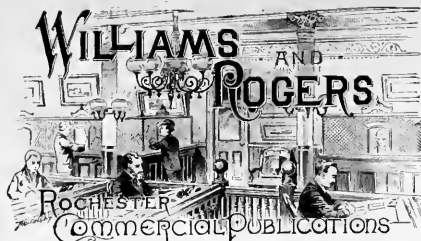
The *JOURNAL* receives its oft-repeated invitation to other schools to send in similar specimens, showing: (1), the kind of writing they use as models; (2), the result, as shown by the graduates who have been in business at least one year.

circulation—if it were not for those dreadful eels, lizards, crocodiles, etc. Gentlemen may shriek "Snakes! Snakes!" but there are no snakes—outside of the gentlemen's imaginations.

handwriting with reference to the authorship of the world-famous Junius letters. This is a quarto volume nearly as large as Webster's Unabridged, setting forth in very interesting and conclusive manner

conclusions to all who are interested in this line of investigation.

SKETCHES of an editor's summer jaunt in Europe will be a feature of the misad-



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Commercial Arithmetic.	2.00
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Civil Government.	1.50
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It has been determined to issue the old edition also for the coming year, in the same form as heretofore, for the accommodation of those who may for any reason desire to continue its use.

A valuable addition has been made to the **Civil Government** in the form of a unique table, showing the difference in the Governmental arrangements in the various States, which adapts the book most perfectly to the requirements of schools in all parts of the country.

The **Practical Grammar and Correspondence** has also re-

ceived some improving touches, which it is believed will be appreciated.

The **Commercial Law** is now in use in a large majority of schools in which the subject is taught, and recent correspondence indicates that its introduction will be considerably increased at the opening of the next school season.

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Agents Wanted.

Madison Township High School
CET. W. BOLDENBACH, Teacher.

February 10

Dear Sir: O. May 12, 1892.

Order, Publishing Co.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Gentlemen:

I have given the copy of *Sadler's Commercial Arithmetic* (latest edition) you sent me some time since, a very careful examination with the following result:

The book is certainly well put a few others may imitate, but it is the best. The work on such my approval that I have recommended its adoption in the High School, which is its best testimonial. I believe may offer.

Very Respectfully,
Arch. Boldenbach

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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Handwriting of Junius.

Expert Chabot Makes Plain a Great
Enigma of a Century's Standing.

For more than a century the "Junius Letters" have stood unchallenged as the most pre-eminent examples of splendid art-craft in our political literature. The first of them appeared in London in January, 1769, in which "Junius" treats of "The State and the Nation." This sounds the keynote of the entire subsequent correspondence, including 44 letters regularly signed "Junius," 15 signed "Phil-Junius" and many others usually attributed to the same writer.

These letters lay bare to the bare the inner workings of British politics and the aims of the British court of the period. The Duke of Grafton, premier, first fell writing under their lash of scorn, and there was scarcely a man in public life from George III down to his nearest courtier who did not feel the bite of their merciless sarcasm.

Betraying a most intimate knowledge of all that was going on in the most guarded political circles and of the private lives of the ministers and political leaders, the writer had a most powerful incentive to conceal his identity at any cost. Exposure could mean nothing less than ruin and would most likely mean an ignominious death. This was also a quite sufficient reason for his taking to his grave the secret he had guarded with admirable painstaking as to every minor detail that might by any possibility betray him.

For over a hundred years the world has been asking: "Who was the author of the Junius Letters?" Scarcely an eminent Englishman of the day has escaped the question, but when the evidence was gathered and sifted only the sieve remained. Burke, Wilkes, Horne, Took, Lord Lyttleton, Lord George Sackville, Lord Shelburne, Colonel Barré, Sir Philip Francis, Lady Temple and many others are among the number to whom the authorship has been attributed.

The editor of THE JOURNAL has had in his library for some time a large quarto volume published by the Murfays, of London, which is described on the title page as "The Handwriting of Junius as Professionally Investigated by Mr. Charles Chabot, Expert, with Preface and Collateral Evidence by the Hon. Edward Twisleton." The result of this investigation is that the Junius letters are attributed to Sir Philip Francis with a degree of positiveness that would warrant a jury's verdict in an ordinary case, and the mystery of a century is cleared away. Probably there is not recorded a greater triumph for expert testimony with respect of evidence from handwriting.

A writer in the *London Quarterly Review* has admirably reviewed the Chabot and Twisleton examination, and THE JOURNAL will avail itself of his conclusion, with further emendations on its own account. To all there will be three or four papers,

PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1890.

EVIDENCE FROM HANDWRITING.

Considerable explanatory matter in the opening paper is necessary in order to establish a complete case, as the lawyers say, and not require the reader to accept any part of the evidence on faith. The succeeding papers will have many *fascicules* from the Junian manuscripts and from the admitted writing of Sir Philip Francis, arranged for convenient comparison.

Francis would imply more of an acquaintance than would necessarily be involved in a young lady's dancing with a gentleman at the present day. Subsequently, she received an anonymous note, enclosing anonymous complimentary verses, both of which she believed to have been sent to her by him.

The note was in the following words:
'The enclosed paper of Verses was found this morning by accident. The person who found them, not knowing to whom they belong, is obliged to trust to his own Judgment, and looks for granted that they may not be any more for Miss Giles.'
'The verses were as follows:



Design for book Illustration.

The work of Messrs. Chabot and Twisleton, says the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, possesses a value quite independent of the immediate question which it discusses. Its direct object is to prove by a minute and exhaustive examination of the Junian manuscripts and of the letters of Sir Philip Francis that both of them were handwritten by the same person; but indirectly it supplies most valuable information and rules for guidance to those engaged in the investigation of subjects in which a comparison of handwriting is more or less involved. It owes its origin, to a great extent, to accidental circumstances, which have such an important bearing upon the investigation before us that it is necessary to set them forth fully:

'In the Christmas season of 1770, or 1771,' says Mr. Twisleton, 'when Mr. Francis was on a visit to his father at Bath, he danced at a ball with my lady named Miss Giles. This lady, born in 1751, was the daughter of Daniel Giles, Esq., afterwards Governor of the Bank of England; and in January, 1772, she became Mrs. King by marrying John King, Esq., of Taplow. It was the custom at balls a hundred years ago for a lady to retain the same partner during the whole of the evening, so that the fact of Miss Giles having thus danced with Mr.

'When nature has, happily, finished her Part,
There's Work enough left for the Graces;
'Tis harder to keep than to conquer the Heart;
We admire and forget pretty Faces.'

In the School of the Graces, by Venus attended,
Belinda improves every Hour;
They tell her that Beauty itself may be
taught.

And show her the use of her Pow'r.

They also have instructed the fortunate
in the haughty style of French Verse.

In Motion, in Speech, and Address;
They gave her that wonderful smile to per-
petuate.

And the Language of Looks to express
They directed her Eye, they pointed their Heart,
And have taught her a dangerous Skill;
For whether she aims at the Head or the Heart,
She can wound if she pleases, or kill.

'The verses and the notes are each written on a separate sheet of common letter paper, and the handwriting of the two is different. The reason of this is obvious. The humor of the epoch required such a different. The two documents, though wholly unconnected with St. Valentine's Day, must be regarded in the light of a valentine; the essential idea of which is that whereas certain verses in praise of a young lady had been found by accident, Miss Giles alone merited such praise, and the verses were therefore sent to her as to the person for whom they were intended. Hence, it would have been out of keeping with

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the plan of the valentine in the verses and the note had been in the same handwriting.'

We need not for our present purpose rehearse how the existence of the two documents came to the knowledge of Mr. Twisleton, and how he has been enabled to make public use of them. That the two documents were really sent by Francis to Miss Giles no one can entertain any reasonable doubt after perusing Mr. Twisleton's narrative, and one circumstance, which we shall presently lay before our readers, places the fact beyond question.

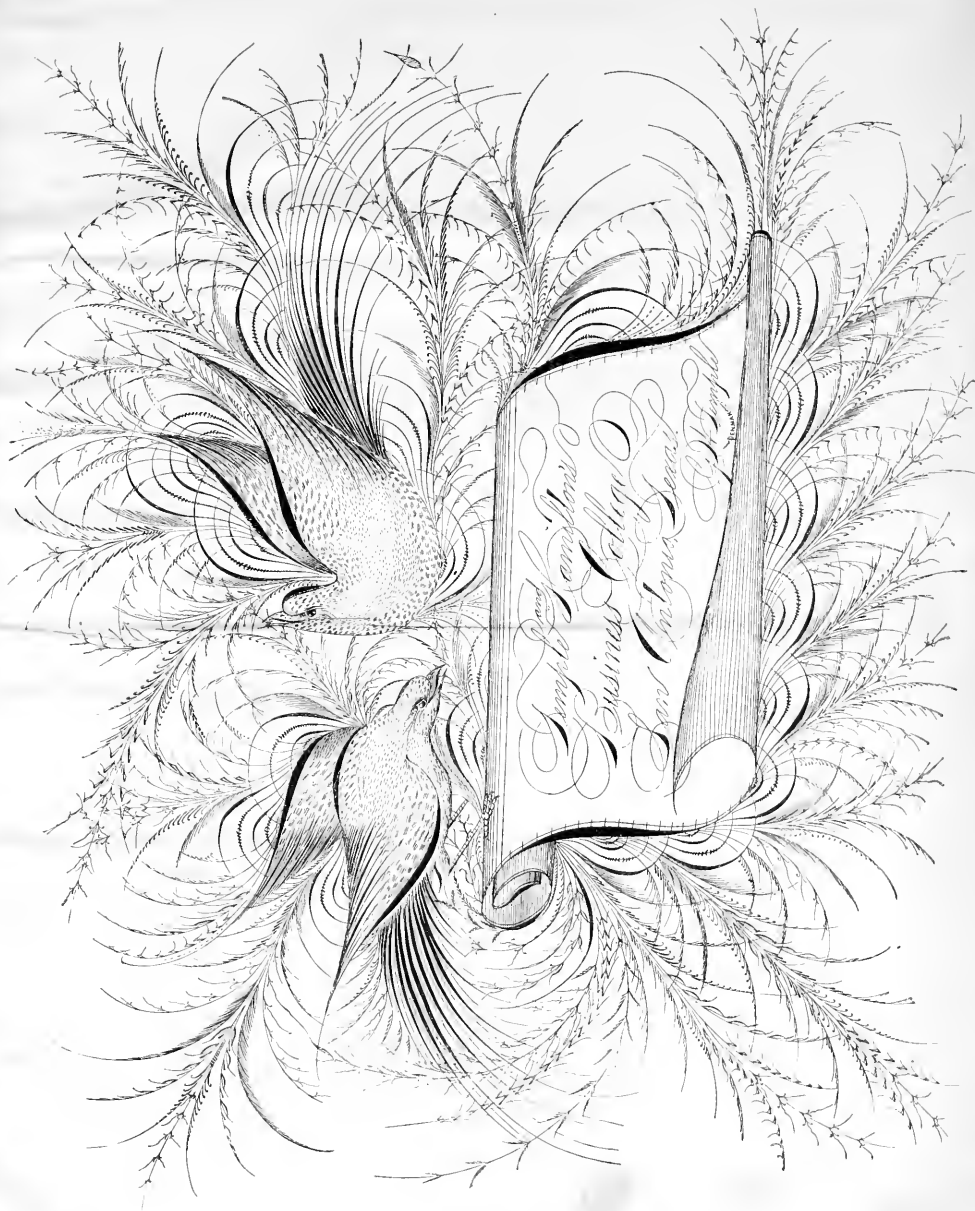
The connection of these two documents with the investigation into the handwriting of Junius arises thus. The anonymous note is in the handwriting of Junius. This will be at once evident, we think, to one who compares it carefully with the note with the facsimiles of the Junian Manuscripts, and is placed beyond all question by the report of Mr. Netherliff, printed in the volume before us, in which he proves, by detailed reasonings, that the two must have been handwritten by the same person. As the anonymous note was in the handwriting of Junius, and as Francis had evidently sent it, it was taken for granted as a natural consequence that the anonymous verses were in the original handwriting of Francis. This was at first the opinion of Mr. Twisleton himself and of many other literary and legal gentlemen to whom he showed the verses, and it was confirmed by the external evidence and the tradition among the descendants of Mrs. King. But now comes the most interesting part of the story. Mr. Twisleton, whose caution and love of truth are most strikingly exhibited in every point of the investigation, would not finally adopt this conclusion till it had been verified by a professional expert. He accordingly applied to Mr. Netherliff, who had previously examined the handwriting of the anonymous note, and we have already said, but finding that this gentleman, in consequence of a serious illness, could not undertake the investigation, he placed the case in the hands of Mr. Chabot, another professional expert. Mr. Chabot, however, after comparing the verses with the letters of Francis, pronounced an opinion directly contrary to what was expected. He maintained not only that he should not be justified in stating that the verses were in the handwriting of Francis, but he thought that he could prove the negative, viz., that Francis had not, and could not have, handwritten the verses; and in corroboration of this opinion he pointed out numerous peculiarities in the verses which were not in the letters, and numerous peculiarities in the letters which were not in the verses.

And here we may remark, in passing, that the conduct of Mr. Chabot on this occasion should be noted and noted by those who are in the habit of indulging in insinuations against experts. * Mr. Chabot,

* The following observations of Mr. Twisleton on the subject of "experts" deserve to be re-mentioned in the present connection. The word "expert" is often used very loosely. In the handwriting of Junius, a gentleman connected with banks, who come forward as witnesses one or two in their lives to express their belief that a particular document was or was not written by a certain person, is called an expert. It is a very different thing from that of general experts in handwriting, recognized as such in courts of justice, like Mr. Chabot and Mr. Netherliff, who in cases of disputed writing are systematically summoned, from time to time, to their professional opinion, and who are prepared to state detailed reasons for every opinion which they give. Having taken some pains to ascertain this point, I have been assured that among the last fifty years the number of such experts in London has been very few, and that there are only two such experts in London, Mr. Netherliff and Mr. Chabot, about whom should be received with distrust, unless names and particulars are mentioned, so that it may be ascertained in what sense the word "expert" is used.—Note by Editor of *London Quarterly Review*.



THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.



Points on Position.



HANDLER H. PIERCE, of Keokuk, Iowa, has been giving some good advice on penmanship matters to the Western teachers through the *Central School Journal*. We append what he has to say relative to the importance of a good position and the manner of securing it.

It is so easy to do wrong that organized effort, coupled with incessant repetition, is obligatory where right prevails. The veridicality of youth clings to old age in some form, if frequent opportunity is not given to eradicate every germ.

It is natural to do wrong. It is natural to be veridical. A change implies teaching, culture, refinement, etc., even when the will power is not strong enough to withstand sense strains, then opportunity is of no avail. The inability to hold one's self up to a certain standard is a positive prevention for progress.

Sitting, standing or walking in a bad position continually will produce an effect not to be offset by many other desirable qualities. Round shoulders are very trying types of bad position. The appearance we make determines in a measure our destiny. Besides the neutralizing effect, a bad position destroys the chances for the best results. This is itself ought to spur ambitious aspirants at all times. Beyond this we will not look upon its demoralizing influence to the health of all those who lead a sedentary life. What percent of our population undergoes confinement sufficient to destroy these desirable qualities? Should not the children of our public schools be instructed so that they may know the final solution of the problem?

A good position is better than a bad one, and for the reasons stated should be maintained. The mere telling is not enough. Reason, supplemented with living examples, alone will win.

True, indeed, the correct position for pupils in the lower grades, where form is of vital importance, is not as essential as where movement is taught. Writing done with the fingers is not dependent on a good position. Teachers who are forever harping on position neglect many other things much more valuable, while the willowy forms are acquiring the outlines of letters. One of the chief causes for poor position of body, feet, arms, wrists, hands and fingers, is attempting the execution of work which is in no way suited to the caliber of the child. The thing attempted should be comparatively easy for the child to perform. This leads us to the consideration of individual instruction and individual advancement.

Considering everything, the right side to the desk is the best. The average school desk is shallow and will not admit of the right oblique position being taken. Were the desks sufficiently wide, I would insist upon the right side to the desk for all lower grade pupils, because uniformity secured order, with less liability to boring the spine. In attempting to secure a fair position (in lower grades) do not electrify the class with too frequent announcements. In case the child forgets too easily and too often after personal request, have the child stand for a few lessons and write on slate. The position where movement is taught and learned must be regarded as of vital importance. So necessary is it that the pupil should adjust himself to the desk. If the desk is too high, change to lower. If this is impracticable, place enough blocks on the seat to elevate one to a sufficient height. As long as the forearm is in more than an easy dis-

tance from the body, and the weight too great, because of the shoulder pressing down, it is useless to practice at all. Half the discouragements come from attempting impossibilities, which of course, as a rule, are based upon veridicality or ignorance. Performers on the piano are so particular that they never lose sight of the position. School desks are as a rule too high. There is no better adjustment than the remedy offered. At all hazards remember, secure the best possible position under the circumstances.

If results are not always achieved don't blame the pupil at all times. Remember, also, that scientific teaching is not a drag on the market and that there must be instances where the motive power is at fault. Teachers are not necessarily angle any more than some pupils; neither are they expected to know specifically about every subject taught, and for this reason I am attempting to do my part about that which I am supposed to know.

If the first finger of any child is so weak as to be drawn above end of thumb in the process of writing, I would insist upon placing pencil or holder between the first and second fingers. "Of the two evils choose ye the least."

Penmanship Exhibits.

A Special Writing Teacher Describes an Attractive One at Grand Haven.
EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

Do any of the special teachers of penmanship have exhibits of their work? I wish I could hear from them and get new ideas for next year. I will do my part and tell as best I can, about the exhibit in Grand Haven, held during the last two weeks in June.

Having sufficient space in any school building, a room was hired and made bright and attractive with all that we could bring in the line of U. S. flags, large and small; flowering plants, bouquets in pretty vases, pictures (from school), odd table covers, etc. You know how much can be done in decoration with the kindergarten work and the busy work of the primaries. Each department had its special table. The writing, the language work, the maps and school work were all in handsome boxes, tied with gay ribbons. The book covers were decorated by an "artistic" pupil, if we could find one in the room; if not, a teacher "who paints" would design her own, and perhaps that of some less gifted fellow teacher.

Every room had two writing books containing specimens from every pupil.

The first writing book had been taken in the middle of the year, or when a certain portion of the penmanship course had been completed. Writing book number two consisted of selections from the "Best Book" copies, taken in June, and on each pupil's specimen was fastened one that had been taken at the beginning of the year, thus comparing the two.

All rooms had an illustrated language book—the character varied with the grade. Thus the eighth grade had compositions and school work written on large sheets, by outline chosen, in the form of a newspaper. Another grade had compositions on animals illustrated in color by each pupil.

The skill of twelve of the best writers was shown in a calendar—a verse and the figures appropriate to each month being written.

On the High School table were an herbarium from the Botany class; examination papers from the Geometry class; diagrams in red ink ruling from the Grammar class; balance sheets, business papers, etc., from the bookkeeping class; written cards, with the names of each year's

class, were arranged to pretty designs upon colored Bristol board and tacked on the wall.

On a blackboard, borrowed from the office, were written such copies as were used in school by the writing teacher.

On a low table some pupils from a primary room had arranged some number work with shoe pegs.

Asia and South America were modeled in sand, by fifth grade pupils.

One table was given to kindergarten work, another to Prang's form study, as taught in one first grade room.

On the largest table was spread the anatomical apparatus lately purchased in Leipzig, for the use of the high school.

The room was in charge of the special teacher of penmanship, and was crowded day and evening by the children and their parents and others interested in school work.

LUCY E. KELLER,
Grand Haven, Mich.

[Here is an excellent idea. THE JOURNAL would be pleased to hear from other teachers as to what is going on in other schools.—En.]

Making a Business Penman.

Prof. Wells Says the Point Is to Teach Penmanship to the Teachers.

Somewhere near the middle of THE JOURNAL's report of the Business Education Convention, published last month, a block of the proceedings dropped out, as it were, with this result: An abstract of Mr. Hannum's excellent paper on teaching correspondence got labeled as Mr. Wells' paper on the difficulties of teaching penmanship, which happened to be the portion omitted. The report would be incomplete without the paper, which made a decided impression on the convention, and set forth last month. Mr. Wells said in part:

The successful teacher has many difficulties to encounter: some are real, others imaginary, but sooner or later he is led to conclude that many of them are of his own building. This may be especially true with reference to instruction in penmanship, for it cannot be denied that as regards the development of uniform and successful methods of teaching, business writing has not kept pace with the other branches of our curriculum.

In the early days of the profession, when the teaching of penmanship to outlandish bookkeepers and other stables, the former bookkeeping became unduly magnified, too great an importance attached to it, and an impracticable, if not impossible standard of excellence in relation to the penmanship was set up. In attempting to faithfully follow out the traditional lines which at that time were quite universally adopted, the average teacher has ever since been involved in a hopeless struggle to secure an ideal in results which has rarely been realized in ordinary business experience.

As teachers of long years recognized the fact that our instruction in writing did not entirely harmonize with the actual work in view, and that the viable results were seldom commensurate with the extra time and attention given to this branch.

The usual answer to the question under discussion is that the most serious difficulty is found among the innumerable bad habits growing out of a student's previous training. That is an old story, and constitutes a tradition instead of a study, and prevents showing the skillful teacher cannot readily meet, and it is really a wrong conclusion.

It seems to me that the real question is not so much, "What can a teacher do for a student?" as, "What can he be taught to do for himself?" We have too long attempted to carry a burden which belongs to the student himself, and which he must ultimately work out as his own experience and harmony with his special surroundings.

We know by experience exactly what we have to fear, and also what we are expected to accomplish by our instruction, but why it is that so much work accomplishes so little in the line of practical results remains a perplexing problem; and to this phase of the question I will try to hint myself.

The attempt on the part of a teacher to determine in advance what the future style and character of the student's writing shall be, leads both teacher and student into innumerable difficulties, and to the high of any personal experience constitutes the most serious obstacle to successful tuition.

In a letter sent out to the business colleges four months ago, and also stating as the fact the same idea expressed by Mr. Packard yesterday morning—namely, that no matter what form of writing may be taught, under conditions and environments which surround a student in his business experience, it must nearly all disappear.

It becomes evident, therefore, that the boy's real business hand must be developed through his own personal experience after he leaves the college, and the question occurs as to the possible influence of that special tuition, which, by seeking in advance to establish a definite form of penmanship, places a limitation upon the freedom of the individual to develop, and contribute most largely to his ultimate success, that is, facility of execution. Such a thing as an ideal business hand cannot exist except as a shadow to the individual's own writing, and it is idle to set up any standard for all to follow.

It is not claimed that the colleges generally should undertake to teach the student's writing as considered by itself. In the relation to the purposes of business it is not necessarily either a science or an art. It may be safely considered simply as a habit, and in its application commercially, essentially as a habit of movement. Teaching strictly from the basis of movement, undoubtedly need be encountered in developing through this medium, the responsibility of the individual to develop his own writing, from formation considered always as a result and not as a means.

The true value of all penmanship instruction must be in the application, hence the lesson which should be provided the means for applying it directly to the habits of business life, and of its force.

What a student does artistically in the writing class may not indicate what he will do the next hour in his bookkeeping work, and certainly cannot determine what he may do years afterwards when applying it commercially. The teacher, therefore, should be that which makes it most difficult to harmonize existing conditions as we find them in the raw recruit, and I believe that in the desire to teach him what we may call the artistic or a model style, we are apt to lose the golden opportunity of properly equipping him to develop systematically that which in time must in any event become his natural individual handwriting.

It is not to be denied that the teacher who enters into details of instruction, for I cannot believe that any two capable teachers have followed precisely the same lines. We have never been able to agree as to what we should have assembled are among the leaders in our profession, and that severally they are doing a high grade of work—each according to a method peculiarly his own, however, and such of second order as we have developed through his own experience.

But those same teachers have long since learned that it is not safe to measure a man's teaching capacity by the finished excellence of his penmanship, because they know that he must possess in connection with it, other and perhaps more important qualifications, and that in the end the student's own writing, and the imitation of his own writing, however artistic it may be, necessarily restricts his usefulness as a teacher.

The need of the profession is really for fewer penmen and more teachers. The country is inundated with "Fresh from the pen" writers, but I believe it is the common experience of managers that thoroughly competent teachers are in such small numbers that they are found thus largely due to the fact, that forms of letters instead of methods for teaching have been the chief elements of their training. There are, of course, many exceptions to this, and I am inclined to believe that in direct ratio as they become artists and fresh from the pen, they are apt to lose their value as instructors.

However much a manager may admire a good hand, he prefers to be assured that a

"Soapy" Woods visited the Ridge last week in the interests of the Morse Soap Co., of Toronto. The sample cake which he left at the *Bugle* office is being exhibited about town by the benighted proprietor of that illegal journal as a curious mineral specimen — *Gopher Ridge Banner*.

FOR LEISURE READING.

A Summer Jaunt Abroad.

Sketches from the Editor's Vacation Note Book.

No. 1.—Amusements Aboard Ship.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP DEVONIA, JULY 17, SEVEN DAYS OUT FROM NEW YORK.—Of all places for downright, warm-hearted, whole-souled sociability, none seemed me to five hundred passengers on shipboard with a week between them and terra firma behind and two or three days in front. Seven more delightful days than we have enjoyed since leaving New York could not have been made to order. The passenger whose gastronomy has lost its equilibrium

clergymen, one of the passengers. All passengers were invited, including second cabin and steerage.

I have just completed a tour of the ship. Upon the main deck is a large party engaged in the liveliest kind of a dance to music from a violin. In a commodious saloon bearing the legend "Music Room" is a large party at each end singing hymns and songs to the accompaniment of piano or organ, while just outside in a large gathering of second cabin passengers, apparently foreigners, singing songs and telling yarns in a variety of tongues. All about the spacious dining saloon are merry parties playing every sort of game at cards,

ing Backward," "Robert Elsmere" and kindred publications.

Go now to the steerage, passing under the bridge, where at all hours, day and night, sunshine or storm, the "look-out" goes to and fro, sweeping the horizon constantly with his experienced eye, on the alert alike for danger, a friendly sail or a signal of distress. In the steerage is a throng of people, obviously from the very humblest walks of life, nearly all of foreign birth and apparently returning to their early homes. No chairs or couches for comfort are seen. Here a group is seated or reclining upon a pile of anchors and chains, others lie prostrate upon the floor

15,000 about the year 1400; 5000 in 1500, and only 2000 in 1800.

Students suspended from Kalamazoo College were refused admission at Albion College.

Hersch Hirsch, the well known financier, has pledged himself to a gift of \$10,000 a month during his life time, and to a bequest which will produce the same income after his death, for the assistance and education of Hebrew immigrants to the United States and the technical training of indigent young Hebrews already here.

The Tonic Sol-fa system is in favor in the English school. The *Scottish Gaelic* (London) does in an effort May 24, says: "The Tonic Sol-fa system seems gradually casting all for the assistance and education of children under this system being six times greater than that learning by all other systems put together. And another fact, which is not to be overlooked, is that those who learn the Tonic Sol-fa go on to learn the vocal sol-fa."

For some years before her death Mrs. Prudence Crandall Phillips received an annuity of \$100, which she had received from the Connecticut Legislature in recompense for the injury done her years ago by the same body in breaking up her school for colored girls.

Fables.

The sleepy schoolboy is sometimes an apt scholar.—*Washington Herald.*

"Johnny, why did you teacher give you all those arcs for conducting?"

"Go! I was taught, 'I guess.'—*Epoch.*

Second boy: "He is not a lightning teacher. He strikes several times in the same place."

Mr. Macgozlen: "My Charley writes from college and says how he and your Dan is taking 'formal lessons'."

Mr. Poppinjay: "Good! We'll set them boys to diggin' post holes when they get home."—*Richmond Herald.*

"Did you get a degree at the university?"

"Well, yes. Not the one I wanted, though. I went for an A. B. and got a zero."

Mamma: "Well, Nellie, what did you learn at Sunday-school today?"

Nellie: "That I must sell three tickets for the concert next week, gave twenty cents to buy a present for the superintendent, and—that Noah built the Ark."

School Teacher: "Now, Master Kirby, suppose I should say I didn't have no fun at the picnic; how would you go to work to correct me?"

Master Kirby: "I sh'd say you'd better study grammar, teacher."

"Now, children, who was the strongest?" asked the Sunday school superintendent.

John L. Sanson? " yelled a little fellow whose knowledge of sacred and profane history was somewhat mixed.

Julia didn't like to go to school, and complained a great deal of her mother. Her mother tried to find out what ailed her and asked her a great many questions. There seemed to be no trouble with her head or stomach. "Do you have any pain?" she asked. "No, mamma."

"Where do you feel the worst, dear?" said mamma. "In school," said Julia.

"John," said a New York school teacher to a boy who had come from the West, "you may pass the word home."

"Fow is a noun," said Johnny, "future tense."

"Think again," the teacher interrupted. "A noun couldn't be in the future tense."

"I don't know about this, but here," said Johnny, stoutly, "but half the towns where I came from are that way."

JUST FOR FUN.

Twice take in the beauty of nature. Their wretts take in washing.

"Fog what," the devil of night?"

"Chicago man." "Will you marry me?"

Chicago woman (sneezingly): "I don't I marry you once?"

A scientific man has discovered that the reason why men live is an age, because they cannot stand it up on end.—*Washington Herald.*

She: "Why, what on earth are you doing?"

He: "Why, don't you know? Surely it is not possible that you do not know what hanging is!"—*Free Press.*

Judge: "All the laws have ceased to practice as attorneys, I see."

Lawyer: "No, your honor, there are no judgeships coming to provide for the whole of them."

Friend: "Landlord, our horse will on one side has sprung about ten feet."

Landlord: "Make yourself easy. Although it is slightly under the horse that much bigger, do not fear; I will not raise the rent on you."

At Chatham Square.—Guard: "All aboard, Miss; hurry up."

Little Girl: "Just a minute till I kiss mamma."

Guard: "Jump aboard!" "I'll attend to that."

Miss A.: "I wonder why angels are always regarded as sinners?"

Miss B.: "I guess it is because men never go to heaven."

Miss A.—(with decision): "Then I don't want to go there."—*South & Co's Weekly.*

He: "What did your father say when you told him we were engaged?"

She: "He said that we were engaged long ago, judging from the smallness of the girl."

Devonia, N.Y. Aug. 9, 1890.
Morgan Jones & Co.
Marion D.
Gentlemen—Your favor
of the 4th inst., enclosing check
for \$594.49, is at hand for which,
please accept our thanks.
Hoping to receive your further
valued favors we are,
Yours truly,
Charles D.

By H. F. Crand, Business Manager of the Cato National Business College, Buffalo, N. Y.—Photo-Engraved.

must have been greatly predisposed to that way; such indeed have been few.

On the second day out we had an opportunity to admire a thunder storm at sea, the peculiarity of which was that it appeared to form directly overhead. All without warning there was a flash and report, and then a torrent came tumbling down from the zenith, while the entire circuit of the horizon was unbroken by a cloud.

Upon two occasions schools of whales have been seen in short distance from the ship, spouting as if exhibiting for our entertainment. Numerous schools of porpoises have been passed. One came close alongside the ship, and forming a sort of guard on either side, kept us company for some time, constantly leaping from the water, and reminding me of a lot of frisky boys playing "leap frog." Apparently they enjoyed the race with the ship, in which they were easily the winners. When off the banks of Newfoundland we experienced a slight fog and a remarkable change in the temperature of the water, which fell in a few minutes from 72° to 48°, with a corresponding change in the atmosphere. This was due, the captain said, to the proximity of icebergs.

Yesterday was Sunday, and at the usual hour services were conducted in the spacious dining room by a Presbyterian

dominoes, checkers, etc. In the smoking room are a lot of jolly fellows smoking good cigars, playing poker and vying with each other in yarn telling. Some remarkably able fish precautions were developed as usual. I give one as a sample, told by an Irishman from Belfast on his way home from a trip to the West Indies:

An arm of the sea in that locality was frequented by sharks. A native was challenged to swim across it for a large wager. Immediately after starting he saw, to his horror, a large shark approaching from the right and at the same time another came toward him from the left. The two sharks as they came near the swimmer caught sight each of the other, and so fearful were they that any motion to catch their prey would drive him to the ready jaws of the other that neither made the attempt, but rather acted as escorts to the swimmer to the opposite shore, where he landed in safety, winning the wager.

Upon the upper deck, under a large awning, in a wilderness of easy chairs of every conceivable device conducive to comfort, are couples and groups of congenial mortals. Some are engaged in animated discussion, others, especially the couples, apparently enraptured with their own blissful presence, sit in a silence more potent than words, while in nooks and side-places many are absorbed in "Look-

ing the deck. Yet all are jolly and apparently enjoying the passage as well as their more favored fellows at the mainmast of the ship. In the lower cabin is the most hilarious mirth and the liveliest kind of a rustic dance, in which nearly all join.

In the hall of the main cabin has just been posted a programme headed "Grand Concert at 8 p.m.," consisting of instrumental and vocal music, recitations, etc. Everybody seems on good terms and well pleased with everybody else, there is perfect fraternization, and our ship with its 500 passengers seems like a miniature world which knows only the bright side.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to H. F. KELLEY, office of THE PENNSYLVANIA ART JOURNAL, Brief educational items solicited.]

Facts.

The women college graduates of this country now number three thousand.

The Indiana University, at Bloomington, has received from the State \$1,204,000.

Brazil has wisely established an educational qualification for suffrage.

The University at Ann Arbor, Mich., on June 27, at its 16th commencement, graduated a class of 545.

The provisional government of Brazil has issued a decree suppressing religious instruction in the State schools.

After the invention of printing the attendance on universities diminished. Oxford had

New York, October, 1890.

Examples of High Class Book Illustration

Was He Hypnotized?

The Disappearance of Writing Master Jones Ascribed to that Influence.

Under the above heading the following dispatch was published in the New York Sun of October 2:

ROCHESTER, October 1.—G. Barstow Jones, principal of the Jones Writing Academy, suddenly disappeared from the city about a month ago, and his friends accept a phrenologist of exerting a hypnotic influence over the writing master, causing him to be guilty of strange behavior for the past few months. They say that the phrenologist was often heard making remarks to the effect that Jones had made an unsuitable marriage from a physiological standpoint, intimating that a certain young

good effects. Now, with the experience, and the improvements in chemicals, these restrictions are removed. He can photograph white as well as black. The capable artist prides himself on his ability to show the most delicate and elaborate letter work on the bridal dress.

With these restrictions no longer necessary, I would say, wear your most becoming dress.

Blue and pink will photograph white

Purple will appear many shades lighter than it is in reality.

Red and deep yellow appear black, or nearly so.

Strong contrasts in dress or trimmings will give a gaudy effect.

The others contain outline drawings. He explains his work in this way: "What you see on them is done with a common steel pen on a piece of thin paper. The paper, when prepared, is pinned into a sand mold, iron is poured into the mold, and the writing is transferred to the casting." The explanation is not quite so lucid as we could desire. "The paper, when prepared," may mean when written on, or it may mean that it has to be subjected to a secret process before the casting can be made. In any event, it must come out, and the world may be made, as it has time and time again, richer by another apparently accidental discovery.—*Exchange.*

one enterprising firm is concerned, and the reason of it is that they have met the condition specified above. The sample books of commercial paper issued by them and advertised in THE JOURNAL have been entirely exhausted, but a new edition is being made and many applicants will be served in a short while. An idea of the extent of the firm's dealings may be had from its recent order to the mills for a carload of penmanship practice paper of very superior quality. This will be ready for delivery this week. THE JOURNAL is glad to hear that the firm is building a thoroughly honest and reliable grade of goods and are turning out some of the most attractive specimens of school catalogues, circulars and general printing and stationery supplies that we have had the pleasure of seeing—and we watch the field pretty closely.

Writing as Taught by Our Business Colleges.

Copy.
Careful attention to one thing often proves superior to genius and art.

Careful attention to one thing of ten proves superior to genius and art.
Christian Eppens.

Careful attention to one thing, often proves superior to genius and art.
Jessie Gray.

Careful attention to one thing often proves superior to genius and art.
A. F. Ehrhardt.

Ligonier Ind June 9th 1890.
Spencer Eaton & Son
Cleveland Ohio

Gentl- Please send me at once by return mail your this years catalogue. Think I can get you a student

Your former student
James M. Baum
of M. Baum & Co.

The above specimens are from the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland. The first paragraph shows the style of Copying Writing. Teacher F. L. Dyer; succeeding paragraphs were written in the usual course by Pupils in school, except the Note at the end, which was recently received from a former pupil. See Notice under "Editor's Scrapbook," page 17.

woman living with the Jones family at the time would have been a more pleasant life companion. To such statements are traced the events in Jones' career which followed soon afterward by friends who refuse to believe it to be merely "a case with a woman in it." In support of the claim that it was hypnosis which led the writing master astray, his friends bring up the fact that previous to these events his reputation was excellent, and he stood high in the esteem of all who knew him. In the town of Bergen, where he was reared, no young man was better liked than he by the village and country people. In church and Sunday-school affairs he took an active part from an early age. He conducted a writing-school in that place for a time before he came to Rochester.

Subdued and quiet colors make the neat picture. For example, see the pictures of nuns, or the lovely pictures of Quaker ladies.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Transferring Pen and Ink Sketches to Iron.

A Boston blacksmith has made a discovery which may revolutionize the arts of photo-engraving, electrotyping, and even type setting. He has found that pen and ink sketches on common writing paper can be transferred to iron as distinctly as if the mold was of greater size. Three plates, one three and a half by five inches, and the others five by six inches, are shown by him as proof of his ingenuity. Upon the smallest one is written the Lord's Prayer, the letters being quite distinct.

Does Advertising Pay?—One Firm Answers.

Does advertising pay? Everybody is called upon to answer this question over and over again. The answer depends on three things: What you advertise, how you advertise, when you advertise. You may deceive people into paying out money for what they don't want, but you can't keep up the humbug. It won't pay in the end. Or you may have a really good thing, and not know how to attract people to it, or through what channels to bring it to the attention of those who are likely to want it. In such circumstances advertising will not pay. Reverse these conditions and judicious advertising will always pay. These ramifications are born of a letter just received from a firm that has paid THE JOURNAL some good, round advertising bills in the past six months.—Kinley & Stephens, Steamboiler, Iowa. "Business is hameous," they write, "and we are hearing from our advertisements all over America. We recently received orders the same day from Washington, Oregon and Connecticut." That tells the story so far as

Remington Typewriter Works.

The Ilion, N. Y., News says: The Remington Typewriter Works are receiving new machinery almost daily. The company is fully determined that the product must be 100 typewriters per day. New and expensive machines are being added to reach this result. Large drill presses, planers and lathes, besides smaller power machines, are ordered and continue to arrive. The output now is about 500 typewriters per week, a gain of about 150 in two weeks, and the demand is still unsatisfied. The pressure for more is felt by every employee in the works. Floor space in the immense building is being carefully allotted to each machine as it arrives. It is a great business. The disbursement of about \$3,000 to about 350 families by the Remington Typewriter Company every week, rain or shine, should make the citizens of Ilion justly proud of this industry.

Rising Potatoes. The Kind We Need.

We have just been reading in the "society" column of a morning paper this interesting paragraph: "Miss — is a young lady of great promise; indeed, she is a rising potato." We are pleased to hear it. But the editor should have told us the hour at which she rises. It is to be hoped she rises in time to help her mother prepare breakfast and wash the dishes and prepare the potatoes for dinner. That's the kind of a rising potato this country needs.—*Epoch Herald, Chicago.*

A letter with the following address has just reached the post office at Cottage City:

Mr. Postmaster, please let this letter pass To that beautiful place, Cottage City, Mass. In the county of Dukes and city lies A wonderful place for one of its size. Then send this on to Winifred V., Near "Lover's Rock," on the shore by the sea. Do I hear you say my address won't do? Then put this in lock box 322.



Hadn't you better let us make you a nice cut for newspaper advertising? If you spend as much as \$10 in this way the cut need cost you nothing.

How?

By cutting your space bills in two. In only one-half the space a good cut will attract twice as much attention as a type ad.

And that's what you want—isn't it?

AMES,

202 Broadway, N. Y.

What Colors Will Photograph.

The time was when the photographer required certain colors in dress to produce

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

OMPANING the outlook for the business and writing schools this year that at a corresponding period last year, the present season seems to have all the advantages. We have been in particular pains to inquire into this matter, and the results have been gratifying in the extreme. From entirely trustworthy sources, information respecting the attendance of a dozen schools in different parts of the country, the average was over and over last year, which was a proportion not for most schools. The number of schools has also increased wonderfully, perhaps ten per cent., chiefly in the South and West.

—Howard Keeler, late of Packard's, is devoting his attention to private lectures at his residence or at the residence of the pupil, or to classes in schools. The subjects that he handles, run pretty much along the commercial course—bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial law, business arithmetic, short cuts in figures, civil government, political economy, common law, etc. There are a few men the profession better qualified for teaching than Howard Keeler. His address is 41 West 34th street, New York.

—O. L. Miller, late proprietor of the Denver City Bus. Coll., is devoting himself to the real estate business as auditor of the Colorado and Utah Improvement Company, with headquarters at Denver.

—The commercial department of the Central High School, Pittsburgh, has a well qualified and capable superintendent in the person of S. D. Everhart.

—W. H. Barr, of Gnanonco, Ont., has a command of the pen that is a delight to his correspondents. He makes a handsomely written letter still more interesting by reason of the subject matter, which relates to a club from his pupils.

—Which State in the Union has the most business colleges? We used to think that Iowa had probably come in second, but several other States are pushing her closely. Among them is Texas. The growth of commercial schools in the Lone Star State within ten years has been in advance of her population, and is equal to the growth of industrial enterprises. There is scarcely a town of 5000 inhabitants that does not boast a prosperous commercial school. The latest that has come from the interior is from Iowa Park, Wichita County, J. H. Andrews in charge.

—The Utica Bus. Coll. had a look at the late State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y. T. J. Reinger, the accomplished penman of that institution, wrote cards at the booth and was better than any drawing crowd. So says the *Utica Observer*.

—The Union High School, of Black River Falls, Wis., has a well equipped gym department with a competent man in charge. He is A. Bartlett, and finds that the gym really helps him in his work. Like a real friend in such circumstances, he is going to see that it helps his pupils also.

—The students of the Greeley, Colo., Bus. Coll. had a session on the evening of September 10th, and the address by invited speakers, music, refreshments and a good time generally.

—J. A. Christman, of Ada, Ohio, has become instructor of penmanship and commercial law at the Franklin Union Nat. Normal School. Mr. Christman is a graduate of the Ada Normal Unit, also of Eastman's, Foughkeepsie. His friends say that he is an earnest man and a greatly strengthened faculty.

—W. M. Woodbury has become the principal of the Olmsted, Mo., Bus. Coll., and reports a good outlook. He is an excellent business writer.

—There are five better equipped teachers in the profession than the Franklin Union Nat. Normal School, Clinton, Iowa, Bus. Coll. He is an experienced penman and a thoroughly practical and progressive all-around teacher. With such men in charge, President O. T. Judd will doubtless have better success than ever to be satisfied with the property of his school.

—W. F. Bigger, another accomplished Muschelmann, has been engaged to teach penmanship and commercial branches at the Little Rock, Ark., Com. Coll. If all the teachers who have graduated from the Gem City College to teachers' positions would get together they would make a congregation of very ample proportions.

—While abroad in the summer the editor had the pleasure of visiting Writley's Business Training College, School of Shortland, Bookkeeping and Civil Service Academy, 75 Jackson street, Buffalo, Scotland. He was pleased to see the evidences of interest in such school work on the other side of the water. Mr. Writley seems to be a careful and intelligent teacher and is doing good work.

—W. W. Wang, late principal of the McCafferty Inst., Thompson, Ga., has left that position to take charge of the Hawkinsville Inst., Hawkinsville, Ga., an institution that enjoys a generous patronage from the surrounding country.

—One of the latest bids on the census list is the young lady who recently arrived at the home of O. J. Penrose, teacher of penmanship at Jamestown, N. Y., Bus. Coll. We discover this interesting fact from the Randolph, N. Y., Register.

—The Helena Bus. Coll., says the *Daily Independent* of that city, "is fulfilling its mission as a first-class educational institution, and is doing the patronage of the 'hot' of Montana." We can well believe this. Principal H. T. Engelson has long been known to us as a very careful and conscientious teacher. This school is well supplied in all of its departments.

—Principal A. N. Palmer, of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Bus. Coll., issues the *Business College Advertiser*, a handsome quarterly, well printed and liberally illustrated with a variety of cuts. No school in the west can patronize could afford to issue such a paper.

—P. F. Cleary, the well known penman, is too busy with his business college, at Ypsilanti, Mich., to indulge as much as formerly in ornamental productions. Still, his hand has lost nothing of its skill. He is doing a good deal of under obligations for a club of good proportions.

—Proprietor R. L. Meredith has every reason to be satisfied with the enrollment and prospects of his business college and school of shorthand, Sandusky, Ohio. Besides the usual commercial branches he has a complete department of practical English, of which R. L. Meredith is the teacher. The *Edinboro Educational Voice*, which is offered to our readers through our columns on most advantageous terms, is published by Mr. Meredith.

—The business department of the Nevada State University, Reno, Nev., has a new superintendent in the person of Robert Lewers, a strong writer and experienced teacher.

—The *JOURNAL* is under obligation to John F. Garvin, of the City of St. Mary's Coll., San Antonio, Texas, for favors in the shape of a club from the pupils of that institution.

—Before giving up his connection with the normal penmanship department of the Gem City Bus. Coll., Quincy, Ill., Fitching School, Fitching was gratified at receiving a handsome set of resolutions from his pupils expressive of their regret at parting, and wishing him every success for the future. The delicate compliment was also greatly appreciated by Mr. Schiefel.

—Firm E. C. Glenn, of the Upper Peninsula Bus. Coll., Marquette, Mich., is a pushing man and makes his influence felt in his community. He is pleased to note the prosperity of his school.

—The new census shows a very marked increase of population and business of the city of Norfolk, Va. W. F. Patton, who established the Norfolk Bus. Coll. a little more than a year ago, has had every reason to be gratified at the success of his enterprise, which has continued to grow ever since, and promises great things for the future. Fitching is a good friend of the *JOURNAL*, and has an opportunity to use his good offices in its behalf among his pupils. As the result it is quite a common thing for us to get a batch of subscribers from him, and we take the pleasure of acknowledging our appreciation of these friendly services.

—H. B. Fleming is teaching at the Emporia, Kan., Bus. Coll., established last year by C. E. D. Parker, whose expectations have more than been realized.

—W. J. Wilson, the accomplished penman of Bryant's Bus. Coll., Chicago, is a very busy man. His classes in penmanship this year are larger than ever, due to the growth of the school, and he is doing a splendid hand at some of the bookkeeping classes. Fortunately he is a very resourceful man and quite equal in points of ability and vital force to any demands that are likely to be made upon him by men

who appreciate a good teacher and know how to use him well. The Bryant College, by the way, laid this year to outstrip its own remarkable record.

—For unique advertising literature our friend Louis J. Cavalet, of New Orleans, La., comes conspicuously into view. He is wonderfully handy with a pen and illustrates his ideas with comic drawings. His particular aversion seems to be for schools that advertise cheap tuition and cheap board.

—E. O. Holson of Burr Oak, Kan., a superintendent of that branch in the academy at Newberg, Mo.

—Cleveland, Ohio, is a great center for business education, and we believe there are more young people preparing themselves at school there for a commercial career than in any other city in the world, barring Chicago. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the *News and Herald* containing a long account of the recent graduation exercises of the Specierian College. Seventy-three young men and forty-five young women, a diploma was conferred in the idea of the patronage of this institution. The total attendance during the past twelve months, the most successful in its history, is given as 1,000. President Felton presided at the commencement, and several were made by Dr. James H. Hedy, of Brooklyn, Mr. Horace Benton and others.

—L. B. Lawson, THE JOURNAL's old standby in Los Angeles, Cal., adds to the total of JOURNALs issued by another installment from his friends.

—When they have graduating exercises at the Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, the papers of that community devote much space to the details of the details. One reason is there are so many graduates that they can't get into a small place. Think of 388 graduates from one school! That is the number for this year. The hallowed address of the graduates is given by Dr. J. Myers, ex-Secretary of State of Indiana.

—We have been occasionally asked if there are any business colleges in this country with women in supreme command. Several such colleges have been started, and F. Chickering is conducting the Chickering Bus. Coll. at Pittsfield, Mass., and doing her work well. Miss G. Haines is putting the Hobbs Bus. Coll., Orl., on its feet on a substantial basis, and has made a valuable property of it.

—Mrs. M. A. Merrill is at the head of the Merrill Bus. Coll., Standish, Conn. She is a business woman with plenty of executive ability and a broad education that particularly fit her for conducting a successful school of business, including, of course, shorthand and typewriting, which are her personal specialties. In the business department she has the benefit of the services of W. J. Anous. If we are to train our girls for business it seems entirely appropriate that women should lead business teaching a very congenial and profitable employment.

—Williams & Rogers deserve the thanks of the business college fraternity for inventing a new kind of catalogue. To be sure, it is a catalogue that only the best patronized schools can use to such an account of their great expense involved in its production, but it is a beauty and no mistake. The work is a full cloth-bound book with gilt side stamp. Flat plate type is used, and the volume is typographically perfect—a feature of Williams & Rogers' publications. The book is illustrated with a number of full page views of different parts of the United States in the half-tone process. This is the kind of catalogue that a busy man's feelings to throw away, and he naturally puts it up on the library shelf. The firm have also issued a new catalogue and price list of their school supplies, and all the school supplies which may be obtained by any school on application.

—The annual catalogue of the Bayless Bus. Coll., Dubuque, Iowa, comes to us with a cover that is the work of an autumn scene. At the sun of this institution, however, never sets. It takes sixteen pages of the catalogue to print the list of students in attendance.

—The hynemal hall seems to be the most popular of all the halls for our friends of the commercial teaching fraternity. We received a very elegant little card of invitation to the nuptials of Miss Hattie M. Dikeland and Mr. G. A. Hynemal, of the Commercial College, Chicago. Another from Mrs. and Mr. J. J. Ely, of Chano, Ill., announces the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mae, to Mr. W. H. Beacom on August 14. Mr. and Mrs. Beacom are now ex-

established in their home at Oakland, Cal., where Mr. Beacom is teaching at the Deque & Aydelotte Bus. Coll. "A Witness" sends THE JOURNAL notice of the marriage of Mr. H. C. Rowland to Miss Maudie Saxon at Wadesboro, on August 21. Mr. Rowland is a graduate of the Zanerian Art Coll., Columbus, and is now principal of the Penmanship and Art Department of Sci. Coll., Sci. Ohio. THE JOURNAL extends its compliments and best wishes to all its friends.

—A mammoth circular comes to us from M. J. Cato's trinity of business colleges, at Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo respectively. It is profusely illustrated with pen specimens and other engravings. Mr. Cato, himself an excellent writer, avails himself of the services of some of the most accomplished penmen we know of. Included in the number are E. W. Blosser, E. L. Glick and C. M. Griewald.

—The annual catalogue of the Columbus, Ohio, Com. Coll., tells the story of the progressive school, of which Frank Humphries is in charge. It is got up in good shape. The interior views shown are exceptionally well drawn.

—Another high grade catalogue comes from Childs' Bus. Coll., Springfield, Mass. The catalogue is divided to half-tone portraits of the graduates, and contains a variety of cuts of this character. There are also penmanship cuts in profusion, and everything has been carefully and systematically arranged.

—Messrs. McKay & Farney, of the Waukegan, Man. Bus. Coll., make their annual announcement in approved style. These young men are making a success of their school. They deserve it.

—Clarence A. March is president and W. F. Hughes secretary of the new Midway College of Business, Kearney, Neb., whose hopes and aims are set forth in an attractive brochure which is before us. They are men of force and vision, and are not troubled with any doubts for the future.

—The color printers find some of their best friends among the school people. Witness the annual catalogue of Hammett's Bus. Coll., Altoona, Ohio, which comes to us rejoicing in its softening cover dashed with gilt and further ornamented with one or two other colors. Within is an excellent leader in three colors. The color plates are of the best and of the best and so is the workmanship.

—Three or four years ago, when the business teaching firm of Conrad & Smith first took shape and bled out its sign at Ashton, Kan., the firm was so kind to send us a copy of these gentlemen would succeed. They have done so the best way, and now have a fine school with an unusually good outlook for the present year.

—We find in the *Educational Leader*, of Findlay, Ohio, a report of the valedictory address of W. E. Blosser, delivered at the recent commencement exercises of the Findlay Bus. Coll. The young man has excellent ideas, and we think he will make a good teacher, who will be his teacher. He is also a good penman.

—Messrs. McGee & Stouffer are receiving every encouragement in their new business college, at San Marcos, Cal. They are sending us a very complimentary notice of them as teachers and individuals in the San Marcos, Press.

—The catalogue of the Portland, Maine, Bus. Coll., of which President L. A. Gray, of the Business Educators' Association, is chief, is a well arranged and intelligent compilation of the history and advantages of that institution. There are many interesting views and a good portrait of President Gray.

—Rev. C. E. Dunscher, C. S. V., of Bourget College, Regard, Canada, sends a club of fourteen as a beginner, and has many other pupils not represented in this issue who will probably come in later in the season.

—If W. Kibbe has decided to leave Utica, and is open to engagement, as announced in our advertising columns. This is an excellent opportunity for what was school to enjoy the services of a masterly penman. Mr. Kibbe teaches all along with the best in the profession.

—A circular, attractive as to print, pictures and arrangement, comes from H. L. Woodson, of Watons, So. Dak., Com. Coll. The new State seems thoroughly alive to the advantages of business training.

—A. E. Mackey, president of the Geneva, N. Y., Bus. Coll. and Shortland Inst., ex-

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

presses himself as well pleased with business this year, which is in advance of the nine previous years of that school.

—M. G. Clark, an experienced teacher of commercial branches, has joined hands with H. B. Barrett in the conduct of the Creston, Iowa, Bus Coll. The present attendance is satisfactory, and indications point toward the building up of a prosperous school.

—The Roundbush Brothers have sold their business college at Topeka, Kan., to L. H. and M. H. Strickler, late of the National Bus Coll., Kansas City, Mo., who announce the change of ownership in the sixth annual catalogue of the institution. D. L. Hunt is the person. The new proprietors expect to add largely to the patronage of the school, and are going about attaining this with advertising literature of a very superior quality.

"Sixty Years' Progress in Education" is the title of a beautifully printed pamphlet which comes from the Bryant & Stratton Com. School, Boston. While in Boston recently, the Editor had the pleasure of calling on Principal Hibbard, and found all the evidences of prosperity which have marked the career of this institution.

—J. C. Kane retires from the Eaton & Burnett Bus. Coll., Baltimore, to accept a lucrative position under the Government. Mr. Kane is an excellent penman and a successful teacher, whose retirement is a loss to the profession.

—Thomas J. Stewart makes the faculty of the Troy, N. Y., Bus Coll. stronger by the enlistment of his experience and talent.

—We have received notice from the Iowa City Com. Coll. and the Uni. School of Shortland of the same place. Both schools are conducted by Messrs. Williams & Barnes, a thoroughly wise-awake firm. A large patronage testifies to their prosperity. The Commercial College is in the twenty-sixth year of its successful operation, and draws very largely on the surrounding country.

—R. E. Morris, a very capable penman, remains at the head of the Com. Dept. of the G. A. R. Memorial Coll., Oberlin, Kan.

—J. M. Walton, Nashville, Tenn., has invented a position and hand rest pen-stick, which

this school, and not one of the twenty-four years opened with so much promise for the future as the present session.

—C. L. McClellan, late of Bushnell, Ill., a good writer and careful teacher, has entered upon his new duties as superintendent of the Com. Dept. of Albion Coll., Albion, Mich.

—W. Elliott, the successful conductor of the Greeley (Col.) Bus. Coll., has completed

college at Rome, Ga., to send us some specimens in his usual graceful form. He writes a letter that is as beautiful and smooth as his card work—which cannot be said of all card writers.

—Some very clever specimens of plain business writing, also of shaded and unshaded back-hand, are sent by Will T. Tilley, a lad of 16, and one of E. G. Evans' pupils at the Burlington, Vt., Bus. Coll.

writers whose work particularly took our eyes: Geo. A. M. Osborn, H. J. Friedman, M. McQuade, F. C. Corbin, T. H. Morgan, L. E. G. Weber, E. A. Cope, A. W. Riehl and Eddie Neulander.

—The JOURNAL was off the track last month when it attributed one of brother McLachlan's beautiful specimens of business writing to W. D. J. The real author is A. D. Skeels, of Chatham, Ont., to whom we apologize for the error. We have long known Mr. Skeels as a highly accomplished penman in the line of script and commercial writing, and he has not been without his hand with anything in the florid line. The particular specimen in question, however, shows that he is capable of doing more, as it is one of the best of the kind which we have seen in a long time. It is a fine specimen of the hardy penmanship of a piece of engraving which is just as good in its way as the flourish is in its.

—We have some beautiful pen strokes from A. J. Dalrymple, who has recently removed from the business college at Menomonee, Mich., to discharge the duties of penman of the N. W. Coll. of Commerce, Minneapolis. These schools are under the same management.

—A beautiful, accurate and graceful specimen of writing is from S. M. Sweet, penman of the Boyles Bus. Coll., Dubuque, Iowa.

—Those enterprising young business college men C. A. & F. H. Burdett, of Boston, and also a very elaborate art calendar engraved from the pen of one of their own, sign an advertisement for their college. It is an extremely clever production, and is put out and worth a place in any office. The editor recently had the pleasure of visiting this school and is glad to record the excellent impression made upon him by all its appointments.

—We show in another part of the paper a full page production by W. Temple, of Temple & Hamilton Bus. Coll., San Antonio, Texas. Recently we have had a large amount of work for this institution in the way of artists' diplomas and engraving their own productions to be used for advertising purposes. They show a very commendable degree of correctness. Mr. Temple is an unusually skillful penman in whatever line you may take him. His is at least an admirable specimen of ornamental work. We are informed that the school is doing finely and bids fair to double its patronage very soon.

—We know very few writers who have the pen under better control for the production of ornamental work than the penman of the Temple & Hamilton Bus. Coll., San Antonio, Texas. His letters are for the purpose of correspondence than for the purpose of ornamentation. His letters are of a high standard of excellence. We present a specimen from him pen elsewhere. His pen work is shown in his every day letters.

BOOKS.

Since the leading school book publishers of the country came together and formed the American Book Company, with New York, Cincinnati and Chicago as distributing centers, THE JOURNAL has had many inquiries from teachers and school trustees as to the future of the different systems of penmanship published by the various firms represented. This question is now answered in our advertising columns by the American Book Company itself, and it will be seen that all the old penmanship systems are still on the list. Furthermore, each firm in its effort to get trade was obliged to employ a large force of agents and advertise extensively. The saving in this item of expense by the consolidation operates to the advantage of the purchaser by making it possible to give more for the money. The various systems have been revised and are all fresh and new, and the only incentive to the publishers is to furnish the very best of everything. That they have succeeded in the latter sense we are reminded upon examination of a set of Appleton's Standard New Training Course and Standard Copy Book, and Practice Papers—their newest productions in this line. These books, in arrangement, grading and perfection of workmanship, touch the highest point yet achieved in copy-book making. Whatever its preference of system, no school, public or private, need now look further for their copy-books and necessary aids to the teaching of penmanship than the American Book Company.

We are indebted to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 3 East 11th St., New York, for a number of their publications. One them is a Handbook for teachers of Pitman Shorthand and serves its purpose very neatly. The price is 60 cents in paper and 75 cents in cloth. It is a volume of 128 pages, 12 pages price only 40 cents. The subject-matter embraces a number of interesting narratives. At the foot of each page is a key to the shorthand, and at the bottom of the work is "The Letterer's Guide to the Theory and Practice of Penmanship." The price of the volume is \$1.50, 50 cents. One interested in the treatment of this important subject is also to the series of the work, and find the little work well worth a place in his collection. A valuable addition to the series is the little book on the Improvement of the Memory, with Practical Applications to Languages, History, Geography, etc., by John Harrison. The author is Rev. J. A. Bacon, late Fellow of the Royal Society, and a man of high distinction. We have not had time to give this work an examination that would enable us to give an opinion as to its merits, but we have seen it highly commended. Price 30 cents. Still another valuable addition to the series is a treatise on the Art of Writing, by John Harrison. The author is a man of high distinction, and his treatise is particularly interesting and thorough presentation.

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THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

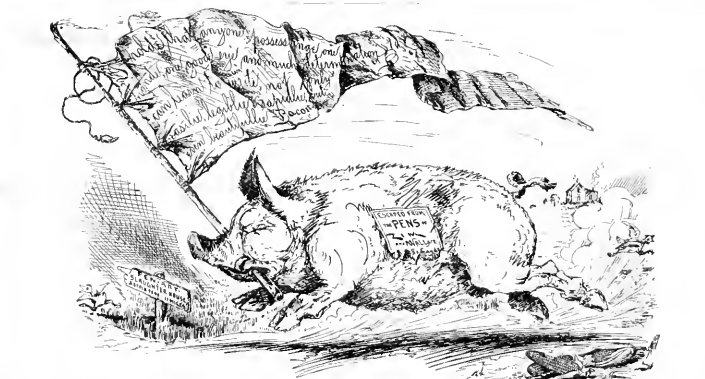
—Dewhurst, pen artist of Uten, N. Y., is equally at home on any kind of pen work. He has been recently devoting his attention largely to the shading-pen, and we have some immensely clever productions from him in that direction. The resources of this little instrument are really marvellous in a skilled hand.

—A. F. Reid of Clyde, Kan., does THE JOURNAL the compliment to call it his sole teacher in penmanship, and conveys the compliment in a letter of a style and finish that make his teacher proud.

—Besides being an unusually graceful writer, J. C. McIntire of the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, is an ornamental worker of no mean pretensions. Before us are some proofs of clever headings prepared by him, of excellent taste and invention, with a high degree of technical skill.

—One of the writing classes of the Spencer.

Flight of the Modern Al Borak to his Mecca.



The above sketch was drawn for THE JOURNAL by G. W. Walther, Shenandoah, Iowa, and Zoumauer, the well known cartoon artist, whose pictures in Judge compare so familiarly with. As Mr. Walther puts it, "Zim," of Judge, contrived the writers of pig on his well-known caricature principles, who I evolved the idea and built the landscape and house into a burr.

he thinks superior to anything in the market, and would be glad to explain to all interested. Later, he will make his explanation through THE JOURNAL.

—Forteen subscriptions as an advance guard come from the Boyles Bus. Coll., Dubuque, Iowa, through S. M. Sweet, the accomplished penman of that institution.

—A portrait of President F. R. Wood is shown in the catalogue of Wood's Bus. Coll., Scranton, Pa., which is a fine specimen of that of a thoughtful, progressive business man. This year rounds up a quarter of a century for

He sends us also some handsomely written cards and two or three pen flourishes that will find a haven in our scrapbook.

—We have a set of fancy capitals from U. W. Allen, Huntsville, Texas. Other capitals, combinations, etc., are from J. F. Cozart, at present of San Francisco, one of the most graceful young writers in the country. We were mistaken last month, by the way, in saying that Cozart would remain at Heald's College.

—J. G. Harmon finds time to spare from starting up the machinery of his new business

ian Bus. Coll., Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of F. L. Dyke, sends in a large package of specimens written in the usual way, and showing the every day work of the pupils. The writings show an intelligent use of the pen. We have taken the liberty of reproducing a few of the specimens elsewhere. None of them were written in the proper kind of ink for reproduction, and some of the most creditable could not be included at all for this reason. The presentation of these plates makes extended comment unnecessary, but the occasion seems fitting to congratulate the Spencerian boys and their excellent teacher. Here are a few of the

Flourishing have received the highest commendations.

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Is selling much more largely than ever before. Scarcely a day passes that it is not introduced into one or more schools and everybody is delighted with it. The same may be said of

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Has secured an entirely unexpected introduction, and the comments which have been made upon it by eminent teachers, college presidents and others leave no room for doubt that it is an excellent book. Every teacher of that branch should send for a copy.

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Is fully keeping pace with the other publications, and adds harmony to the list in every important particular. It is a practical, useful, common-sense book.

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On the 20th of August, Prof. Z. Willis Kemp, of Talbot Academy, Martin, Mass., wrote as follows: "I have been unable to find a credit commercial arithmetic for use in our school. From the extensive study made in your circular I should judge Sadler's to be what we want. Please send me a copy for examination, and if it is satisfactory, send again if at once."



And after a short while he wrote

This is the book that was sent to him.

"Copy of Sadler's Commercial Arithmetic received and carefully examined. It is an excellent book, and the best copy I ever received. It is so good that we have ordered it for use in our Academy. Please fill order now, and at once."

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